"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, colder to-day; partly cloudy Thursday; moderate to brisk breezes, becoming northwest.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,528. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1914.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GLYNN DENIES GUNMEN'S APPEAL

Refuses Commutation or Reprieve to the Murderers of Rosenthal.

THEY MUST DIE ON MONDAY

Had Confidently Expected at Least a Reprieve—Governor Cites Judicial Opinions.

DOOMED MEN ARE CALM

Relatives Crushed by the News—Rabbis May Make a Last Appeal to Glynn.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—Gov. Glynn to-night denied the application of the four gunmen in the Becker case for a commutation of sentence of death or for a reprieve. The men—Frank Cirofici ("Dago Frank,") Louis Rosenberg, ("Lefty Louie,") Harry Horwitz, ("Gyp the Blood,") and Jacob Seidenshner, ("Whitey Lewis,")—will go to the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison at sunrise on Monday. When the Court of Appeals last month passed upon the judgment of the court imposing the sentences the date originally fixed for their execution had passed. Therefore it became incumbent upon the Court of Appeals to set a new date for execution, and it named the week beginning April 13.

The only avenue of hope then left open to the four condemned men was executive clemency, and the Governor was appealed to. At first he was inclined to grant a reprieve, but after asking for advice from prominent criminal lawyers he took up the reading of the testimony given at their trial, and from that time a decided change was noticed in his attitude.

Text of Governor's Decision.

The Governor's announcement of his decision, headed by the names of the condemned men, is as follows:

The above-named defendants have made application for a commutation of sentence, and, if that is denied, for a reprieve pending the retrial of Charles Becker, whose conviction for the murder of Rosenthal was reversed and a new trial ordered in the Court of Appeals.

I have carefully reviewed the record of the trial, and the opinions written by the Court of Appeals on the affirmance of the judgment of conviction in this case, and I am unable to discover any reason that would justify the granting of a reprieve.

The judgment of conviction of these defendants was unanimously affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Judge Chase, in writing the principal opinion of that court, makes an exhaustive review of the evidence. That court found no error had been committed on the trial; that the defendants had a fair trial, and that there was nothing in the case at all to require or to justify a new trial. Judge Chase distinguishes the cases of these men from the Becker case, and in this connection says: "The important issues in this case are entirely different from the issues in the Becker case."

Judge Miller, who strongly assails the verdict in the Becker case, concurred in the opinion of Judge Chase in this case, and called particular attention to the evidence which shows that four witnesses in addition to those in the Becker case positively identified one or more of these defendants as participants in the shooting of Rosenthal; that three of these defendants were confessedly on the scene of the murder, and that the story that the fourth was not there at the time was extremely difficult to believe, and that the flight and concealment of the defendants after the commission of the crime, together with the evidence in the case, left no doubt in his mind as to their guilt. In his opinion Judge Miller says:

"I concur in the opinion of my brother Chase for the affirmance of this judgment; but I should not do so if the verdict depended on the testimony of Rose, Vallon, Webber, and Schepps. Four other witnesses positively identified one or more, and together, they identified all of the defendants as participants in the actual shooting of Rosenthal. Three of these defendants were confessedly at the scene of the murder, and the story, as related of the fourth coming downtown and returning just before the murder, is impossible. The explanation given by the defendants of their coming to Webber's poker room just before the murder, and of the admitted presence of three of them at the murder, is, if possible, more difficult to believe than some of the testimony of Rose, Webber, Vallon, and Schepps. The foregoing considerations, together with the flight and concealment of the defendants after the commission of the crime, leaving no doubt in my mind of their guilt."

Guilt Plainly Proved, Says Goff.

Judge Goff, who presided at the trial of these men has written me in this matter as follows:

"As near as absolute certainty can be attained by human means in a human tribunal, it was attained when these four men were convicted of murder. The conviction was unanimously confirmed by the Court of Last Resort. It was proven that these men did not even know Rosenthal, that they were hired to murder him, that they did murder him, and that the only motive which could actuate them was to earn their price. Their guilt, therefore, did not in any manner depend on the prior conviction of Becker, who it is claimed through his agents, hired them, nor would it be affected if the identity of Becker had never been discovered. The person who procures another to commit a crime and the person who commits it are distinct entities, and the conviction of one in no sense is dependent on the conviction of the other. As the whole matter now stands, it is settled beyond peradventure that they physically shot Rosenthal to death, and the question whether Becker instigated their act may affect him, but it cannot affect them. Even if Becker on his trial should be acquitted, it might leave to doubt and conjecture the identity of the instigator, but it would not raise any doubt as to the identity of the men who fired the shots.

"A respite, therefore, to await Becker's trial, no matter what the outcome, could not operate in the slightest degree to aid or detract from the truth now demonstrated, while in

Continued on Page 3.

JUDGE ATTACKS THE PRESS.

Criticism of Its Chief News Agency in a Grand Jury Charge.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., April 7.—Judge Alston G. Dayton of the United States Court for the Northern District of West Virginia, in charging the Federal Grand Jury at the beginning of the local term to-day, said, in part:

"Next to the saloon, the tyranny of the press is the greatest evil threatening the people of the country and our civilization. For twenty years it was a common expression that 'it must be so for I saw it in the newspapers.' But to-day the press of the country is given over almost entirely to the publication of news that is unjust and its injustice and unfairness has caused millions of readers to misjudge and condemn men in all walks of life. Looking at what the newspapers said of the late Admiral Sampson, shows the malicious tendency and influence of the press.

"The Associated Press is the largest and most influential news agency in the world. This gigantic monopoly is selling the news to thousands of newspapers, and this service, instead of being news in a fair and impartial manner, is made to serve personal and selfish purposes.

"I have hope that the time will speedily come when combinations of rich men or employers of labor on the one hand and the laboring men on the other will be prevented by a law backed by public opinion.

"I hope to see the time when nobody or no organization will have the power to prevent non-members from obtaining employment because they did not belong to labor unions."

"BEEF TRUST" ABSOLVED.

Investigators Find Nothing Wrong in Shipments from Argentina.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Unless Department of Justice agents uncover new evidence with the alleged control by the so-called American Beef Trust of beef imported into the United States from the Argentine Republic, it is not probable that action will be taken under the Sherman Anti-Trust act against the packers to curtail their South American activities.

Investigation of the contracts which American packers have for refrigerating space on steamships plying between Argentina and the United States, it was said to-night, have failed to show anything unusual or in contravention of the Anti-Trust act. So far as the department agents discovered, the American packers exercised only the ordinary business caution in making these contracts for refrigerating space on steamships and have not laid themselves liable to prosecution

It was the first idea of the department that the American companies had monopolized the steamship refrigerating space and that an anti-trust suit could be hinged upon this.

Recent reports to the Department of Agriculture showed that about 9,000,000 pounds of beef are imported monthly from the Argentine, a small part of which is British owned.

TAFT SEES A CRISIS.

Our Form of Government in Peril, He Tells Law Students.

BOSTON, April 7.—"We are at a crisis with respect to the form of our popular government," Prof. William H. Taft told law students of Boston University to-day.

"We find a formidable movement throughout the country," he continued, "toward a destruction of its representative character, and the reversion to an old type that in the history of the world has proved a failure, called pure democracy. But more radical and dangerous than this is the effort being made to subordinate our courts in their administration of justice to rules of decision and standards of equity and justice that are to be determined arbitrarily by the hasty vote of an electorate."

Prof. Taft said the proposal was "to bring the courts under the domination of a political sovereign," adding that "courts were subjected to similar domination in the times of the Stuarts and Tudors, and that was one of the causes leading to the rebellion of 1630 and the revolution of 1688."

PATIENT HOLDS UP DOCTOR

But Physician Seizes the Gun and Wounds His Assailant.

Dr. Manfriedi Benanti was in his office on the second floor of 229 Elizabeth Street, the northwest corner of Prince Street, at 8 o'clock last night, when a man entered and said:

"You remember me, doctor, don't you? That throat medicine you gave me a month ago was fine. Can you make me some more of it?"

Though Dr. Benanti could not recall the man's name, he recognized him as a one-time patient and told him to wait and gave him permission to bring in three companions.

Dr. Benanti busied himself with the prescription. When he turned to get a drug which was standing on a shelf behind him, he noticed that his patient had covered him with a large revolver.

The physician knocked the revolver from the man's hand and his three companions bolted for the door, with the patient after them. Just as he was dashing into the hall, the doctor picked up the gun and shot at him.

Going down the stairs, Dr. Benanti found a trail of blood, showing that his bullet had hit its mark. No one on the street could tell where the four men had gone.

TO CENSURE McDERMOTT.

Reprimand Decided On for Congressman Involved in Lobbying.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Congressional censure for Representative McDermott of Illinois as a result of the disclosures of the lobby investigation was agreed upon to-day by the House Judiciary Committee. Committeemen who had been holding out for a resolution of expulsion for McDermott finally yielded to one for censure only.

The committee decided that the House was without authority to censure officers and agents of the National Association of Manufacturers for lobbying acts alleged to have been committed against the privileges of a former Congress.

PICKLE DISHES, SAYS GLYNN.

Substitute for Punch Bowl in Silver Service for Battleship.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—Gov. Glynn said to-day that he would sign the Carswell bill appropriating $10,000 for purchasing a silver service for the battleship New York.

The Governor is one of the committee to select the service. He was asked what would be substituted for the punch bowl, now that liquor had been forbidden in the navy.

"Pickle dishes, I guess," he replied.

DR. PRICE GUILTY ON LESSER COUNT

Admonished by M. E. Court for Imprudence, but Acquitted on Immorality Charge.

SENT BACK TO HIS CHURCH

Majority of Trustees Ask His Reappointment—Conviction Due to Cumulative Evidence.

ADMITTED KISSING WOMAN

Complainants May Not Drop Case—Conference Ends with Assignments—Two New District Heads.

The Rev. Dr. Jacob Embury Price, pastor of the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, was found guilty of "imprudent and unministerial conduct," and was admonished yesterday afternoon by the ecclesiastical court that had heard the charges against him in the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street. At the same time the court acquitted Dr. Price on the charges of "conduct in violation of the moral law" and of "sinful tempers and words."

Shortly after the verdict had been announced to the New York Conference, assembled in the Eighteenth Street Church, near Eighth Avenue, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, the presiding officer, reappointed Dr. Price to his present pastorate. A majority of the Board of Trustees of Dr. Price's church had asked the Bishop to take this action.

Several hours after the verdict had been announced Carl F. Price, son of the minister, issued this statement:

"The proceedings of the trial under the law of the church have been kept secret by the defense in accordance with his obligation to the church. None of the stories of the witnesses that have been printed in the press was given out by the court or the defense. Moreover, many of the stories given to the newspapers and printed in this way were never testified to in the trial room. While the accused still feels his obligation to secrecy, it has been learned that the judgment of admonishment was determined by one single act of imprudence only, which has not appeared in any of the newspapers.

Grateful to Friends.

"We feel very grateful to a large multitude of friends, laymen and ministers, who by messages and by personal word have loyally expressed their utmost confidence and their regard for him. His reappointment as pastor of the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church is in itself clear vindication of his character."

Mr. Price was mistaken in his belief that the admonishmnet of the court was based on "one single act of imprudence only, which has not appeared in any of the newspapers," according to the Rev. Dr. Frank L. Wilson of Yonkers, the Chairman of the Select Committee of Fifteen who tried Dr. Price, and two other members. These men, all of whom were in the trial room while the verdict was being deliberated, said that the conviction of Dr. Price on the one count had been the result of the cumulative evidence given by the witnesses, and that the testimony of no one witness had been alone responsible for the sustaining of the charge of "imprudent and unministerial conduct." Dr. Price's conviction on this charge, Dr. Wilson said, was in part due to his own admission that he had kissed one of the married women who testified against him. Discussing the case, Dr. Wilson said:

"The charges against Dr. Price were most carefully thrashed out. The judgment given is the conscientious conviction of every member of the court. Each considered the case not only with reference to Dr. Price himself but with reference to the Church. The findings of the court were based on the cumulative testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution. Some of the testimony given in the trial did not carry much weight with the judges, but enough was credited to justify the verdict. Dr. Price admitted kissing one married woman, and this had something to do with his conviction of unministerial conduct. This case should be a warning to other ministers to avoid any situation that might in any way compromise them."

Explains the Kiss He Gave.

Dr. Wilson added that Dr. Price had explained to the committee that the kiss he confessed giving had been justified by the circumstances.

"Dr. Price testified that he had kissed a woman who was in great distress much as he would kiss a child after a christening," Dr. Wilson said.

Mrs. Claude B. Doré, wife of the counsel for the complainants against Dr. Price, was the first witness called when the taking of testimony was resumed by the court in the morning at the Metropolitan Temple. She reiterated the testimony she gave last Friday. Mr. Doré was the next witness. He also repeated his previous testimony, in particular stressing his assertion that Dr. Price had admitted in his presence that he had kissed Mrs. Doré.

Miss Bertha Price, the adopted daughter of Dr. Price, was called next to certify to the character of her foster father. Dr. Price then took the stand in his own behalf. After he had finished the Rev. Dr. Frank J. Belcher, his counsel, summed up for the defense. He took up the accusations in detail, and said that many were founded on "malicious gossip," and that others were the "hallucinations" of the witnesses. He charged certain of Dr. Price's accusers with a "deliberate desire to damage the doctor."

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Jamieson, coun-

Continued on Page 3.

Pictures for Easter

The rotogravure section of The New York Times will present next Sunday seventeen beautiful photographs of Easter scenes in Jerusalem and the Holy Land. The velvety browns of this process give a charm to pictures rarely equaled in the finest photographs. Churches and Sunday schools will be specially interested in this collection IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

GET BURNS TO MAKE HOTEL LOBBIES SAFE

Confidence Men and Fake Mining Stock Promoters Have a Shock.

IMPERIAL IS PROTECTED

Eighteen Other Hotels Considering a Proposition from the Detective Agency.

Card sharps, agents for fake mining stocks, passers of worthless checks, vendors of the original gold brick, in fact, confidence men of all kinds, shapes and descriptions, were worried last night by the report that William J. Burns had gone into the "hotel protection" business, and was planning, when proprietors saw fit to retain him, to haunt their resorts. The Burns detectives already have been placed in charge of at least one hotel, the Imperial, at Broadway and Thirty-second Street, and one of the Burns men said that the agency was negotiating with eighteen others.

Mr. Burns made the proposition to several of the proprietors some time ago, and intimated that when he "got on the job" he would quickly see to it that all undesirables sought other fields for their operations and that the property of guests would be guarded with the greatest care by trained men who had behind them the entire Burns system.

Copeland Townsend, manager of the Imperial, said last night that he believed most of the hotels would eventually take up the Burns service to protect their property and their guests.

"We did it on the theory that we ought to give our patrons the very best protection that could be supplied," he said, "and after the splendid service that Burns has given the Bankers' Association we decided that we could do no better. If a man tries to pass a worthless check at a hotel where these detectives are employed he will find himself facing a pretty big proposition in making a get away. He will be hunted down until he is arrested if the chase extends all over the country, and I don't think he will come back for more after he has served his sentence.

"We are satisfied, also, that the Burns men know every confidence man in the city who has a record. It is a difficult thing now to keep them out of the lobbies, but if they found they were being watched by men who knew them they would quickly seek another field of activity.

"We have placed this work of safeguarding our guests entirely in the hands of Burns. He has sent men here who he believes can do the best work in this line, and they are all experienced detectives. You would never know they were around unless you tried to do something which the law doesn't consider right. Then watch out!

"There are many very able detectives in the hotels, and I don't think that the adoption of the new system would mean that these men would be thrown out of work. In fact, I am sure that a large number of them would be retained, but of course they would come under the supervision of Burns. Naturally, they would have to be good men or they wouldn't last.

"The records the agency has and its branches in all parts of the country would prove invaluable in this kind of work, and the very fact that the hotels had such a system behind them would make crooks think more than once before trying anything which would place them under the ban of the law."

HEATLESS LIGHT PRODUCED.

Discovery Also Announced of Water Vapors in Volcanoes.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—That light without heat is a near possibility and that water vapor does exist in volcanoes was brought out to-day in addresses at the convention of the American Chemical Association at the University of Cincinnati.

The heatless light possibility was discussed by Prof. W. D. Bancroft of Cornell, who spoke on "Flame Reactions." Prof. Bancroft said he has achieved what he called a light known as the "electric firefly." This is produced by electricity under certain conditions and resembles the phosphorescent light of a firefly, but as yet is not commercially available.

Prof. Arthur L. Day, head of the Physico-Chemical Library at Washington, D. C., who has been making an extensive investigation of volcanic conditions, read a paper on "The Chemical Problem of an Active Volcano." He said that he had found water vapor in volcanoes, a matter which has been in dispute by scientists. He also said that, contrary to popular belief, he had found the temperature at the mouth of a volcano higher than in its interior.

MAYOR ON MIDNIGHT TOUR.

With Department Heads He Inspects Blackwell's Island.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel and a party of seven, which included Borough President George McAneny, Controller William A. Prendergast, City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, and Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury, late last night visited the institutions on Blackwell's Island. Commissioner Kingsbury was responsible for the visit, as he wanted the Mayor and his Cabinet to see the conditions on the island at night.

The party left the foot of East Seventieth street at 11 o'clock on the Thomas M. Mulry, and did not return until 1 o'clock this morning. Mayor Mitchel said on his return that conditions had improved since the advent of the new administration, but there was still a great deal of room left for more improvements.

Lily Drinking Cups are kept for office use. They are made by the Public Service Cup Co., S'kiya.—Adv.

FERRYBOAT CRASHES INTO SLIP; 15 HURT

Panic Seizes 200 Passengers on the Lakewood as Many Are Hurled to Decks.

BRIDGE AND BOW SMASHED

Accident at Jersey City Attributed to Failure of Reverse Lever of the Engine to Act.

Carrying 200 passengers, who had crowded up forward, ready to hurry ashore and catch their trains, the double-decked ferryboat Lakewood of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, crashed into slip No. 3 at the Communipaw terminal in Jersey City at 3:38 o'clock yesterday afternoon with great force. Men and women were thrown from their feet and at fewest, fifteen were injured. The drivers of two express wagons were hurled from their seats and the horses forced to their knees by the shock. The accident was caused by failure of the reversing gear of the engines.

The names of three persons who required the attentions of a physician were obtained. They were:

EDWARDS, CLARENCE, 49 years old, an engineer, of 139 Forbell Avenue, Brooklyn; fractured right shoulder, laceration of right ear and bruises of right arm.

OLIVER, Mrs. THOMAS, 54 years old, 315 Myrtle Avenue, Jersey City; sprained right ankle, lacerations of the hands and face.

WATSON, Miss EUGENIE, 21 years old, 54 Ridge Avenue, Asbury Park, N. J.; contusions of body and lacerations of face.

Mrs. Oliver and Miss Watson, the latter a negress, were unconscious and were carried to the waiting room of the terminal, where they were revived by Dr. Victor Amoine of the City Hospital. They were able to continue their journey. Mr. Edwards was in a much more serious condition, and Dr. Winters of 96 Duncan Avenue, Jersey City, who was on the ferryboat, attended him. Later Mr. Edwards was taken to his home in a cab.

Others who were injured engaged cabs at the station as soon as a landing was effected, and drove into Jersey City in search of physicians.

According to the story told by witnesses, the ferryboat, of which Capt. John Campbell was in charge, had stuck her nose into the slip before it was discovered that the reverse gear was out of commission. There was a strong tide running, and it had been necessary to keep the boat traveling at a fair pace to make the slip. It was too late to warn the passengers back from the bow when it was seen that a crash was inevitable.

The force of the blow tore away the pontoon bridge and smashed the bow and the slip. Many of the passengers thrown to the deck and fearing that a serious accident had occurred, cried out in their alarm and then fought to get to a place of safety. The report quickly spread about Jersey City that several persons had been killed and the ambulances were summoned from the hospitals and private physicians notified.

Order was restored quickly after the first excitement and the boat made a successful landing a few minutes later. Some passengers were suffering so severely from shock that they had to be assisted to the station and in this work Patrolman Bishop of the Jersey City police, who was stationed at the terminal, was active. These passengers were taken to the station and most of them soon regained their composure after finding that they had no broken bones.

The ferryboat Lakewood makes the trip from the Liberty Street slip, Manhattan, to Jersey City. C. L. Hollis, Marine Superintendent of the Jersey Central, admitted last night at his home in Cranford, New Jersey, that the reverse gear had been responsible for the accident. His only other comment was that, according to the reports he had received, the accident was not of a serious nature.

BREAK UP NORFOLK RACES.

Meeting Called Off After Police Raid the Betting Ring.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., April 7.—A raid on the betting ring to-day at the close of the second race, and the arrest of the ten bookmakers and their assistants, caused Manager Bob Levy to call off the Norfolk meeting. Mr. Levy declared that as there was a persistent effort to harass him he would not attempt to continue, although he expressed the belief that he could win in the courts.

Detective Baldwin, with forty deputies, acting on the orders of Attorney General Pollard of Virginia, conducted the raid. While the 4,000 or 5,000 spectators were watching the second race the deputies swooped down on the ring, taking all employes, satchels of cash, tally sheets, and all other evidences of betting to be found. The arrested men are held for a hearing to-morrow.

Attorney Pollard declared his purpose to-night to go to the limit in breaking up bookmaking.

MISS STEELE WILL COOL OFF

Then English Authoress Will Do Justice to U. S. and Ellis Island.

Miss Flora A. Steele, the English authoress, who was held up at Ellis Island for a few hours on her arrival here en route to Jamaica recently, sailed for England last night on the Cunarder Mauretania. Asked about a book she said she intended to write on her trip and experiences. Miss Steele replied that she would wait a little and cool down in order to do the United States justice.

"There are many things to admire in the Government of this wonderful country," she said, "but there are things that need to be reformed, as they would not be permitted to exist in the most despotic country in Europe."

She added that one of them was Ellis Island and the treatment of the aliens who come to this country without friends.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
Appeals at once to every lover of fine whisky. ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Adv.

NEW YORK TO HAVE A NEW CONSTITUTION; WILSON MAN LOSES IN JERSEY BY 5,486; WOMEN CANDIDATES BEATEN IN CHICAGO

Vote on Constitutional Convention by Counties.

Some of the following figures have been estimated from incomplete returns:

1912 Total.	County.	—Yesterday's Vote— For.	Against.	—Majorities— For.	Against.
44,385	Albany	5,267	8,572	....	3,305
10,081	Allegany	700	1,300	....	600
.....	Bronx	7,626	2,118	5,508	....
17,675	Broome	954	1,139	....	185
14,851	Cattaraugus	1,100	1,400	....	300
14,800	Cayuga	1,767	1,911	....	144
22,315	Chautauqua	1,860	3,150	....	1,290
12,251	Chemung	900	700	200	....
9,309	Chenango	500	1,600	....	1,100
8,074	Clinton	800	1,200	....	400
10,036	Columbia	1,160	1,624	....	464
7,216	Cortland	400	700	....	300
11,232	Delaware	600	1,800	....	1,200
19,799	Dutchess	1,250	1,750	....	500
35,215	Erie	8,900	8,050	850	....
6,886	Essex	258	376	....	118
8,506	Franklin	500	1,000	....	500
10,380	Fulton	600	400	200	....
8,549	Genesee	350	550	....	200
7,581	Greene	265	385	....	120
1,121	Hamilton	150	50	100	....
14,228	Herkimer	....	....	....	....
16,707	Jefferson	1,179	2,943	....	1,764
248,460	Kings	26,227	10,484	15,743	....
5,682	Lewis	....	....	....	....
8,678	Livingston	....	....	....	....
9,932	Madison	....	....	....	....
59,607	Monroe	5,553	5,746	....	193
12,593	Montgomery	....	....	....	....
17,628	Nassau	3,300	3,000	300	....
352,762	New York	34,564	8,801	25,763	....
20,196	Niagara	1,000	1,500	....	500
33,861	Oneida	900	800	100	....
47,140	Onondaga	3,930	2,980	950	....
12,397	Ontario	....	....	....	....
24,040	Orange	1,250	2,750	....	1,500
6,960	Orleans	648	975	....	327
15,456	Oswego	....	....	....	....
12,422	Otsego	436	2,415	....	1,979
3,035	Putnam	257	299	....	42
55,931	Queens	8,808	2,161	6,647	....
29,301	Rensselaer	....	....	....	....
14,953	Richmond	2,753	663	2,000	....
8,713	Rockland	....	....	....	....
17,723	St. Lawrence	....	....	....	....
14,036	Saratoga	2,000	1,600	400	....
19,192	Schenectady	....	....	....	....
6,322	Schoharie	400	700	....	300
3,636	Schuyler	600	100	500	....
6,217	Seneca	520	694	....	174
19,369	Steuben	725	2,150	....	1,425
18,752	Suffolk	....	....	....	....
7,698	Sullivan	1,000	2,000	....	1,000
6,271	Tioga	363	920	....	557
8,661	Tompkins	....	....	....	....
18,365	Ulster	895	3,520	....	2,625
7,785	Warren	783	1,001	....	218
11,643	Washington	1,495	1,740	....	245
11,295	Wayne	1,460	2,730	....	1,270
51,521	Westchester	5,480	2,600	2,880	....
7,605	Wyoming	600	900	....	300
4,528	Yates	....	....	....	....
1,611,672	Total	143,033	105,947	62,231	25,145

Majority for Constitution, 37,086.
Fourteen counties missing.

WILSON MAN BEATEN BY 5,486 PLURALITY

Drukker Defeats O'Byrne for Congress in New Jersey District by Record Vote.

BLOW TO ADMINISTRATION

President's Letter and Noted Speakers Fail to Save Democrat—National Issues Injected.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 7.—In a special election held yesterday in the Seventh New Jersey District to choose a Representative in Congress to succeed the late Robert L. Bremner, Dow H. Drukker, Republican, was elected by a plurality of 5,486, the largest ever given a Congressional candidate in the district.

Drukker won despite the fact that President Wilson had taken a personal hand in the campaign by writing the Democratic candidate, James J. O'Byrne, a strong letter of indorsement and by sending big oratorical guns of the Administration into the district at the last moment. As the campaign was fought out along Administration lines, the defeat of O'Byrne was considered here to be a repudiation of the Wilson policies.

O'Byrne ran second, the Socialist candidate, Gordon Demarest, third; Henry C. Whitehead, Progressive, fourth, and Henry Jager, Socialist Labor, fifth. Drukker carried every city and town in the entire district, the total vote being: Drukker, 10,615; O'Byrne, 5,229; Demarest, 5,056; Whitehead, 618, and Jager, 104. In the townships outside the cities of Paterson and Passaic Demarest, the Socialist, ran 178 votes ahead of O'Byrne, and he also led O'Byrne by a small majority in the strongly Socialistic town of Haledon, just outside of Paterson, where there is a Socialist Mayor.

Drukker's plurality in this city, the largest in the district, was 2,587, and in Passaic, the next largest city, 1,094. The total vote in this city was: Drukker, 6,537; O'Byrne, 3,950; Demarest, 3,687; Whitehead, 278, and Jager, 55. In the townships the vote was: Drukker, 2,190; O'Byrne, 491; Demarest, 805; Whitehead, 108, and Jager, 21.

Socialist Near O'Byrne.

Demarest gave O'Byrne a great fight for second place. It is possible that when complete returns are in it will be found that the Wilson candidate defeated his Socialist rival by a margin of only 100 votes. The largest vote ever polled at a special election in the district was recorded, and it was estimated that three-quarters of the total number of voters turned out. In Paterson Drukker received almost one-half of the total vote cast.

The people of this district showed by their ballots they were dissatisfied with the Wilson Administration up to date. The district is normally Republican by about 3,000, although Bremner carried it in the Wilson tidal wave of 1912. The fact that the President bent every effort to have O'Byrne elected showed how deeply interested he was in the result. On April 1 the President sent this personal letter to O'Byrne:

"May I not, as the time for the election approaches, send to you this line of warm indorsement?

"I hope sincerely that the people of your district will elect you to the House and in this way not only do you honor, but also show their judgment with regard to the present Administration.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

Not content with this indorsement, President Wilson sent prominent speak-

Continued on Page 2.

ALL NINE WOMEN LOSE IN CHICAGO

About 100,000 of Their Sisters Vote, but Mostly for Men for Aldermen.

"BATH HOUSE" WINS, 4 TO 1

But Miss Drake Declares Women Will Yet Defeat Coughlin—Down-State Largely "Dry."

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 7.—About 100,000 Chicago women of the 217,614 registered went to the polls to-day to vote in the municipal election. There were nine women candidates for places in the City Council, but none of them was elected. Indeed, as a rule, they polled only a small fraction of the women's vote. The old party machine ran too smoothly.

It was the first time Chicago women ever had a chance to vote. The men voters, of whom 455,283 were registered, cast about 240,000 ballots.

In the First Ward, where Miss Marion Drake made a spectacular fight against John (Bathhouse) Coughlin, the woman candidate made a hard fight for the woman vote. But Coughlin won by about 4 to 1. The suffrage forces, who had united to support Miss Drake, were jubilant, however, and said their showing was the entering wedge by which they expected ultimately to defeat both Coughlin and Michael (Hinky Dink) Kenna, who have represented the ward for nearly a quarter of a century. Numerous charges of irregularity in voting were made to the Election Commission by Miss Drake's campaign managers.

Miss Harriett Vittum, head resident of Northwestern University Settlement and independent candidate for Alderman in the Seventeenth Ward, early conceded her defeat.

The presence of numerous questions of public policy made the ballot count slow. Early returns indicated that the proposition for a comprehensive subway transportation system had been beaten. Bond issues totalling nearly $9,000,000 were defeated. Women voters rallied to the support of a bond issue for public bathing beaches, however, and the vote was extremely close.

"Bath House" John Coughlin's friends declare he received twice as many women votes as Miss Drake. His plurality alone exceeds the total women registration of the ward.

Democrats Control Council.

Of nine non-partisan candidates running for Alderman, only two were elected. Two defeated Democratic candidates in the primaries, running as independents, were elected. One out-and-out Progressive, Howard N. Wagg in the Twenty-fifth Ward, was elected.

Late returns indicate that the Democrats have elected 22 new Councilmen, the Republicans 9, and the Independents, including Progressives and non-partisans, 5. The complexion of the new City Council will be: Democrats, 42; Republicans, 19; Progressives, 5; Non-parisans, 2; Independents, 2.

The comprehensive subway proposition backed by Mayor Harrison and other leaders of the Hearst-Harrison faction of the Democratic Party was lost by a vote of about three to one. This is considered a crushing blow for the Hearst-Harrison machine.

All of the bond propositions, also initiated and strenuously supported by the Hearst-Harrison faction, were decisively rejected, save those for the

Continued on Page 2.

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH
Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores.—Adv.

Constitution "Yes" Wins by 30,000 in a Vote One-sixth That of 1912.

UP STATE IS AGAINST IT

But Light Vote Fails to Offset the Decisive Majority Given Here.

104,210 VOTES IN THE CITY

Which Cast 672,106 Ballots in the Election for Governor in 1912.

DEMOCRATS ARE JOYOUS

Consider the Result a Party Triumph, as It Was Made a Party Issue.

With a total vote of about one-sixth the number of votes polled at the election in 1912, it was apparent early this morning that the question submitted at yesterday's special election in the State of New York, as to whether or not a convention to revise the Constitution of the State should be held in April next year, had been answered in the affirmative.

Incomplete returns from forty-eight out of the sixty-two counties of the State showed that a total vote of 248,980 had been cast. Of this number 143,033 were for the convention and 105,947 against, making an affirmative majority of 37,086. Complete returns will probably show a total vote in the State of about 275,000.

In New York City the total vote was 104,210. The vote for was 79,978, the vote against 24,232, making the affirmative plurality 55,746. It will thus be seen that the up-State counties voted strongly against the proposition. The counties to be heard from will probably reduce the plurality in the State to about 30,000.

Lack of interest was the predominating feature of the election. It was as pronounced in the City of New York and the centres of population up-State as it was in the rural districts. Up-State wretched weather conditions and roads running deep with mud and melting snow did their share toward keeping the total number of votes down to a figure amply justifying the prediction of those who had declared in advance that the election would go by default.

Rain and snow fell in many sections of the State. As a result, the farmers did not go to the polls, and there were polling places in remote sections in the counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin, which take in the Adirondacks, where less than half a dozen votes were cast in addition to the votes of the election officers. It is estimated that the cost of holding the special election will be in the vicinity of $750,000, the expense to be borne by the counties.

Less than one-sixth of the normal vote was cast in New York City. The total vote in the city at the special election yesterday was 104,210, as compared with 672,106 in the Gubernatorial election of 1912. The vote was divided between the five boroughs as follows:

Boroughs.	Yes.	No.
Manhattan	34,564	8,801
The Bronx	7,626	2,118
Brooklyn	30,227	10,484
Queens	8,808	2,161
Richmond	2,753	668
City total	79,978	24,232

The Democrats had made the calling of a Constitutional Convention next year a party issue, and naturally were elated last night when the substantial majority rolled up in the city in favor of the proposition seemed to indicate that they had carried their fight to a successful issue.

In the rural sections up-State the vote in some instances ran four to one against a general revision of the Constitution next year. Had any considerable proportion of the vote came out in the heavily Republican country districts, the proposition would have been hopelessly lost, but the up-State majorities against holding the convention in 1915 were inadequate to overcome the majority in New York City. In the city the vote in every borough was heavily in the affirmative on the question.

Here is a table showing the vote in New York City by Assembly Districts.

as compared with the vote cast in the Gubernatorial election in 1912:

NEW YORK CITY VOTE.

MANHATTAN

A. D.	Yesterday. For.	Against.	1912. Total.
First	731	116	6,353
Second	1,772	123	6,383
Third	623	87	7,745
Fourth	1,103	130	5,773
Fifth	1,233	141	6,224
Sixth	833	208	6,224
Seventh	888	158	7,462
Eighth	739	112	6,056
Ninth	916	95	6,755
Tenth	725	249	6,494
Eleventh	1,822	228	8,207
Twelfth	2,703	104	7,250
Thirteenth	1,250	140	7,187
Fourteenth	1,477	147	7,945
Fifteenth	969	164	11,738
Sixteenth	857	159	7,113
Seventeenth	656	552	11,100
Eighteenth	964	231	7,851
Nineteenth	1,228	606	15,576
Twentieth	992	290	7,594
Twenty-first	1,027	455	12,671
Twenty-second	1,301	231	8,194
Twenty-third	3,185	947	26,284
Twenty-fourth	1,063	153	8,986
Twenty-fifth	768	487	8,377
Twenty-sixth	856	192	8,369
Twenty-seventh	585	507	7,689
Twenty-eighth	733	122	5,418
Twenty-ninth	554	93	9,761
Thirtieth (part)	1,039	197	
Thirty-first	1,134	366	11,599
Total	34,564	8,801	275,589

BRONX.

Thirtieth (part)	425	46	
Thirty-second	2,047	624	28,828
Thirty-third	1,288	266	12,029
Thirty-fourth	2,096	564	22,771
Thirty-fifth	1,770	628	18,485
Total	7,626	2,118	77,113

BROOKLYN.

First	1,206	404	8,541
Second	648	174	6,614
Third	1,835	152	6,617
Fourth	882	365	9,061
Fifth	975	781	11,781
Sixth	982	302	8,777
Seventh	778	200	7,906
Eighth	1,173	208	7,397
Ninth	1,281	548	16,575
Tenth	987	772	10,352
Eleventh	895	604	10,278
Twelfth	1,306	722	12,558
Thirteenth	895	250	7,787
Fourteenth	947	255	7,109
Fifteenth	814	375	8,408
Sixteenth	1,929	724	18,342
Seventeenth	923	714	10,333
Eighteenth	1,663	881	19,336
Nineteenth	972	310	7,994
Twentieth	999	411	10,037
Twenty-first	500	185	5,732
Twenty-second	2,236	789	21,871
Twenty-third	1,709	394	15,048
Total	26,227	10,484	248,460

QUEENS.

First	2,253	305	10,715
Second	1,877	403	10,683
Third	2,799	629	18,760
Fourth	1,879	824	15,773
Total	8,808	2,161	55,931

RICHMOND.

First	2,753	668	14,953
Total	2,753	668	14,953
Grand total	79,978	24,232	672,106

Osborn Is Pleased.

William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said late last night that he was very well pleased with the result of the special election.

"The returns indicate beyond question," said Mr. Osborn, "that the ayes have it by a majority of approximately 40,000. The convention will prove a great benefit to the people of the State. The majority of them do not at this time realize what can be done through such a convention to solve many of our present perplexing problems of administration."

William Barnes, Jr., Republican State Chairman, was in Albany where he told THE TIMES correspondent last night that he was unwilling to comment on the result of the election until the official returns from all sections of the State were in.

The returns last night were incomplete in almost every county with exception of the five counties which compose the City of New York. In consequence of the weather conditions that prevail and the awful state of the country roads, it was thought likely that in the North Wood counties, as St. Lawrence and Franklin, the complete returns from re mote sections would not be in much before this evening.

There was little indication in such returns as were received of any division on party lines in the vote cast. In New York City even the Republican strongholds on the upper west side gave majorities in favor of holding the convention next year. If the returns indicated anything it was that those who wanted the convention held went to the polls and that those who were opposed to the proposition did not.

Republican Opposition.

The Republicans made opposition to the proposition a party matter, but no campaign has been conducted by the Republican leaders anywhere throughout the State to bring about the rejection of the plan.

Gov. Glynn has personally written letters to the Democratic leaders throughout the State, urging them to get out as full a vote as possible for the special election. In some sections of the State an educational propaganda has been conducted by means of circular letters and postal card canvas.

Gov. Glynn expressed great satisfaction over the result of the election at Albany last night.

"By the vote to-day," he said, "the electorate has kept the promise of the Democratic, Progressive, and Republican platforms. All of these platforms stood for an early Constitutional Convention. The vote plainly shows that the people desire a revision of the Constitution, and believe that parties should be faithful to their platform promises."

The Republicans took their stand on the question during the legislative session when a bill was introduced to repeal the act passed last December under the whip of the party leaders by the then Democratic Legislature, through which provision for yesterday's election was made. This bill passed the Republican Assembly, but was not passed in the Democratic Senate.

The attitude of the Progressives at first was hostile toward the convention programme put forward by the Democrats, but it underwent a change. They made common cause with the Republicans in voting for the repeal bill. But after it was apparent that the special election was to be held, despite the opposition they had mustered, the Bull Moose leaders directed a change of front.

Instructions went out from headquarters to all the Progressive leaders throughout the State that the followers of the Progressive fortunes should vote in the affirmative on the question submitted through yesterday's referendum.

The Democrats have justified their course in promoting the proposition of holding the Constitutional Convention next year instead of 1917, when it would be held ordinarily, on the ground that their party platform pledged them to the calling of a convention to revise the fundamental law of the State at the earliest possible moment.

Little attempt has been made by the Democratic leaders, however, to refute the frequently voiced suspicion that the real motive for submitting the question at this time was political.

With the question answered in the affirmative, the delegates to the Constitutional Convention must be elected in the general elections this Fall. Nothing could be better calculated to prevent a coalition between the Republicans and Progressives which at one time seemed none too remote, and which necessarily would spell Democratic defeat in the Fall elections.

While the Bull Moose and the Republicans might get together on candidates for State offices, it is pointed out that with issues such as the initiative, referendum, recall of Judges and of Judicial decisions injected in the Fall campaign—as they must be if the delegates are elected then—there would be no possibility of the Republicans and Progressives getting together.

Mayor John Purroy Mitchel when told last night that the returns indicated a victory in favor of the convention was very much pleased.

"I am very glad that the people voted in favor of a convention," he said. "Many reforms in our present Government can be made through the medium of the convention, and many evils abolished."

The Mayor voted at 4:30 o'clock at the little polling place at Ninety-seventh Street, near Riverside Drive, where he voted at the election last year. City Chamberlain Henry Bruere voted at the same time, both in favor of holding a convention.

THE VOTE UP-STATE.

General Lack of Interest Shown and Few Ballots Cast.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., April 7.—Out of an average of 8,000 votes in Rockland County at a general election it is estimated that not more than 1,000 votes were cast to-day on the question of a constitutional convention. It looks as if 600 were cast against the proposition and 400 for it. A majority of the people in the county did not know there was an election, and many who did know were not interested enough to vote at Piermont.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 7.—From indications late to-night Dutchess County went on record as opposed to a revision of the State Constitution. Very little interest of any kind was shown, and it was impossible to obtain figures. There are about 6,000 qualified votes in Poughkeepsie alone and about 3 per cent. of that number voted.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., April 7.—The proposition to hold a constitutional convention in 1915 was beaten in Orange County by a majority estimated at about 1,500. The total vote in the county against is estimated to be about 2,750, and for 1,250. Newburg City gave 225 against and Middletown 432 against, while the county districts generally were against though the vote was light, only about one in every seven of the voters going to the polls.

CATSKILL, N. Y., April 7.—Greene County cast approximately 650 ballots on the special election, 388 against and 265 for the Constitutional Convention. The vote at last general election was 6,850 for the head of the ticket.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 7.—The complete vote here was 367 for and 328 against the Constitutional Convention. The normal vote is 2,400.

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 7.—Ulster County's estimated vote to-day on the Constitutional Convention shows 895 votes for and 3,520 votes against it. Two-fifths of Kingston's voters balloted on the question, and one-third of the country voters turned out.

Albany Democrats Work Hard.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7.—Albany County by a majority of 3,306 declared against the proposition for an early Constitutional Convention. The vote polled was less than a third of that cast at a general election, and totaled for the proposition, 5,267; against it, 8,572. In Albany city no effort was made to get out the vote and the result was: For, 3,226; against, 5,320. In Cohoes and Watervliet the Democrats worked hard with the result that they carried both cities, the vote in Cohoes being 955 for and 750 against, and in Watervliet 550 for and 494 against. In some towns and districts only two votes were cast.

TROY, N. Y., April 7.—With several country districts missing, the indications are that about 15 per cent. of Rensselaer County's total vote was cast at to-day's election. In the city of Troy 1,283 voted against and 1,202 in favor. Outside of Troy the vote was cast in the proportion of 4 to 1 against. It is estimated that the county will vote against the Constituional Convenion by 2,033 to 1,652.

COBLESKILL, N. Y., April 7.—Only about 20 per cent. of the votes was cast in Schoharie County. The estimated returns are 700 against and 400 for. The towns thus far heard from indicate a majority in this county against the proposition. Sentiment seems to indicate that voters consider this election an unnecessary expense.

UTICA, N. Y., April 7.—The vote on Constitutional Convention to-day was very light owing to a storm, bad roads, and lack of interest. Reports from scattering districts indicate 5 per cent. of total vote cast, of which 3 per cent. oppose the proposition.

ONEONTA, N. Y., April 7.—Otsego County nearly complete returns give 436 for and 2,435 against the convention. The vote in the county in Presidential years usually reaches 12,000, thus only about one-fifth of the registered voters voted to-day.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., April 7.—With Washington County returns incomplete, the best estimate gives 1,495 for the convention and 1,740 against it. Approximately a third of the regular vote was polled. A misunderstanding among the voters was accountable for half of the "No" vote.

DELHI, N. Y., April 7.—The closest estimate of Delaware County's vote today is 2,400 votes cast. For the convention 600; against it, 1,800. About one-fourth of the voters came to the polls.

NORWICH, N. Y., April 7.—In Chenango County 8,200 votes were cast in the regular election. To-day the total estimated was 1,600 against the Constitutional Convention and 500 for.

Syracuse for the Convention.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 7.—Onondaga County, seven rural districts out of 89 missing, voted, for the convention 3,930, against it 2,980. Of this vote the city of Syracuse figures are, for 2,629, against 1,189. The total of 6,910 is about one-sixth of vote cast in the 1913 elections.

BATH, N. Y., April 7.—The result of to-day's special election in Steuben County was overwhelmingly against the proposition submitted. It is estimated that not more than 10 to 15 per cent. of the normal vote was polled, a downpour of rain prevailing all day, and practically no interest being taken. Corning, Hornell, Canisteo, Addison, and Bath gave the largest vote. The total vote polled was 2,850, approximately 725 being in favor of the question and 2,150 against.

MALONE, N. Y., April 7.—In the country places little attention was paid to the election. Malone which usually casts upwards of 2,000 votes, polled today 258, of which 93 were for and 165 against the convention. So far, in Franklin county the vote looks to be at least two to one against the proposition with not more than 1,500 votes cast.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 7.—The vote in Monroe County, estimated, is as follows: For the convention, 5,553; against, 5,746. A very light vote was polled, both in the wards and towns, the estimated total vote being 11,299, against 57,255 last Fall for Assembly and Court of Appeals candidates. Rochester City voted 4,553 for the convention and 4,143 against.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 7.—The City of Ithaca, from which came the only available returns from Tompkins County in to-day's election, voted 485 No, 344 Yes. The total vote in 1912 was about 5,100. On this basis, with a very light vote in the country districts, the estimated total vote is No, 1,900; Yes, 400. The total county vote in 1912 was more than 8,000.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 7.—Only 25 per cent. of the voters of Saratoga County went to the polls to-day to vote on the question of a Constitutional Convention. Of these, the greater number were in this village, where a majority of 368 favored it. Approximately the vote in the country is: For, 2,000; against, 1,600.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., April 7.—The vote in Clinton County on the Constitutional Convention proposition was very light, not exceeding 2,000 votes, out of a total of 10,000. In twenty-six out of the thirty-nine election districts in the county heard from late to-night the vote was 589 for and 763 against.

OWEGO, N. Y., April 7.—Returns from Tioga County so far attainable give a total vote of 1,268, divided 363 for and 920 against the Constitutional Convention. Tioga's total vote in 1912 was 6,271.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 7.—The proposition to hold a Constitutional Convention was defeated in Jefferson County to-day by a vote of about 2 to 1. With several districts still to be heard from to-night figures available show a vote of 2,943 against and 1,179 favorable. The total voting strength of the county is about 16,000. George Van Namee, Clerk of the Assembly and a resident of the city, made a round of the polls during the afternoon endeavoring to arouse interest in the vote but failed.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 7.—Out of a registration of approximately 14,000 in Chemung County, less than 2,000 voted to-day. It is estimated that the county voted approximately 1,400 in favor of the Constitutional Convention and 300 against it.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 7.—Cayuga County's vote, complete in all the fifty-two election districts, gives 1,770 votes in favor of and 1,916 against the Constitutional Convention. The City of Auburn gave a heavy vote in favor of the convention, which it carried by 538 majority. The rural towns overcame the city lead, however, and kept the county going in favor of the convention by a small majority.

WARSAW, N. Y., April 7.—The vote in Wyoming County was very light. The town of Warsaw cast 251 votes, of these 199 being against and 52 for. The vote in the same town in 1913 was 968.

Chautauqua County Vote Light.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 7.—The vote on the question of holding a constitutional convention was very light throughout Chautauqua County, the total approximating only about 5,500 as against 22,112 votes cast in the geenral election of 1912. The total vote in the City of Jamestown was 1,815, of which 867 were in favor and 948 against the proposition. The total vote in Chautauqua County, with some districts estimated, gave 1,860 for and 3,150 against the proposition.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., April 7.—Best estimate of total vote on constitutional amendment for Seneca County is: Affirmative, 520; negative, 694. The estimate is based on scattered returns from various parts of the county. In Waterloo and Seneca Falls, the large towns of the county, about one out of every five voters qualified voted to-day. In the country districts it fell to one out of six.

HERKIMER, N. Y., April 7.—At a late hour the vote reported on the Constitutional Convention was: Yes, 564; no, 1,813. The total vote in the same towns last November was 8,214.

BATAVIA, N. Y., April 7.—The Genesee County estimate2 on the Constitutional Convention is: For, 743; against, 1,846. About 23 per cent. of the vote was cast.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., April 7.—Twenty districts give 513 votes for and 801 votes against the convention. It is estimated that the county complete will give 1,600 for and 1,700 against, a total of 2,700, as compared with 11,674 cast for the Assembly in November, 1913.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., April 7.—The vote in Lewis County was very light, not more than 600 votes being cast, as compared with 6,300 at the last general election. In Lowville 239 votes were cast, 55 for and 184 against the constitutional convention.

Broome County Low Record Vote.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 7.—Indications are that the proposition to hold a constitutional convention was defeated in Broome County by the smallest vote ever cast at a State election in this county. There was a general lack of interest. The results show in the city 724 for and 681 against; in the towns of Broome County outside of the City of Binghamton, 230 for and 448 against, making a total vote in the county of 954 for and 1,139 against.

ALBION, N. Y., April 7.—Orleans County voted 648 for and 975 against the Constitutional Convention, each of the ten towns giving a majority in the negative. The total vote was only a little more than one-fourth the vote cast at last November election.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., April 7.—With several small towns missing or incomplete Fulton County voted in favor of the Constitutional Convention 650 to 782. The county cast a total vote of 10,198 for Assemblyman in the last regular election. Melting snow from one to four feet deep blocked nearly all roads in Hamilton County and prevented many from getting to the polls. Available returns indicate that the county declared for the constitutional convention by about 150 to 125. The county cast 1,248 votes for Assemblyman at the last regular election.

BARNES'S EYE ON CONGRESS

Has Matter of Running Under Advisement, State Chairman Admits.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—To William Barnes, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was shown this evening a statement that he contemplated running for Congress in his home district. He said:

"What plans I may have cannot be formulated until after the result of the election held to-day is made known. It has been suggested to me by some Albanians that I should be a candidate for Congress in this district, and I have the matter under advisement. So far as the Chairmanship of the State Committee is concerned, it has no relation to the subject, as the new State Committee will be chosen on Sept. 20, when all candidates for public office will be nominated at a direct primary. As no one can foretell what the result of the primary will be, no one can foretell who will be selected to manage the campaign."

CHENEY IN BY 64 VOTES.

Hartford Democrats, Blaming Voting Machine, Will Contest Mayoralty

HARTFORD, Conn., April 7.—Louis R. Cheney, Republican, was to-day re-elected Mayor of Hartford, defeating oJseph H. Lawler, Democrat, by a plurality of 64 votes out of a total of approximately 16,000 cast. The Democrats assert, however, that one of the voting machines in the Fourth Ward, failed to register 100 Democratic votes, and it was said to-night that the case would be carried to the courts. The machine in question registered 1,224 votes for Cheney and 850 for Lawler. The total vote stood: Cheney, 7,549; Lawler, 7,485. Socialist and Socialist-Labor tickets were also in the field, but the vote was small.

The Democrats elected majorities in both the upper and lower boards of the Common Council. By a good majority the proposition to abolish the lower board next year was passed. It was also voted by a big majority to purchase water frontage at a cost of $500,000.

The "Ellis" sells itself.

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Salesmanship helps, too.

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WILSON MAN BEATEN BY 5,486 PLURALITY

Continued from Page 1.

ers to talk in behalf of O'Byrne. They included Congressman Carter Glass of Virginia, J. Harry Covington of Maryland, Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York; Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, and Senator Ollie James of Kentucky. Secretary of State Bryan was to make a tour of the district, but at the last moment illness prevented.

Congressman Covington in a speech in this city made a strong appeal to the voters to uphold the Administration's policies. He said:

"All over the United States the people have their eyes on this New Jersey district. If O'Byrne is defeated they will take it as an indication of a break in the line of Democracy. Stand together and show the people that Democracy means the same thing to-day as it did when Wilson was sent to Washington."

Mud Slinging on Stump.

The greatest interest developed in the fight. First there was the hard contests in the Democratic and Republican ranks for the nomination and the subsequent close canvass to get out the vote at the primary. After that the injection of national politics—President Wilson and the Panama Canal tolls—served to keep the interest at fever heat. Not in years before was there so much mud-slinging in a local campaign. There were few open debates on public questions, but the candidates fought each other tooth and nail.

When the district was created after the last census it was set down as Republican. Senator Hughes carried it for Representative, but he was personally popular with the labor element here in Paterson, had been counsel for most of the unions, and made a personal canvass. When Bremner was elected the Democrats had everything in their favor. The Passaic editor was personally very popular and there was much sympathy with him because he was making a fight against the wasting diseases that ended in his death.

Many of the Wilson speakers who came into the district used the popularity of Bremner as an argument for the voters to return a Democratic successor to Congress. The Republicans made their fight almost entirely upon the Democratic tariff and the work of President Wilson. They attempted to show that the present tariff works hardship to the people of the country, and, therefore, keeps money from the workmen's pocket. The Panama Canal tolls were dealt with lightly by all the speakers.

"The Ulster situation was brought forward at one meeting which Collector Malone addressed. He was asked if he favored the policies of President Wilson, and how, as an Irishman, he regarded the attitude of the Administration on the present Panama tolls question. The speaker replied that he would support the President in all of his policies.

The election throughout the district was very quiet. When the result was made known here to-night it was the signal for a celebration on the part of the Republicans. Democrats who had voted for the winner joined in. Not a single arrest was made during the day, something very unusual.

Frederick A. Parsons, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, issued a statement to-night in which he said that the election was a repudiation of the Administration.

Leading Democrats refused to accept the result as that a repudiation of New Jersey's first citizen. They declared that the reapportionment of 1912, which divorced Passaic County from Sussex and Bergen Counties, and placed it in a Congressional district by itself left a normal Republican plurality. Although Congressman Bremner, a Democrat, was elected by this new district, the Democrats to-night asserted that his success was a personal one.

Mr. Drukker said that he had not announced his position on the canal tolls repeal question. Regarding this Mr. Van Blarcom said the candidate's statement that he opposed any legislation likely to be detrimental to American shipping was tantamount to a repudiation of the President's stand on the tolls question. The Drukker victory more than wiped out Bremner's plurality of 3,824. In 1912, when Bremner was elected, Col. Roosevelt carried Passaic County by 891, and last Fall the Republican candidate for Governor received 615 votes more than Gov. James E. Fielder, who was President Wilson's candidate.

Mr. Drukker was born in Holland forty-two years ago. He came to America when six months old, and passed the first twenty-seven years of his life in Grand Rapids, Mich. For eleven years he worked in a Grand Rapids dry goods store. Then he moved to Passaic and entered the contracting business. His only public office has been a place on the Passaic County Board of Chosen Freeholders, where he served three terms, winding up his service as Director of the board.

KEEN INTEREST AT CAPITAL.

Democrats Deny Drukker Victory Is Blow to Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Great interest in the election held to-day in the Seventh New Jersey Congressional District was shown by Administration officials and Senators and Representatives here to-night. The election of Drukker gives great satisfaction to the Republican leaders in Congress, who contend that it is proof of the unpopularity of the Democratic tariff and the President's policy for the repeal of the free canal tolls.

On the other hand a statement issued in behalf of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee contends that the Seventh New Jersey is normally Republican, and that allegations of Administration unpopularity are disproved by the fact that in eight special Congressional elections since President Wilson came into office the Democratic candidates were successful in five.

Bremner was elected as a Democrat from the Seventh New Jersey District in 1912 by a plurality of 3,300. Accepting the estimate that Drukker had been elected by a plurality of 5,000 over O'Byrne, his Democratic opponent, the Republican victory indicates a change of more than 8,000 votes to the Republican cause.

The free tolls repeal question was made a leading issue in the campaign by the Republicans. O'Byrne declined to declare himself on this matter until last Sunday, when he issued a statement indorsing President Wilson's stand.

Representative Doremus of Michigan, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, went to the White House to-night to receive returns from the Seventh New Jersey and the Twelfth Massachusetts districts. He remained in Secretary Tumulty's room, and did not see President Wilson. The President spent part of the evening in his office in the Executive Building, but returned to the White House at 9:25 o'clock, when it was known to a certainty that Mr. O'Byrne was defeated.

Representative Doremus gave out the following statement:

"Two special Congressional elections were held Tuesday, one in the Seventh New Jersey and the other in the Twelfth Massachusetts. In these two elections the Democrats broke even. The Seventh New Jersey District, as recently gerrymandered, is strongly Republican and always has been. The late Mr. Bremner, because of his tremendous personal popularity, was probably the only Democrat who could carry the district. If the Democrats had succeeded there to-day it would have been almost a miracle.

"A résumé of the elections held during the last year shows an overwhelming sentiment in favor of this Administration. Since President Wilson assumed office eight special Congressional elections have occurred in widely separated sections, and the Democrats were successful in five districts.

"The results have been a source of much gratification and encouragement to all friends of the Administration. One of these elections was held in Maine, two were in Massachusetts, two in New York, one in Iowa, one in West Virginia, and one in New Jersey. In these elections the Democrats lost in but three districts, the Third Maine, the Third Massachusetts and the Seventh New Jersey. In none of these three did the Democrats have any license to win. While the Maine and Massachusetts districts are overwhelmingly Republican the plurality for the Republican candidate in each district almost the vanishing point. In one notable instance, the First West Virginia district, overwhelmingly Republican, the Democrat won by over 3,000 plurality.

"In the Congressional contest for the past year the Administration has been sustained in every district where there was hope of victory, and the party has failed only in those districts where success was impossible. So far as the New Jersey election is concerned the only reservation warranted by the result is that a strong Republican district has gone Republican."

Representative Frank P. Woods of Iowa, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, made the following statement:

"The Republican victory in the New Jersey District shows that the voters repudiate the Democratic policy of giving the people honeyed phrases instead of practical benefits. For the second time in fourteen years a Republican has been elected to succeed a Democrat in Congress from the Seventh District of New Jersey. By his letter indorsing the Democratic candidate the President asked the people of the Seventh New Jersey District to 'pass judgment upon the present Administration.' The people have done so in no uncertain terms, rebuking the un-American policy of the Democratic Party by a vote of two to one. The small vote cast for the Bull Moose candidate evidences again that the Republicans are united and presages the election of a Republican Congress next November."

When told of the result in the New Jersey contest Representative James R. Mann, floor leader of the Republicans in the House, said:

"When the people get a chance now in any reasonable district they will show by their vote that they are against the President on the tolls question and on the tariff.

"Tolls and the tariff—that will be the issue from now on, and if the Republicans, who are now divided into two camps, get together, as I think they will, the country will go strongly Republican.

"That is all there is to the situation. That's the exact status of the case. The people will be against the President on account of tolls and the tariff. The people are against the President on the tariff, but they are angry on account of the tolls question.

"The people think there has been a base surrender of our rights on the tolls question. Over in Boston the Democratic candidate who was running to fill a vacancy in the House had to come out against the repeal of free tolls for coastwise ships in order to square himself with the Democrats.

"Down in Alabama Mr. Hobson's manager plastered the State with an advertisement roasting Mr. Underwood for his position in opposition to the tolls provision. I read this advertisement myself when I was there. What was the result? Why, Mr. Underwood won out in yesterday's primaries by an even larger plurality than he expected.

"The people are against the President on the tolls question. The principal fellows for repeal now are a few college professors, a few Carnegie Peace fellows, and, unfortunately, a few fine fellows who are editing the newspapers."

Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, Republican, said:

"The election of the Republican candidate in New Jersey means two things—the people are not satisfied with the new tariff law and they disapprove of the attitude of President Wilson on the Panama tolls question. While the tariff changes have hit the industrial districts hard and the effects are not yet fully felt, there is not the least doubt that the President's introduction of the tolls question is being resented by the rank and file. The uncertain attitude of the Democratic candidate in New Jersey in this regard was undoubtedly the chief reason for his undoing."

Representative Albert Johnson of Washington, editor of an anti-Socialist newspaper in that State, said:

"While the election of the Republican candidate is a matter of great rejoicing, the defeat of the Socialist candidate in such a stronghold of Socialism as the Seventh New Jersey District is a matter of extreme importance. The recent demonstration in the East of the Reds, led by Tannenbaum and others, should awaken the people of the United States to the tactics of these persons."

KANSAS CITY MAYOR WINS.

H. L. Jost, Democrat, Easily Re-elected—Non-Partisans Second.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 7.—Henry L. Jost, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor of Kansas City to-day over four other candidates by a majority estimated at between 6,000 and 7,000 votes.

The non-partisan ticket, pledged to commission government, and headed by Clarence A. Burton, was second.

ALL NINE WOMEN LOSE IN CHICAGO

Continued from Page 1.

proposed bathing beach and contagious hospitals. The Municipal Court Revision act went down to defeat also. Late returns indicate that the four-year term for Aldermen went into the discard.

"Home rule," carrying an advisory vote on the proposed amendment of the public utilities law to give Chicago control over all local public service corporations, appears to have been defeated by a small majority.

None of the Women Molested.

The Chicago women who went to the polls deposited their votes unmolested, rubbing shoulders with 300,000 men voters. Their freedom from insult in a city so cosmopolitan as Chicago was commented upon to-night as remarkable.

The women braved chill winds and threatening clouds. Clad in furs, society women of the North Side rode to the polls in their limousines, and stood in line awaiting their turn to vote. In the First Ward thousands of working girls, besides many social settlement workers and teachers, visited the polls early. Here interest centred in the heated campaign of Miss Marion Drake, the opponent of "Bathhouse" John Coughlin for Alderman. Miss Drake, fearing strong-arm methods but prepared to resist physical interference, visited scores of polling places, exhorting her supporters to "get out the vote." She went through the day unmolested, and went down to defeat, four to one, with a smile.

While this was the second opportunity that Illinois women had to vote, it was the first for the women of Chicago. Distribution of cake, coffee, and bonbons to the workers at the polls, instead of the time-honored election cigars of dubious brand, caused a sensation.

"Well, the comprehensive subway has two votes," said Mayor Harrison, as he stepped from the voting booth. He spoke for himself and Mrs. Harrison, who accompanied him to the polls. Miss Edith Harrison, the Mayor's daughter, and Heaton Dewley, his brother-in-law, also were present.

The Mayor greeted Mrs. Caroline Wheeler, a judge, and Miss Claire Kinney, a clerk, with a cheery "Good morning as he entered the polling place. "My wife is as good a voter, if not better, than I," he exclaimed. Then, noticing that Mrs. Harrison had not folded her ballot in the most approved fashion, he instructed her.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Superintendent of Schools, startled election officials in the First Precinct of the First Ward when she stepped out of the booth with her marked ballots unfolded. W. A. R. Mitchell, Progressive election judge, raised his hands in protest, and asked her to return to the booth and fold the ballots before the clerks could see how she voted.

"Oh, I just wanted to ask some questions," smiled Mrs. Young as she obeyed.

Seven Sisters, Fourteen Votes.

Seven sisters with their husbands went to the polls in the Thirty-first Ward, and Alderman Bergen's chances were enhanced by fourteen votes. Mrs. Mary Casey led the party.

Miss Mary McDowell, head of the University of Chicago Settlement, was challenged by an election judge in the Twenty-ninth Ward. She returned later with affidavits establishing her rights and was allowed to cast her ballot. Her mother, Mrs. Jane McDowell, was allowed to vote without protest.

Youth and age exchanged greetings in the polling places. Youth, in the persons of cheerful, smiling young women in colorful gowns, said: "This is great fun, and I like it." Age, sobered by the years and filled with responsibilities, said: "It is a satisfaction to vote, but why all this fuss about it?

The latter remark came from Mrs. Mary Condon, 70 years old, who appeared happy in a polling place of the Fifth Ward. Mrs. Condon looked askance at the rows of booths with their canvas hangings.

"I don't like to enter one of these dark compartments," she said. "I would prefer to mark my ballot outside."

"The law says you must enter the booth," said Mrs. Kate O'Day, an election judge. "You will find a light inside."

"I don't like the looks of the place," said Mrs. Condon, peering in. "There is too much foolishness connected with this voting."

And she went away without casting her ballot.

Mrs. Charles E. Merriam, wife of the Chicago University professor and reformer, left her home in University Avenue at 7 A. M. Her first errand was to call on Mrs. Louisa M. Heath, 85, the oldest voter in the Eighty-eighth Precinct of the Seventy-eighth Ward.

"I've come to take you to the polls, Mrs. Heath," said Mrs. Merriam.

"I am very proud to have a voice in the election of a city Alderman," said Mrs. Heath. "It is wonderful that this opportunity has come to me."

Mrs. D. E. Brink, 65 years old, dropped dead, supposedly from apoplexy, occasioned by excitement over her first vote, as she was stepping into an election booth in this city.

Jane Addams Guides Women.

Miss Jane Addams, judge of election in the polling place of the Fifth Precinct of the Nineteenth Ward, located in Hull House, acted as guide and instructor for many of her old friends among the Italian and Jewish women. One Italian woman entered the polling place with a shawl over her head and carrying a child papoose-wise on her back. She took the two ballots and asked Miss Addams to help her. The judges looked on while she was told what the voting meant.

"The subway," said Miss Addams. "Do you want it? That means a railroad underground."

"Oh, no," was the quick reply. "It is verra bad to be underground."

All the way through the ballot the women commented in a soft voice.

"Money for houses for firemen? Oh, yes, they must have good places to sleep. They always are good to us when we burn up."

She also endorsed the contagious disease hospital.

"Poor, sick little babies," she murmured, and patted the black hair of her own tiny one. "It is always too bad for them."

The honor of being the first woman to vote in Chicago is claimed by Mrs. Alice Collier of 2,452 North Artesian Avenue. She arrived at the polling place in the Twenty-eighth Ward at 5:50 A. M. The place was open, much to her surprise, as voting was to begin at 6, and she was permitted to cast her vote. Later it was discovered that the clock in the polling place was nine minutes fast.

"Old Jake" Fitzpatrick, 102 years old and one of the first settlers of Chicago, voted in the Twenty-eighth Ward. When he came to Chicago he worked as a laborer at fifty cents a day. He says he could have bought for a week's wages the land the City Hall now occupies.

Two more voters added distinction to the Twenty-seventh Precinct of the Twenty-fifth Ward—Mrs. Edward F. Dunne and Miss Eileen Dunne, wife and daughter of Gov. Edward F. Dunne. The Governor, who signed the bill giving the right of suffrage to woman, accompanied his wife and daughter, who had been enfranchised by his pen, to the polls to cast their first votes—votes that were Democratic.

Gov. Dunne, experienced in voting, led Mrs. Dunne and his daughter to the judge, who handed out the ballots. Then he escorted each to a booth, and though the last to incline himself behind the curtain, he was the first to come out and tender his ballot to the receiving judge. Miss Eileen followed two seconds later, but Mrs. Dunne consumed the five minutes allotted to her to mark her ballot.

"Whether I am victorious in my campaign for Alderman of the First Ward or not makes little difference. I have saved one soul from the hands of 'white slavers' and sent three men who deal in commercialized vice to jail."

Miss Marion H. Drake made this statement before going to Wilmette to-night and before she knew that "Bath House" John Coughlin had defeated her for Alderman by about 4,000 votes. She referred to Jessie, a young woman whose plight was discovered by workers for Miss Drake when they visited a house on the South Side.

"The women voters thronging to the polls for the first time lent a soothing influence to the election, and in more than one troubled ward poured oil on the waters," said Election Commissioner Czarnecki to-night, after an all-day tour of the contested wards. Instead of rowdyism at the polls he declared peace and quiet reigned.

The voting booth shelves became repositories for babies while mothers were deciding the fate of the subway or an Alderman.

Didn't Spoil Miss Pethick's Day.

Miss Dorothy Pethick, English militant, heroine of two hunger strikes and sister of Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, ex-Secretary of the Women's Political Union of England, was asked to leave a First Ward polling place. Miss Pethick and Miss Margaret Hodge, an Australian suffragist, were standing near the clerk's table watching women vote when a woman clerk of election looked up and said: "You two will have to get out and move on. We can't have loafers here."

A policeman stepped forward to enforce, if necessary, the clerk's order. Miss Pethick started to make an indignant remark, but Miss Hodge said: "Let us go, Dorothy, if they don't want us here. We must obey the laws."

"This incident hardly marred the enjoyment of the day," said Miss Pethick afterward. "It was glorious to see women vote."

A message was given to the women voters of Chicago by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., passing through Chicago to-day on her way from California to New York. Mrs. Vanderbilt occupied the private car Commonwealth and was accompanied by her three children and nearly a dozen servants.

Tell the women of Chicago that when I reach New York I hope to learn from the newspapers that they have used their power in the right way," Mrs. Vanderbilt said. "The vote is a weapon which women must learn to use intelligently and conscientiously. When used properly it introduces a new and helpful influence in the affairs of Government. I want the women of Chicago to look upon the vote as an obligation and a responsibility rather than a mere privilege. And I

RABBI HAS FAITH IN GUNMEN'S STORY

They Told Dr. Goldstein They Had Been Lured to Act as Scapegoats.

WAHLE OFFERS NO HOPE

Counsel Says "It Has Been a District Attorney's Case from the Beginning."

As soon as the four gunmen in the death house at Sing Sing learned of the denial of their application for a reprieve by Gov. Glynn, they sent word by telephone to their counsel, former Judge Charles G. P. Wahle, at his office, 220 Broadway, asking him to break the news to their parents. Judge Wahle telephoned at once to Jacob Rosenberg, father of "Lefty Louie," at his home in the Bronx; Joseph Horwitz, father of "Gyp the Blood," in Brooklyn, and Mrs. Mary Cirofici, mother of "Dago Frank," in the Bronx. These, however, had already seen the latest editions of the evening papers, intimating that the Governor was to deny the reprieve.

Judge Wahle simply told them the conditions seemed very serious.

The elder Rosenberg and the elder Horwitz hurried down to Judge Wahle's office. Both were ashen faced, and walked with bent shoulders Their eyes were full of anxious questioning. Judge Wahle's face was the answer.

"We are men," said both fathers, "and we must take whatever comes philosophically. But how are we to break it to our womenfolk?"

"The Passover week!" murmured the elder Horwitz, in a broken voice. The Passover week, commemorative of the deliverance of the Jews from Egypt, is a season of feasting and joy. On the third day of the Passover the four gunmen are to die.

The fathers begged Judge Wahle to tell them if there was no way out, no further hope at all. He turned away.

"There remain only two things," he said; "to appeal once more to the Governor on the basis of some weak point in his opinion after we have read it; or—" He shrugged his shoulders eloquently.

Then the two old men walked to the window and looked out silently into the black night. Presently Mrs. Mary Cirofici, sister of "Dago Frank," and another brother entered the office. The girl looked anxiously at the others, then turned away. She was taken into an inner office.

Rabbi Goldstein Reveals a Secret.

A few minutes later a tall man in clerical garb entered the office. He, too, was pale and very much excited. It was the Rev. Dr. Jacob Goldstein, rabbi of Temple Beth Sholom of Bensonhurst and Jewish chaplain of the Tombs and of Sing Sing. He was terribly shocked by the news of the denial of the reprieve, and presently announced that he felt he must make an important statement as a result of his intimate communication with the four gunmen all these months, concerning which he had heretofore felt obliged to maintain the strictest silence. He spoke very impressively, telling for the first time of death-cell confidences given to him by the four condemned men.

"From the very first day of the arrest of these four boys until the present moment," he said, "I, as Jewish Chaplain of both the Tombs and Sing Sing, have seen them constantly. They never varied, either in the Tombs or in Sing Sing, in their solemn protestations of their absolute innocence. So far as my personal experience goes, I cannot recall in the entire twenty months a single instance of the bravado which has been ascribed to them. Their behavior was always modest and quiet, and is to this day.

"Up to the time the application for a new trial was denied by the Court of Appeals, I and many others felt quite certain a new trial would be granted them. Therefore, following my invariable practice in all charges of serious crimes, I have avoided discussing the particulars of the crime or of the charge with the accused. In my religion we have no confessional, and therefore I might either be embarrassed by statements from the accused prisoners which it might by my duty as a citizen to disclose, or I might be unduly encouraging them to tell me falsehoods.

"However, when the boys were cast for death by the Court of Apeals, I made arrangements to spend one afternoon each week with them in prayer and religious admonition in the death cell.

"After the service on the first Tuesday following the Court of Appeals decision, Seidenshner ('Whitey') said to me:

"'Doctor, I want to ask you a question, which we have all been wanting to ask you for some time. Do you believe us guilty?'

"I replied: 'I am not your judge.'

"But he insisted on an answer. Thereupon I replied:

"'Since you insist, on my honor and conscience I cannot state that I am satisfied of your innocence.'

"He replied excitedly:

"'Then, if you believe us guilty, let us die and don't trouble any further about us.'

"I did not take him seriously, however, and on the next Tuesday visited them as usual. No reference was made to the excited request of the week before. I conducted my service with them, and though it was always the Jewish service, Frank Cirofici, who is an Episcopalian, listened most attentively, and, so far as a non-Jew could, took part in the service. I thought it my duty to warn them not to indulge in false hopes, telling them they must regard themselves as sick men whom specialists had told their malady was fatal, and that they had not more than a week or two to live. There was at this time no intimation that a reprieve was even to be asked for, and I am satisfied the four boys regarded themselves as being certain of death speedily.

Story Told in the Death Cell.

"Perhaps fully an hour was spent after the service in listening to the boys and answering their innermost convictions or lack of convictions about teachings of the Jewish faith. We were in the death cell. Not a sound was to be heard from the fourteen or fifteen men cast for death. There could not have been conceived a more solemn or religious atmosphere.

"This talk ended, suddenly Seidenshner said:

"'Why do you doubt our innocence?'

"I replied in a shocked tone:

"'Well, what were you boys doing at the scene of the murder at that hour of the morning Rosenthal was killed, you know?'

"There was a perfect chorus of excited explanations, so that I was forced to hush them all, and demand that one speak for all. Seidenshner, as spokesman, told his story coherently and with wonderful tenacity of memory for details. I interrupted with a few questions, which were promptly answered by him and the rest. This continued for half an hour, when I suddenly stopped Seidenshner and said:

"'Do all you boys hear what he says?'

"They replied they did.

"'Do you understand exactly the force of what you are now telling me?' I continued.

"'I have been told by you that Frank Cirofici left you at Bridgie Webber's gambling house, and that you did not see him again that night; that he was not at the scene of the murder at all. That means, you understand, that even if you three Jewish boys go to the death chair, I must see that the Governor has your solemn statement about Frank.'

"Louis Rosenberg answered, as seriously and solemnly as a human being could speak:

"'Doctor, if we were now being led to the death chair, we would say to you: For God's sake tell the Governor once more that Cirofici was not there! This is God's truth. Why should we three Jewish boys band together to tell a lie to save a Christian? Cirofici was not there.'

Protested They Were Scapegoats.

"The statement they made about themselves denied any complicity in the murder. They declared they were inveigled to the vicinity of the Metropole in order to be made scapegoats. When the shooting toook place they were under the glass and iron porte cochere in front of the Cadillac. A number of shots were fired diagonally toward them, as they thought, from the south side of the street, opposite. They thought this a repetition of the ambuscade they had been enticed into in June in Chinatown, and they tried simultaneously to make a dash for the Times Square Subway station, not over 100 yards from the Cadillac.

"I do not know if my opinion now is of any value to any one. But I am free to say, after talking to the boys, reading the minutes of the evidence, questioning them on all dubious points, that on my honor and conscience as one who claims to be a God-fearing man and an upright American citizen, I have come to a conviction, that is almost a certainty, that the balance of probabilities is in favor of the boys' story rather than in favor of the People in the prosecution. To put these boys now to death shocks me. They should at least have a chance of life until the public is assured that nothing can transpire in the Becker trial which will cast additional doubt on the theory of their guilt. I am startled and shocked at the decision from Albany.

Avoided Making a Religious Issue.

"On Sunday, after I understood that the Governor had told the father of Rosenberg, at the latter's suggestion, that he would receive a deputation of Jewish ministers in connection with the appeal for a reprieve, I sent the Governor a telegram asking whether he would receive such a deputation of rabbis from New York to-day. I had received the impression that Gov. Glynn was surprised that in the many appeals for the reprive no rabbis had been represented. The reason for that was that the rabbis did not wish to appear to be making a special religious issue of the matter.

"Therefore, I arranged for a deputation of fifteen or twenty rabbis to go to Albany from here to-day. About that number promised to go. Two strong bodies, the New York Board of Jewish Ministers and the Association of Orthodox Congregations of America, through their executive committees, have both addressed letters in their representative capacity to Gov. Glynn supporting the appeal for a reprieve.

"But yesterday afternon at my home in Bensonhurst I received a telegram signed by Mr. Tierney, the private secretary of the Governor, telling me it would be impossible for Gov. Glynn to receive the delegation to-day. Accordingly I sent out notices calling the deputation off.

"In all my long experience as prison chaplain," concluded Dr. Goldstein, "I have never known one instance where so many men of every shade of religious faith have felt that the last penalty of the law should not be exacted."

Frantic Father Pleads with Reporters.

The elder Rosenberg, who had stood by listening to the rabbi's statement, frantically begged the reporters to get down every word of what he said, and thus to help mold public opinion so that the Governor might still reconsider his decision and grant the reprieve. Eagerly he displayed a long list of rabbis who, he said, had been expected to take part in the proposed delegation to Albany in behalf of the reprieve. The list included such names as the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, rabbi of the Synagogue of Spanish and Portuguese Jews; the Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, the Rev. Dr. Moses Hyamson, late assistant to the chief rabbi of England; the Rev. Dr. Joel Blau, and the Rev. Dr. I. S. Moses.

"I have still hope," said the old man, looking anxiously for support to Judge Wahle, who did not look at all hopeful. "To-morrow the Governor will get a petition signed by Father Curry of St. James's Roman Catholic Church, Warden Clancy, and Father Cashin, resident chaplain of Sing Sing, together with 700 business men of the city, asking for the reprieve.

"The papers were so full of confidence that the reprieve was going to be given," he added, pathetically, "that we, too, became confident of it, and so thought it was not necessary to hurry with this petition. I still hope it will not come too late."

But the faces of neither Judge Wahle nor Rabbi Goldstein gave him any comfort.

Judge Wahle would make no statement further than to say:

"I don't see how anybody could possibly have suffered by allowing those four men to stay in their ratholes three or four weeks longer till all the details of the case had been finally settled. I know of no single instance where a Governor has refused a similar reprieve."

Asked how he accounted for the Governor's quick action in the present case, he said:

"This has been a District Attorney's case from the beginning, and a lot of people have been demanding vengeance. Furthermore, the murder was an extraordinary one."

Judge Wahle had no further step in view. There was no appeal to a higher court, he said, and there remained only the slim possibility of making one more appeal to the Governor after the full text of his reasons for denying the reprieve should be at hand.

FRANK UNDER TEST BY SPECIALISTS

Ready to Meet Charge That He Is Morally Defective, Made at His Trial.

NEW EVIDENCE BY BURNS

Report That He Has Found Flaw In Girl's Evidence—Governor Answers Political Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 7.—Leading specialists of Atlanta made a thorough physical and mental examination of Leo M. Frank this afternoon at the request of the condemned man's attorneys. The specialists examined Frank especially for evidence of perversion which was charged at the trial by the negro, Jim Conley. The specialists spent more than an hour with Frank and will submit an exhaustive report. It is understood that the report will be attached to the extraordinary motion for a new trial to be made for Frank.

William J. Burns has not yet made his report on the case. He has not yet seen the negro Conley, and will probably delay his report until after he interviews him. That Burns has evidence to the effect that Miss Stover, a star witness for the prosecution in the Frank trial, did not go to the pencil factory on the day Mary Phagan was killed was stated this afternoon. The Stover girl's evidence counted heavily against Frank.

The Frank case is already becoming an issue in the United States Senatorial compaign. Gov. Slaton is an announced candidate, but says he will not resign as Governor.

To-day the Cobb County Democratic Executive Committee adopted resolutions denouncing Slaton for holding to the Governorship while a candidate for the Senate and alleging that he was holding to the Governorship for the purpose of aiding Frank in the event that a new trial was refused. The resolutions say, in part:

"There is a growing impression that it is the purpose of Gov. Slaton as a last resort to grant a pardon to Leo M. Frank, who stands convicted of the murder of little Mary Phagan. We are reminded of the fact that Gov. Slaton's law partners are the leading attorneys for Frank.

"In order to set at rest any undercurrent of feeling that it might be the purpose of Gov. Slaton to come to the rescue of his law partners and pardon Mr. Frank after the Senatorial primary, we call upon the Governor to define his position conclusively in this matter by passing up his commission, resigning his office, relieving himself of any criticism, and placing the responsibility upon his successor to deal with this most vital question."

Gov. Slaton issued this statement in reply:

"I do not know the evidence in the Frank case, nor its merits, nor whether it will ever come before me. It is still in the courts and any consideration of the matter by me would be impossible. I was elected by the people and have no right to resign except by their consent. If the sovereign people elect me to another position they consent to my resignation. If they do not wish me to be Senator, I shall continue in the office to which they elected me."

COMMENDS TIMES EDITORIAL.

Sunday School Superintendent Indorses Its Attitude in Frank Case.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WINONA, Miss., April 7.—I wish to compliment you upon your editorial in your issue of April 2 regarding the courts and the Frank case. I most heartily indorse every word of it, and, I do not hesitate to say, so does every other right-thinking man and woman in all the land; for all such are on the side of righteousness and justice. Your editorial is clean-cut and absolutely to the point.

HARRY L. WATTS,
Superintendent First Baptist Sunday School.

BENEFACTIONS IN VIENNA.

A Tailor and a Bookmaker Give $750,000 Each to Charity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, April 7.—The well known Vienna tailor, Carl Frank, it is announced to-day, has made a donation of $750,000 for a hospital for convalescent children.

Yesterday, Herr Silberer, a sporting journalist, who has made a fortune as a bookmaker, gave upward of $750,000 to charitable institutions in Vienna.

These gifts have caused a sensation here, as Anglo-Saxon generosity for public purposes is very rarely rivaled in this country. The Austrian aristocracy is one of the richest in Europe, but there are very few acts of great generosity to its credit.

Both the tailor and the journalist, who are more ready to recognize the duty of wealth, have always been closely connected with English and Americans.

COLOMBIA SIGNS TREATY.

Agreement with United States Settles the Controversy Over Panama.

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 7.—The treaty between the United States and Colombia, settling the Panama controversy, was signed to-day at the State Department of Colombia by the American Minister, Thaddeus A. Thompson, and representatives of the Colombian Government.

GALLIVAN TO CONGRESS.

Democrat Elected in Boston to Seat Resigned by Curley.

BOSTON, April 7.—James A. Gallivan, Democrat, was to-day elected to Congress from the Twelfth District to fill the unexpired term of Mayor James M. Curley, Democrat, resigned. He received a majority in a triangular contest.

The vote was: Gallivan, 8,708; Frank L. Brier, Republican, 3,973; James B. Connolly, Progressive, 3,592.

DR. PRICE GUILTY ON LESSER COUNT

Continued from Page 1.

sel for the New York M. E. Conference, consumed the remainder of the morning summing up for the prosecution. He spoke briefly, merely mentioning the salient points in the evidence.

The court adjourned for luncheon and reassembled at 2 o'clock to deliberate upon its verdict. At 3:50 the members left the temple and went to the Eighteenth Street Church, where the members of the New York Conference were waiting to receive the verdict. Bishop Wilson took the chair in the conference shortly after 5 o'clock, and, after earnestly requesting that there be no demonstration whatever the verdict might be, he instructed the Secretary to read the findings of the court. The Secretary read:

"The Select Committee in the case of the Rev. Jacob Embury Price presents the following findings:

"Is the charge involving conduct in violation of the moral law sustained? Not sustained.

"Is the charge involving indulgence in sinful tempers and words sustained? Not sustained.

"Is the charge involving imprudent and unministerial conduct sustained? Sustained.

"It is the judgment of the committee that the Rev. Jacob E. Price should be, and hereby is, admonished."

There was not a sound among the 300 persons who heard the Secretary read and Bishop Wilson immediately passed to his assignments of ministers to pastorates. He said afterward that the reprimand for Dr. Price had been included in the report of the committee.

When the members of the Select Committee reached the Eighteenth Street Church, Bishop Wilson was in secret conference with his cabinet, composed of the four District Superintendents of the New York Conference. The verdict was conveyed to him and the question of Dr. Price's reappointment to the Washington Heights Church was discussed in the light of it. While the Bishop and his cabinet were still deliberating a majority of the Board of Trustees of the Washington Heights Church, of which Walter R. Comfort is Chairman, met hurriedly in another room of the church and passed a resolution asking that Dr. Price be retained as their pastor. This resolution was sent to Bishop Wilson.

Dr. Price, his son, and Mr. Comfort were in the Sunday school room of the church when the verdict was read to the conference assembled. After the adjournment many of the members went to the Sunday school room and shook the minister by the hand. Dr. Price did not appear as cheerful as he had during the trial, but he smiled and greeted his friends with an evident show of appreciation. Both he and his son said that the verdict was not satisfactory to them. Dr. Price will preach in the Washington Heights Church next Sunday for the first time since charges were brought.

It was learned last night that several women who did not want to go to the Metropolitan Temple because of the notoriety of the trial received the trial Judges in their homes on different nights last week and testified against Dr. Price. What part their testimony played in the verdict was not revealed.

There would be a meeting of the complainants against Dr. Price to-night, Claude B. Doré said. He intimated that the charges against Dr. Price might not be allowed to drop.

TWO NEW DISTRICT HEADS.

Bishop Wilson Announces the Annual Assignment of Ministers.

The one hundred and fifteenth annual meeting of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which opened in the Eighteenth Street Church, near Eighth Avenue, Tuesday of last week, was brought to an end late yesterday afternoon, when Bishop Luther B. Wilson, the presiding officer, announced his annual assignment of ministers to duties and pastorates in the four districts of the Conference.

Before the Bishop's announcement the Rev. Dr. F. C. Iglehart, Chairman of the Committee on Temperance and New York City Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, read the report of his committee, in which he praised Secretary Bryan for his stand against alcohol and said:

"Five hundred years from now school children will rise and talk about the great hero who stood up in our nation and denounced the liquor traffic."

Dr. Iglehart also praised Secretary Daniels for abolishing alcoholic beverages in the navy, and said that before long the Secretary of War would have to do the same thing in the army. He commended the newspapers and periodicals which refuse liquor advertisements.

In his announcement of assignments Bishop Wilson transferred to other duty two of the four district superintendents of the New York Conference, the Rev. Dr. H. Houston of the Kingston District and the Rev. Dr. R. E. Wilson of the Poughkeepsie District. The Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Baraganath was appointed to succeed Dr. Houston, and the Rev. Dr. W. F. Compton to succeed Dr. Wilson. The Rev. Dr. Allan MacRossie was retained as Superintendent of the New York District. The assignments of ministers to pastorates were:

NEW YORK DISTRICT.

Borough of Manhattan—Calvary, W. H. Morgan and W. W. Voight; Chelsea, E. H. Carr; Church of the Saviour, J. S. Stone and A. H. Wilson; Duane, R. H. Travis; Eighteenth Street, G. E. Barber; Five Points and Italian Mission, F. J. Beicher, E. S. Miles, and L. E. Christian; Forty-fourth Street, P. M. Dennistor; Grace, C. F. Reisner; Jane Street, E. R. Schlueter; Madison Avenue, G. L. Mead; Metropolitan Temple, G. W. Downs; Park Avenue, Arthur Jamieson and Charles Reynolds; St. Andrew's, W. H. Finch; St. James's, A. D. Ball; St. Mark's, W. H. Brooks; St. Paul's, C. L. Goodsall and C. A. Ross; St. Stephen's, C. A. Dann; Salem, F. A. Cullen; Thirty-fifth Street, K. R. Buchanan; Twenty-fourth Street, J. J. Billingsley; Union, J. L. Hartsock; Washington Heights, J. E. Price; Washington Square, S. W. Bell.

Borough of the Bronx—Centenary, W. B. Tower; Epworth, C. H. Andrews; Fordham, E. W. Crinton; Morris Heights, T. S. Bond; Mott Avenue, K. Buchanan; Mount Hope, A. M. Morgan; Tremont, R. E. Bell; Woodycrest, A. B. Moss; Woodlawn Heights, P. Birdsall.

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GLYNN DENIES GUNMEN'S APPEAL

Continued from Page 1.

all probability, it would tend to undermine all public confidence in the administration of justice. I have endeavored to separate the true and governing principle from the confused and loose thinking which confounds the gunmen's case as in some way interlaced with or dependent on the view that respite could be of no avail except to delay and create a situation that would be fraught with dangerous consequences."

Whitman Opposed the Application.

District Attorney Whitman, who prosecuted the case, has also written me in this matter as follows:

"The crime of which these men are guilty was assasination in a public place, of a witness for the State and was the boldest challenge and defiance of established law and order in the history of criminal justice in this State. To delay or prevent the execution of the just judgment of the law against them would, in my opinion, tend to destroy the sense of security which every law-abiding citizen should feel. As a sworn public official, I would be recreant to my duty if I should fail to point out the grave danger involved to the community and to the administration of justice in staying the operation of the law for reasons so trifling as have been presented in this application.

After an exhaustive examination of the entire case, I am convinced it would be a miscarriage of justice to grant a commutation, and an improper exercise of executive power to grant a reprieve.

It is clear from the evidence, as stated in the opinion of the Court of Appeals, that this case does not in the least depend upon the result in the Becker case. The cases are entirely different. This is clearly pointed out by Judge Chase, who in his opinion says:

"In this case, while the conspiracy is sought to be shown by the same witnesses and substantially by the same corroboration of such witnesses as in the Becker cae, and the statements of the men in that case are applicable to such testimony, the testimony of prime importance in the determination of this appeal is that relating to the actual fact of the killing of Rosenthal. The simple question is whether the murder was committed by the defendants or by others. If the direct testimony given by the witnesses called on behalf of the people in this case is true, the defendants are guilty of the actual murder of Rosenthal, and the other testimony in the case is of minor importance."

There is nothing in the case before me to show that there is any reasonable probability that anything will be developed in the new trial of Becker that could in any way change the result reached in this case. If the defendants possessed any credible evidence to support a motion for a new trial, they have had sixteen months since their conviction and six weeks since the decision of the Court of Appeals in which to present it to the courts on a motion for a new trial; but they have not made any such motion. This is eminently a case for justice, not mercy, and the forum to deal with new evidence, if any, is the judiciary, not the Executive.

"Duty to Deny the Application."

The natural considerations which have urged me, and would urge any public official with the power to reprieve, to halt an execution of four human beings, have moved me to consider every suggestion which would justify me in granting a reprieve; but after reading and re-reading the record of the case, the communications to me from the presiding Judge and the Prosecuting attorney, as well as the unanimous opinion of the Court of Appeals upholding the verdict of the jury that passed upon the evidence in the trial, and thoroughly considering the defendants' petition, and all the facts that have been brought to my attention, I cannot escape the conclusion that it is my duty to deny the application for either a commutation of sentence or a reprieve.

The application is therefore denied.

MARTIN H. GLYNN.

As soon as the decision was announced by the Governor, his secretary, Frank A. Tierney, informed Warden Clancy by telephone.

Gov. Glynn reiterated to-day his belief that such applications as this ought not to be made to the Governor, but to the Board of Pardons. He favors the inclusion of such a clause in the Constitution.

HEAR THEIR DOOM UNMOVED.

Quartet, Told by Warden Clancy, Show No Emotion.

For days the four gunmen in the death house at Sing Sing lived under the impression that the reprieve for which they had asked would be granted. Somehow through those mysterious underground channels by which the prison population of Sing Sing get "advance tips" on all matters of import to them had come the word that Gov. Glynn was sorry for "the boys," and would give them a stay of execution until after the second trial of Lieut. Becker.

When Warden Clancy heard from the Governor's secretary at 7:30 o'clock last night that the Governor had denied the application he, too, was surprised. The Warden himself had come to believe the underground information in Sing Sing to be trustworthy. When he spread the news there was general surprise. In fact, Sing Sing could hardly believe that the Governor had denied the gunmen's appeal. But then the newspaper reporters began to call up the prison. All brought the same word. There was no doubt then that the underground service for once had broken down.

Warden Clancy went immediately into the death house. The first cells he came upon were those of the four gunmen. "Gyp the Blood" greeted him first with a merry, "How's the Warden" and the others took it up. "Gyp" and "Lefty Louie" occupy the first two cells on the right and "Dago Frank" and "Whitey Lewis" occupy the cells directly across the little alleyway.

"Boys, I'm very sorry, but I have bad news for you," began Mr. Clancy. "It seems that every time I come to see you I am the bearer of bad news."

The Warden saw at a glance that "the boys" were not disposed to take him seriously. They were sure that they would get a stay of execution. It was in a joking way, therefore, that one of the four, the Warden could not say which one, replied:

"No, you haven't, Warden. Come on, spill the good news."

The Warden's countenance fell and the gunmen seemed to notice it. There was no one else in the room, and slowly it seemed to dawn upon them that the Warden had come alone because it was a sad mission.

"Well, tell us," said "Lefty Louie."

"The Governor has denied your application," said the Warden.

If the news struck them hard, according to the Warden, it was not noticeable. The gunmen remained lined up in front of their cells and seemed eager for more information, but not one of them showed emotion.

The usual silence of the Death House never impressed Warden Clancy more than it did at that instant, when four men, eager for details, stood speechless behind the bars. The sixteen other men in the Death House were also lined up before the bars, and they, too, made not a sound. All awaited the next words of the Warden.

"I am sorry, boys, very sorry," is all that the Warden could say.

"Don't worry about us," said Dago Frank. "We're all right."

The Warden then went to the cells on the right and engaged in a low conversation with "Gyp" and "Lefty." "Gyp," whose right name is Harry Horowitz, asked that his father and mother be told that he was all right and that they should not worry about him. "Lefty," whose right name is Louis Rosenberg, asked that the same message be sent to his father and mother.

Warden Clancy then stepped across the way to "Whitey Lewis," whose right name is Jacob Seidenshner, and "Dago Frank," whose right name is Frank Cirofici. "Whitey" and "Dago Frank" lost their fathers years ago, but their mothers are still living. But they expressed the wish that their mothers might never know what would become of them. Like the pair across the way, however, they showed no emotion.

Warden Clancy was astounded, he said afterward. These four gangsters, who had broken down in tears less than a week ago, when several of District Attorney Whitman's witnesses were sent to the death house to identify them, did not even seem worried when told they must die. Often they had given way to their emotions over mere trivialities, and the Warden could not believe his eyes.

"Whitey" Reasserts His Innocence.

"Whitey Lewis" was the most communicative of the four. He made no criticism of any one, but reasserted that he was innocent.

"They'll get me but I'm innocent," said the gunman, "speaking as calmly as if it were an ordinary topic of conversation. "I want you to know that I am an innocent man, Warden. I'll go to the chair, but I want to say now that when I get into the chair I'll say that I am innocent. That is all that I can say, because I am innocent."

There was not a word from any of the others as to their guilt or innocence. The Warden tried to engage all four in conversation but he found it hard. He remained with them from 7:50 to 9 o'clock, and he would have remained longer but for an unusual incident.

A guard from his office approached the death house and called the Warden aside, whispering in his ear.

"I've got to go, boys," said the Warden.

"Sorry to see you go," replied the boys.

"Good night, and try to get some rest," advised the Warden. "You know breakfast will be ready at 6:30."

"Good night, Warden, we're all right," said one of the gunmen and several other "goodnights" followed him. The door of the Death House was closed and it was not opened again last night.

The Warden rushed upstairs and in his office he found all in excitement. A man was missing and some of the more excited persons were in favor of blowing the prison whistle, as is the custom.

Warden Clancy had had a similar experience the first week of his stay at Sing Sing. Then the prison whistle was blown before a thorough examination was made. This time the Warden decided to make an investigation first, even if it took several hours.

The first thing he did was to instruct the principal keeper to watch the whistle cord. There is nothing that the prison population likes to ear more than the sound of that whistle, which can be heard for twenty miles around. It has happened, in fact, that a convict has blown the whistle without cause.

Guards were sent through all the shops and yards, but the missing man could not be found. At 10:30 o'clock, however, he walked into the prison. He was a "trusty," and had been to the village to spend a few cents. He was locked up and will have a hearing later.

To Die at Sunrise on Monday.

It was just after the missing prisoner had been locked up that a reporter talked to the Warden on the telephone.

"When will the gunmen die?" the Warden was asked.

"At sunrise on Monday, as the law requires," said the Warden. "That will mean between 5:45 and 6 A. M."

"Yes," continued the Warden, "It was a hard job to tell the boys that they must die. What made it particularly hard was that the idea had spread that the reprieve would be granted. Don't ask me how the news spread, but, take it from me, we all believed it.

Never in my life have I seen such an exhibition of calmness. There was not the least excitement about it; no emotion, nothing of that kind. The boys just listened to their fate and then proceeded to act as if nothing had happened. They had their nerve all right. I was astounded."

"Do you think that the gunmen will make a statement before they go to the chair?" Mr. Clancy was asked.

"There was no intimation that they would when I saw them," said the Warden.

The loss of all hope for the gunmen, it is believed in some quarters, will cause them to make a statement. It had been intimated that Becker promised them aid in return for a promise that they would exonerate him in a final statement. The effect of the Governor's action, therefore, may be interesting.

So certain was every one that there would be no execution next Monday that no preparations had been made for it. When Warden Clancy got the prison quieted down last night he immediately sent dispatches to the chief executioner and his assistants.

The chief executioner, an electrician named Davis, who lives in Salem, Mass., gets $250 a day whenever he works. His assistant, whose name is Currier, lives in New York State. He gets $50 a day when he works.

DECISION PLEASES WHITMAN.

He Telephones Congratulations to Glynn—Shay Expresses Regret.

District Attorney Whitman, speaking as the public prosecutor of the men who had dared to shoot down an important witness for the State in open defiance of law, expressed his satisfaction with the Governor's decision last night, saying that he had acted not only justly, but bravely.

"Gov. Glynn did the only thing that was open to him, in my opinion," said Mr. Whitman. "These four gunmen were convicted in a fair trial, beyond a reasonable doubt. There was, in fact, absolutely no doubt of their guilt. I have just talked with the Governor over the telephone, and I congratulated him on the decision.

"The public, very likely, has no conception of the pressure that has been brought to bear upon Gov. Glynn, and he is to be highly commended for the strength he has shown in looking at the matter without prejudice. I told him in my brief that these men had been convicted without a reasonable doubt and that they had been proved guilty beyond the shadow of a doubt.

"The decision of the Governor, I believe, removes the last hope for the four men and they will, I feel sure, suffer the penalty of their crime next Monday in accordance with the decision by the highest court in the State."

Joseph A. Shay, attorney for Charles Becker, took a different view of the Governor's decision. He agreed with the Governor that there was a marked difference between the Becker case and that of the gunmen, but he said that he felt extremely sorry that the men should be executed when there still was a chance of proving them innocent. Mr. Shay, as he has done repeatedly, put the blame for the shooting of Rosenthal upon Harry Vallon and "Bridgie" Webber, two of the accomplices and informers.

"I am sorry to see these men go to the chair," said Mr. Shay, "because the testimony on which they were convicted was unreliable. I know very well that the record of the case reads all right, and I don't blame the Governor for thinking that the record spells conviction. But when one has studied the record intensively, as I have; when one has learned all the ins and outs of the case, as I have done, then it is different.

"When I speak in this way, of course, I am speaking merely as an outsider and not as attorney for Becker. I realize that there is no connection between the Becker case and the gunmen's case. I feel sorry that these men will die for the crime of guilty men—men who have admitted their guilt and who are now walking free.

"The best proof that there is no connection between the gunmen's case and the Becker case is given by the gunmen themselves. They have maintained all the time that they had no connection with Becker. I don't think that any harm would have been done if Gov. Glynn had granted the application for a reprieve."

"Do you think that the execution of the gunmen will harm the case of Becker in his second trial for the murder of Rosenthal?" Mr. Shay was asked.

"No, not in the least," said Mr. Shay. "The execution of the

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Young Men's Easter-Day Apparel

Clothes and haberdashery which are permeated with the spirit of youth.

Suits of correct English model, in the newest Spring pencil stripes, parallel stripes, English striped flannels and mixtures, at $18 to $30.

Particular attention is called to the assortments at $18 and $24.

Full, loose, English style overcoats—Balmacaan and slip-on models, in rough mixtures, knit cloths and smart gabardines.

Prices, $22 to $30.

De Pinna haberdashery for Easter constitutes the largest assortment of imported scarfs designed especially for young men and youths that this establishment has ever shown.

Spring foulards and crepes, regimental and Roman stripes, English mogadores and East India silks, and English bow ties.

Prices, 50 cents to $3.50.

Young Men's Hats

The new styles and Spring colors in soft felt hats, with plain silk or pugaree bands. Those shapes which have been sanctioned by the best English and American usage.

A large assortment of imported English golf and college caps.

De Pinna Misses' Easter Clothes

A notable display throughout the week which will interest women of fashion and their daughters.

De Pinna styles for girls and misses collected from the world's authoritative sources.

The latest ideas in suits, coats, dresses and hats, properly adapted to youthful forms and faces.

Girls' Spring Suits

Appropriate for Easter morning—the much wanted "first suits" for girls of ten to thirteen.

The correct models, made on straight lines, in serges, bright checks and plaids.

Also a great variety of the popular men's-wear blue serge and check suits for misses from 14 to 20.

Silk suits for misses, copies of imported models, with dressy short jackets, in navy blue and in brighter colored moire crepes and Faille silks.

Prices, $22.50 to $60.

De Pinna Hats for Misses' Easter Wear

Newest tailored models and the latest Parisian styles for formal dress.

Smart little hats to be worn with these De Pinna suits and frocks—the exact things needed to set them off to best advantage.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters
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TRANSATLANTIC CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

PANAMA STARTS ITS NEW RAILWAY

President Porras Drives Silver Spike to Inaugurate Construction of Line to Chiriqui.

TAPS VERY RICH TERRITORY

Americans and Europeans Employed on Canal Will Make Their Homes in New District.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, April 7.—Most of the party of Government officials and citizens which left Panama for David, the capital of the Province of Chiriqui, on Thursday, to attend the ceremony of beginning construction on the Chiriqui Railway, returned here late to-night on board a special steamer. President Porras, who drove a silver spike at the formal dedication of the new railroad, will remain in the Chiriqui highlands for a week's vacation.

The new line will tap the richest part of the Republic of Panama, and its construction will cause a great development in trade, especially in cattle, cotton, sugar, cacao, corn, and produce. The section is very rich in timber and minerals.

The road connects the interior with excellent harbors, affording quick connection with Panama City and with the world via the canal.

A hundred Americans and Europeans employed on the canal have taken steps to obtain homesteads in the newly opened section, as the climate, soil, and conditions in the highlands insure healthy surroundings and good crops.

The contract for the construction of the roads calls for the expenditure of $1,600,000. The road will be built at once by Hebard & Co.

R. W. Hebard, former resident engineer of the Panama Canal, whose firm will build the new Chiriqui Railway, who was in this city yesterday, gave details of the project.

"The railway opens up what is probably the richest undeveloped section of Central America," he said, "and will be built by the Republic of Panama. The railway will start at the Port of Pedregal, pass through David, the third city of the republic, and terminate in the Bouquette coffee district at an elevation of 5,000 feet above sea level. This district produces the best coffee of South or Central America, and is largely settled by Americans and English. It has been terribly handicapped by lack of transportation. It costs more to haul the coffee crop from Bouquette to the Port of Pedregal, only thirty-five miles, than it does to ship it from Pedregal to New York, over 2,400 miles.

"The Chiriqui Railway is part of the development of the interior provinces by railways and roads planned by President Porras. When the railway was decided upon the Government employed R. W. Hebard & Co. to make a report on the project. Col. Goethals appointed a Board of Army Engineers to pass on this report, and it recommended that the republic proceed at once with construction.

"The National Assembly authorized President Porras to issue bonds for $3,000,000, which will cover the cost of construction and equipment. The other improvements undertaken by the Government will be paid for from current funds. No country of Central or South America is in a better position financially to pay for development than the Republic of Panama. The republic has no exterior debts; it has an annual income of about $3,750,000, and has in addition a constitutional fund of $6,000,000 invested in first mortgages on New York City property."

Dr. Eusebio Morales, the Minister at Washington, has made arrangements for a New York bank to subscribe the entire issue of bonds.

QUEEN NOT INTIMIDATED.

Eleanor of Bulgaria Persists in Intention to Visit America.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 8.—A telegram from Sofia to The Times, says that Queen Eleanor of Bularia, who will sail for the United States on May 21, has been much touched by the widespread sympathy for Bulgaria displayed in America, "where the sentiment of humanity has not been checked by political considerations or deadened by hostile denunciations."

The announcement of the visit appears to have caused some perturbation in the Greek colony in the United States, it is added. The Achaian League of Chicago has isued an angry manifest, and leaflets are being circulated by the local Greek press repeating the familiar accusations against Bulgaria. Her Majesty's intention, however, remains unchanged.

"$50,000 Picture" Theft a Hoax.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ANTWERP, April 7.—Nothing is known at the Plantin Museum of the $50,000 picture alleged to have been stolen from a motor-car last night while being taken there. The story was apparently invented by a Brussels picture dealer desirous of advertising his stock of old masters.

The Knocks of
OPPORTUNITY.

Opportunity doesn't "knock once" at *your* door; it goes into your home, into your office, into the cars with you—every day—ready for you to grasp it when you will. It is in the "Business Opportunities" column of The New York Times, on the next to last page. *Look for it!*

PLUMAGE BILL RILES M. P.'S.

They See Visions of Half of British Women in Jail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 7.—The distressing vision of a large part of the feminine population of Great Britain being chased by policemen and forced to submit to a rigid cross-examination and close inspection of the feathers in their hats, with perhaps prosecution to follow, was suggested to-day when a standing committee of the House of Commons again considered the bill to prohibit the importation of plumage.

H. A. Watt was particularly pessimistic. If the bill passed, he said, it meant that half the women of the country would give up wearing feathers, and the other half would be in jail. Ian Malcolm thought it would be intolerable that members' wives and sisters going along the street should be stopped at corners by policemen who objected to something in their hats. There were thousands of policemen in London; they were not all naturalists and would be taken in by imitation feathers.

The Solicitor General displayed a little optimism in the midst of all this gloom. There was no question of women being seized by the neck and dragged to the police station, he said. A summons would be served, and any woman would merely have to show her warranty for wearing plumage, and the whole thing would end.

Sir Harold Elverston said that instead of private people being attacked the Government should get at the persons who imported or sold feathers.

Eventually the committee adjourned until after the Easter recess.

MAY OUST WOMEN M. D.'S.

London County Council Will Remove Them if They Marry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 7.—The London County Council decided to-night by 70 to 30 votes to insist on the resignation of three women doctors appointed as assistants in the Public Health Department should they marry.

One member argued that the facts showed that the best women workers were married, and that the motherly instinct was a very great asset to a professional woman.

Another member said that where a wife worked as well as her husband lower wages resulted.

Lady St. Helier said there were grave objections to the employment of married women. It was true that the Council employed married women teachers, but she was convinced that no woman could do her duty to her home and family if she went to work.

FLEW 160 MILES IN HOUR

Assertion of German Army Airmen —Had Strong Following Wind.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 7.—With a following wind blowing at about sixty-three miles an hour, two German army airmen, Capt. Fiegel and Lieut. Hesse, assert that they flew yesterday from Hanover to Berlin, a distance of about 160 miles in an hour.

During the journey they encountered rain and hailstorms.

The machine used was a military monoplane.

MARY RICHARDSON FREED.

Suffragette Who Cut Famous "Venus" Is Herself to be Operated On.

LONDON, April 7.—Mary Richardson, the militant Suffragette who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on March 12 for damaging Velasquez's painting in the National Gallery known as the "Rokeby Venus," was released from Holloway Jail to-day in order that she might undergo an operation for appendicitis. The operation had been recommended by her own doctor last Autumn.

The authorities have granted six weeks to Miss Richardson in which to recover from the operation, but will extend the period if her condition should render it necessary.

Miss Richardson, who has served less than a month of her sentence, has undertaken to remain in a hospital or a nursing home until the expiration of the period of her temporary discharge.

ACTED AS PATRIOT, DECLARES CAILLAUX

He Says He Will One Day Tell in Print What He Did at the Time of the Agadir Crisis.

HIS ARREST TALKED OF

May Be Charged as an Accomplice of His Wife in Calmette's Murder —More Mysterious Letters.

PARIS, April 7.—Joseph Caillaux, the ex-Minister of Finance and ex-Premier, whose wife murdered Gaston Calmette, the editor of the Figaro, was examined by Henri Boucard, the investigating Magistrate, to-day and gave many precise details of the history of the unrelenting campaign which had been waged against him by M. Calmette in the last two years. He cited witnesses for almost every fact.

M. Caillaux declared that M. Calmette, whose death he deplored, could have had no personal animosity against him. He said he had received many offers to start a campaign of retaliation against Calmette, and various documents had been tendered to him for that purpose, but he had always refused, saying, "I do not fight with such weapons."

He further declared that M. Calmette in the Prieu affair, in which the ex-Minister was charged with extortion, had sought to buy false evidence. This assertion he promised to prove by witnesses.

M. Caillaux explained at great length the political documents which, he said, the editor of the Figaro would have published, despite grave international complications likely to follow, except for energetic intervention from the highest quarters. He said that the publication of these documents would have done him no harm personally, and that when a favorable moment came he would publish a book recounting the full history of the Agadir affair, when it would be seen that he had acted not only with the truest patriotism but with great political foresight.

"But I will bide my time," he added, "suffering in silence and accepting unanswered the calumnies of my adversaries. It is a sacrifice that I willingly make for the good of my country."

He then went on to the recital of events immediately preceding the tragedy, which occurred on March 16. He received an anonymous letter on March 14, and was also personally warned by Pierre Mortier, the editor of Gil Blas, and Pascal Ceccaldi, a Radical Socialist Deputy, that two other private letters of his were to be published. He described graphically the state of desperation to which his wife was driven by the expectation of the appearance of these letters, which, he declared, deepup wounded her dignity as a wife and mother.

M. Caillaux recounted his acts, hour by hour, on the day of the tragedy, but brought out no new information regarding it.

M. Caillaux gave the Magistrate details of his private life, mentioning his domestic difficulties, &c. He said that while he was at Mamers with Mme. Gueydan, his former wife, one night a package of letters was taken from a drawer of his desk. Among them were two letters he had written to the present Mme. Caillaux.

M. Caillaux said he had offered to Mme. Gueydan the alternative of a divorce or a reconciliation, but on condition that the letters taken from his desk be returned to him. An agreement, however, was made to burn them, which was done in the presence of his wife, himself, and his secretary.

Mme. Gueydan, said M. Caillaux, declared she had not taken photographs or copies of the letters. A reconciliation ensued, but later he and Mme. Gueydan were divorced. The letters were not connected with the report made by Victor Fabre, the Chief Public Prosecutor, of which the present Mme. Caillaux feared the publication, but were personal letters, said M. Caillaux.

Magistrate Boucard called not only M. Caillaux but also ex-Premier Barthou for examination to-day, and the two statesmen confronted each other in the presence of the Magistrate.

The question whether M. Caillaux may be charged as an accessory of his wife in the assassination of M. Calmette is the subject of general discussion in the newspapers to-day. The publication of the testimony of President Poincaré, indicating that M. Caillaux at least influenced his wife's action, has given rise to the suggestion that he may be brought into the investigation as an accomplice.

Jules Herbaux, Counselor of the Court of Cassation, was summoned to-day by the Minister of Justice after which the announcement was made public that he had been appointed to succeed M. Fabre as Chief Public Prosecutor.

M. Fabre has declined to accept the office of Advocate General, a position subordinate to that which he held. It is thought that he will be appointed to the Court of Cassation. This would satisfy public opinion, which appears to object to the making of a scapegoat out of him.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
554-56-58 Fifth Avenue 45th & 47th Sts.

Easter Millinery

Chapeaux fleuri! It is indeed a season of delightful flower-trimmed Hats, as is verified by the new styles which are brought forth in the Gidding Millinery Salons from day to day—also new *Casque* effects and other charming models which reveal the last thought of Paris.

Unusual Values at $25

Displays of Easter Dress

Original French models and our own reproductions, exact in every detail.

Flare Skirts, "Hoop" Collars and *Over-Blouses* from Paquin—*Buckle and plait effects* from Beer—*Capes* and *Cape-coats* from Premet—*Grecian draperies* from Callot—Shirred *effects* from Doucet—*Roman stripe combination styles* from Premet—*Long, full tunics* from Cheruit—*serial flounces, olden-time ruche effects* and all the other telling touches which the various designers have created for the season.

Tailleur and Demi-tailleur Suits, Gowns and Wraps for Women— $58, $65, $75, $95, $125, up.

Stunning Suits for Misses—$35, $45, $55, up.

Preparations have been made to promptly fill orders intended for wear Easter Sunday and at After-Easter functions

LIGHT FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Surgical Cases Said to Have Been Benefited by Using Electric Lamps.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 8.—The Daily Telegraph's Copenhagen correspondent says that Dr. Reyn, head of the Finsen Light Institute, has made interesting experiments in the treatment of patients suffering from surgical tuberculosis. He used electric light in cases which had hitherto required the knife. The treatment is as follows:

The patient is placed about a yard in front of an ordinary arc lamp, and its rays directed against the affected parts of the body. The irritation lasts, at the beginning of the treatment, fifteen mintes daily, but it is increased gradually until it reaches two and one-half hours.

The most satisfactory results are said to have been obtained. It is expected that treatment by artificial light in many cases will give better results than prolonged and expensive treatment by high sunlight. It has been suggested that the light cure may also be useful in cases of lung tuberculosis, but this has not yet been demonstrated.

FRENCH SUFFRAGISTS LOSE.

Court of Cassation Decides Women Have Not the Right to Vote.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 7.—The Court of Cassation, the highest tribunal in France, decided to-day on the application of a suffragist that women are not allowed to vote in French elections.

The Court decided that women have neither political rights, political responsibilities, nor political privileges.

PARIS, April 7.—French women have not the right to vote, according to a decision pronounced to-day by the Court of Cassation.

The Women's Rights League of France had tried to have its members register as voters for the coming elections, and had applied to the lower court, which ruled against them.

An appeal was then made to the higher court, which confirmed the decision.

TO DEVELOP LONDON ESTATE

Derbyshire Interested in New York and Chicago Properties.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 7.—S. P. Derbyshire, who yesterday purchased Lord Howard De Walden's Regent's Park estate, said in an interview to-day that he was not a rash gambler. He had bought the estate as a business proposition, and had powerful friends acting with him.

Mr. Derbyshire said his idea was to develop the estate for residential and business purposes. He was, however, prepared to resell it as a whole or in lots.

Two years ago Mr. Derbyshire purchased for nearly $1,000,000 a large block of the assets of the Birkbeck Institution, comprising many houses in London and the suburbs. For some years he has devoted much attention to properties in New York, Chicago Paris, and St. Petersburg.

CANNOT MOVE BENNETT YET.

Hotel at Cairo Is Being Kept Open, Although Season Is Over.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, April 7.—Dr. Robin, James Gordon Bennett's Paris physician, made a thorough examination of Mr. Bennett to-day, and afterward declared that the patient was out of danger.

Mr. Bennett, however, is still too weak to be moved, and the hotel here in which he and his friends, attendants, and servants are staying is being kept open, although the Cairo season is at an end.

British Trade Again Increases.

LONDON, April 7.—The March statement of the Board of Trade shows increases of $27,993,500 in imports and $14,243,500 in exports.

YOUNG PRINCESS HAD CONVICT LOVER

Latter Tries to Blackmail Prince Gonzaga, Using Daughter's Letters.

150 OF THEM ARE FOUND

Princess Elizabeth, Who Wrote the Letters, Died Two Years Ago— Elopement Had Been Planned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 8.—The Milan correspondent of The Daily Chronicle describes a daring attempt to blackmail Prince Emanuele Gonzaga by a threat to publish a batch of love letters written by his daughter, who died in her teens about two years ago.

It is reported that the Prince recently received a telephone message from an unknown person who demanded sufficient funds to enable him to emigrate to the United States and start a new career. The threat was made that unless the Prince complied the unknown would publish a number of compromising love letters from the pen of Princess Elizabeth.

An appointment was made, and the mysterious individual, smartly dressed, drove punctually to the Prince's palace in a motor car. Apparently scenting danger, however, he merely delivered into Prince Gonzaga's hands a packet of twenty-eight letters.

Police who were hidden in an adjacent apartment were unable to act, since no attempt at blackmail was made. The same evening, however, the stranger rang up the Prince on the telephone requesting a prompt decision and stating that the epistles handed to him were only the most innocent and least important of a vast collection which was actually in the press.

Simultaneously private circulars were sent around to aristocratic families in Milan, and even distributed in fashionable public resorts, announcing the pending publication of amorous correspondence, comprising over 100 letters, from a "Princely Milanese maiden to her poor Sicilian sweetheart."

The police thereupon arrested the blackmailer, a man named Gaetano Freni, at whose house they seized 150 original letters in the Princess's handwriting. The whole stock of printed copies was ready for issue.

Freni, who is the hero of the Princess's romance, is an ex-convict. He has served several terms of imprisonment for forgery and embezzlement. His handsome physique and fascinating ways enchanted the young Princess, and the couple held clandestine meetings.

The Princess's wasting illness and her lover's detention in prison happily frustrated an elopement and secret marriage abroad which Freni had plotted as an inducement to her family to come to terms and make a liberal provision for the ill-mated pair.

"LADY RANDOLPH" AGAIN.

Former Mrs. Cornwallis West Publicly Announces the Fact.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 7.—Lady Randolph Churchill, whose divorce from George Cornwallis West was yesterday made absolute, to-day announces in an advertisement above the signature "Jennie Spencer Churchill" that she has abandoned and renounced the name of Cornwallis West, and will be known in future as "Lady Randolph Spencer Churchill."

B. Altman & Co.
TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

The Fur Storage Vaults

located in the establishment, are efficiently equipped for the safe storage of Furs and Fur Garments, Rugs, Portieres and Lace Curtains. All Furs accepted for storage are thoroughly cleansed by compressed air treatment (without extra charge) before being stored.

Mail or Telephone Orders will receive prompt attention.

MODERATE PRICES.

Fifth Avenue | THIRTY-FOURTH STREET THIRTY-FIFTH STREET | New York

Ladies' Coats

—the most varied assortments of up-to-date Garments ready for immediate wear will be found at

Peter Robinson's
OXFORD ST. & REGENT ST.—LONDON

J. B. GREENHUT, PRES.
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.
THE BIG STORE
BOTH SIDES OF SIXTH AVE.-18TH TO 19TH ST
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

MAIN BUILDING

A Great and Timely Sale Planned for Today—

1,118 Stylishly Trimmed Easter Hats

At

$5, $7.50 & $10

You have never had a like opportunity to select high-class and fashionable trimmed hats before Easter at such astonishingly low prices. Comparing the quality and character of these trimmed hats with those shown in other first-class shops around town, you are saving at least a full half of your Easter millinery money.

614 of these hats; special, at ..... $5 | *286 of these hats; special, at ... $7.50* | *218 of these hats; special, at ... $10*

Wonderfully smart specimens of the newest and most fashionable modes submitted by the leading modistes of Paris. To these are added clever reproductions, modifications of French hats and a wonderful array of new styles originated by our own clever designers.

All in all, the collections combined, these are the most complete and attractive in all New York today, and as for prices, you are assured the utmost in style, quality and value at any price you may desire.

And while here don't overlook the glorious displays of

Ready-to-Wear Hats—Hat Shapes and Trimmings of All Kinds

And we'll trim your hat free if you'll buy the shape and trimmings here.

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

Complimentary Stamps FREE, Today —Distribution in Our MAIN Building.

Continuing today & tomorrow

The Sale of Men's Shirts

$3 & $3.50 grades

at $1.85

or 6 for $10.50

¶ The newest silk and linen, and fine silk and Madras shirtings, in a handsome collection of colorful stripe and Jacquard figure designs. Fabrics that will appeal instantly to the man who is choice and exclusive in his linen. Made in soft negligee models, with plain bosom or fancy pleats and soft French cuffs.

"The Envoy"—$7

A new low shoe for men.

¶ It is a Saks-Banister shoe, in tan, mahogany and black Russia calf, with broad shank and flat heels, and is one of the smartest Banister models.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

STERN BROTHERS
42d and 43d Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

The New Men's Custom Tailoring Department, on the Third Floor, presents the following exceptional offering To-day, and for the remainder of the week:

Men's Sack Suits
Made to Measure
for $25.00
Regular Values $30.00 and 35.00

In all sizes and proportions, for Men and Young Men, in any desirable model.

Fabrics to select from, include plain black, blue or gray serges; or unfinished worsteds, and the newest mixtures in light and dark effects, for Spring and Summer wear.

DELAY TOLLS REPEAL BY FIXING HEARINGS

Foes Gain a Point When Senate Committee Decides to Take Testimony for 15 Days.

MAY CALL TAFT AND KNOX

Also Olney to Tell of Treaty—Bryan May Testify, Too—Data Asked For from Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Senate's first skirmish to-day over repealing the tolls exemption clause of the Panama Canal act resulted, as was expected, in a slight reverse for the Administration, when the Committee on Interoceanic Canals decided almost unanimously to hold open hearings for fifteen days, beginning on Thursday. But this delay which was determined on without any real test of strength, will not postpone final action as much as would be expected. Set speeches on the measure are being delivered every day, and the chances are that by the time the bill is reported to the Senate all will be ready for the less formal and more significant running fire on the floor.

The principal interest of this morning's meeting of the committee hinged around suggestions from members that former President Taft, Secretary of State Bryan, and former Secretaries of State Philander C. Knox and Richard Olney should be heard. It is not unlikely that they will be invited to give their views and to clear up obscure points in the history of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Testimony from Mr. Bryan, if he should be persuaded to talk, would attract the keenest curiosity, as he was a member of the sub-committee at the Baltimore Convention that drafted the declaration for tolls exemption now disregarded by the Government in which he holds the most important portfolio.

Supporters of the President went to the committee meeting prepared for a fight from the opposition for indefinite delay. But the opposing Senators quickly disclaimed any such intention and Mr. Thomas of Colorado, a Democrat, opposed to repeal, at once moved that hearings be limited to thirty days. Mr. Simmons of North Carolina suggested that the limit be reduced to ten days and Mr. O'Gorman of New York made the winning motion for fifteen days. On that vote the voice of Mr. Brandegee of Connecticut alone was heard in the negative. Mr. Brandegee is a Republican in favor of repeal.

Mr. Shields of Tennessee, who has parted company with his Democratic colleague, Mr. Lea, over the tolls question, and is opposing the President, suggested that the authors of all the measures relating to tolls now before the committee should have an opportunity to explain their proposals. This would mean arguments before the committee from three Republicans and six Democrats.

"I should also like to have Mr. Bryan and Prof. Taft before the committee," went on Mr. Shields. "We have been asked to reverse our action and we should have all information possible."

Mr. Brandegee asked if Mr. Shields also wished President Wilson to testify.

"I should be glad to hear from the three men living who have taken office as President," replied Mr. Shields, "but I realize that it is not customary to invite the President before a committee."

A flood of requests for hearings was laid before the committee. These included messages from commercial and other bodies in New Orleans, New York, Seattle, Tacoma, San Francisco, South Bend, Washington and many other cities on the Pacific slope.

The opposition of the Pacific States to the repeal measure was voiced in the Senate this afternoon by Mr. Works of California, a Republican, of advanced tendencies. Mr. Works argued that the preamble to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was not a part of the treaty itself; that the "general principle" of neutrality in Article VIII. of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which the preamble reiterated, lapsed with the older convention.

Mr. Works brought forward an explanation differing from that of Mr. McCumber for the Senate's rejection in 1901 of an amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty expressly reserving to the United States the right to discriminate in tolls to the advantage of the American coastwise shipping. Mr. Works quoted Senators serving in 1901 in substantiation of his argument that the amendment was rejected not because it was not desired, but because it was unnecessary, the right it sought to retain having been already safeguarded in the treaty.

Before Mr. Works spoke two resolutions relating to the tolls dispute were disposed of. One, introduced by Mr. Brandegee, asking for the correspondence in connection with the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, was adopted without debate. The other, introduced by Mr. Poindexter, a Progressive from Washington, asked the President to tell the Senate precisely what he meant by alluding in his address to Congress to "matters of greater delicacy and nearer consequence" that would be imperiled by the defeat of the repeal measure.

Mr. Poindexter's resolution, instead of being adopted, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations by a vote of 35 to 27.

While the President's supporters were inclined to take this vote as a test of strength, a study of the poll showed that division had not followed the line of difference over the tolls question on its merits. If, however, the final vote on the repeal bill should show a majority of about the same as that developed to-day no one would be surprised.

Along with the resolutions the Senate acted on one introduced by Mr. Kenyon, a radical Republican from Iowa, abolishing secret sessions of the Senate except for the consideration of treaties or by unanimous consent. His resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 31 to 30.

TO UNMASK SHIPPING TRUST.

Henry Asks for Inquiry Into Coast Trade, Who Runs It, and Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Administration's fight for the repeal of the free tolls provision of the Panama Canal act, now centred in the Senate, received a new angle in the House of Representatives to-day when Representative Robert L. Henry, Chairman of the Rules Committee, introduced a concurrent resolution calling upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to make an investigation intended to disclose facts in support of the proposal to repeal. Its aim, he said, was "to unmask the Shipping Trust."

The resolution wants the Commission to ascertain the extent, if any, that vessels in the coastwise trade are under the control and ownership of rail lines engaged in the same commerce. It seeks to ascertain the prevailing rates on the chief commodities carried by vessels between the Atlantic and Pacific ports, and the rates charged by rail carriers for similar service.

REPEAL WRONG, SAYS TAFT.

Thinks It Unfair to Say Opponents Uphold a "Dishonorable Thing."

Writing on the tolls dispute, ex-President William Howard Taft says that it is "unfair" to attempt to put those opposed to the repeal of the exemption provision of the Panama Canal act in the light of standing for a "dishonorable thing," in reply to a letter sent to him by Edwin Packard, of 241 Henry Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Packard asked Mr. Taft whether he had modified his views as to free tolls since he signed the Canal bill.

"Whenever inquiry has been made of me," Mr. Taft answered, "I have not hesitated to say that I think the repeal of the free toll provision of the Canal bill is a mistake. I believe that it was wise to pass the exemption, as it is in the present law, and I think it unwise to repeal it. I do not think it a breach of the treaty that we have made with England. If I did, I should not have favored it.

"I stated my reasons for believing the exemption to be within our rights under the treaty in a memorandum which I attached to the Canal bill when I signed it, and I have seen no reason to change my opinion since that signature."

"The thought of anything underhanded, tricky, or dishonest, has never been associated with any word or act of Mr. Taft," said Mr. Packard, in making the ex-President's letter public. "His knowledge of all the facts in connection with the whole subject, his judicial temperament, and experience in international negotiations, should at least make it evident that there are two sides to this question."

OWEN ADMONISHES HEARST.

Senator Deprecates Newspaper Attacks on the President.

United States Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma went down the bay yesterday morning on a revenue cutter to meet his daughter Dorothy, who returned from a visit abroad on the North German Lloyd liner George Washington. Speaking of the attacks which have been made upon President Wilson by William Randolph Hearst, in his newspapers, the Senator said he thought Mr. Hearst was going too far when he brands the President as a traitor.

"He is going to extremes, and his action might lead some person of unsound mind to attack the President and cause his death," said the Senator. "I think the law should be modified so as to make such attacks as are being made in the Hearst newspapers an offense against the statutes. I have greatly admired Hearst for his fight for popular government, for the referendum, the recall, the preferential ballot, and many humane statutes in favor of improving the condition of the poor and the weak elements in human life.

"I feel a personal friendship for Mr. Hearst, and I have a regard for him as a man whose purpose is patriotic and altruistic. But, nevertheless, he should restrain his writers from gross and undignified abuse. It weakens the very cause which he would support."

HOUSE WRANGLES ON RESERVE BANKS

Baltimore and New Orleans Complain Because Richmond and Atlanta Were Chosen.

ALL POLITICS, SAYS MANN

Charge of Partisanship Also Made by New Orleans—Glass and Pou Defend Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—There was another vigorous outburst of protest in the House of Representatives to-day against the selection of cities by the Reserve Bank Organization Committee as regional reserve centres under the new banking law. Champions of Baltimore and New Orleans criticised the selection of Richmond and Atlanta. It was again alleged that partisanship played a part in the action taken. Friends of the Administration were forced by the vigor of the attacks made to respond with a defense of the action of Secretaries McAdoo and Houston and Controller John Skelton Williams, who made the selections.

Representative Dupre of Louisiana started the discussion by presenting resolutions adopted at a mass meeting held last Sunday night in New Orleans condemning the action of the Organization Committee. This mass meeting was held under the auspices of the leading commercial bodies, stock exchanges and financial institutions of the Crescent City.

Representative Linthicum of Maryland criticised the selection of Richmond instead of Baltimore. Mr. Mann, the Republican floor leader, taunted the Maryland delegation with the assertion that it could not expect to have Baltimore selected over Richmond when both the Controller of the Currency, Mr. Williams, and the Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, Mr. Glass, were Virginians.

Chairman Glass defended the selection of Richmond, but denied that he had had anything to do with the choice of that city. Representative Hardwick of Georgia defended the selection of Atlanta, but members of the Louisiana delegation refused to acknowledge Atlanta as the trade and financial centre of that section of the South.

The resolutions which Mr. Dupre read to the House portested against the "unfair location of Federal reserve banks and the injection of politics into the national banking system."

"I have read this protest," said Mr. Dupre, "because I have been specially charged by the Chairman of that mass meeting, the Mayor of New Orleans, and by innumerable telegrams, not to merely insert it into the Record, but to drive it into the minds of members present by reading it to them."

Fears Effect of Criticism.

Representative Sherley, whose home is in Louisville, Ky., said it was natural that cities failing to get one of the banks should be disappointed keenly.

"It was the hope of my city that it might be designated," he said. "But I believe that a very great wrong is done to the country when men not only question the judgment of those who determined this matter, but attempt to question their methods. I do not agree in my judgment with the expression of the board, but for men to question the motives of those who decided this matter will do a distinct hurt to the country in the administration of the law which all of us desire to be made a success."

"I cannot sit idly," said Mr. Linthicum of Maryland, "and let this House believe Baltimore is satisfied. I feel we were entitled to one of these banks. I have nothing to say against Richmond, but I think a city of nearly 700,000 people should have some consideration over a city of only 185,000. The people of Baltimore cannot appreciate the reasons why a city not along the seaboard, not doing the foreign business that Baltimore is, a city not connected with the West as Baltimore is connected with it, a city not in close proximity to both North and South—they cannot see why Richmond should be considered over and above the city which has always been since the civil war the financial centre of the South."

Mr. Platt of New York inquired whether Mr. Linthicum had seen what Mayor Booley of Richmond wrote on Jan. 21, 1914, to John Skelton Williams—that Baltimore was not properly a Southern city, that she is north of the line which divides the North from the South.

Mr. Linthicum replied that Bautimore was south of Mason and Dixon's line, which always had been considered the dividing line.

Mr. Glass said that while Richmond loaned $33,000,000 to the South, Baltimore loaned only $6,000,000.

"I want to say," replied Mr. Linthicum, "that three institutions in Baltimore have securities from the South in their deposit vaults to the amount of $38,000,000, and that the total Baltimore loans to the South are over $200,000,000."

Banks Preferred Richmond.

"We are not establishing regional banks," said Mr. Glass, "for Baltimore or Richmond, but for District 5. Of all the banks of that district that voted on the question Baltimore did not receive the support of a respectable number. A careful poll of all the banks was made, and Richmond was the choice."

"It was unfortunate," said Mr. Mann, "that the Democratic Congress provided that a purely Democratic board should select these reserve bank locations. I do not suppose that the Secretaries of the Treasury and Agriculture were consciously affected by partisan consideration, though I have no doubt that they heard a great deal more privately from people high up in Democratic counsels than they heard from people in Republican or Progressive counsels.

"Any one, I think, can see that in the districting of the country into Federal reserve districts the lines of trade have not been followed. It was supposed they would be followed. Unless the President, when he names the Federal Reserve Board, shall make a better selection than the board made in selecting the location of the banks, it will be believed throughout the country that politics is having too much influence in a matter from which politics ought to be entirely banished."

"Mr. Mann," said Mr. Pou, "remarks that it is believed that politics has played an important part. I submit there is no basis for the charge. Gentlemen on this floor should not impugn the motives of high-minded men in the discharge of their duty."

"There is universal complaint throughout the country," said Mr. Mann. "We believe this board was governed to a large extent by partisan considerations. The only way that belief can be removed will be by the future conduct of the banks, if it can be removed in that way. It will be a sorry day for this country when gentlemen, through legislation, have injected politics into the financial operations of the country.

"We feared that that was being done when the Banking and Currency bill came before the House. We were told that our fears were baseless. Up to date the fears do not appear to be baseless. All that has been done up to now apparently has taken politics into consideration. We hope it will not continue.

"My distinguished friend, Mr. Glass, says he has not endeavored to influence the board in selecting these locations. I do not suppose he did, and yet, if I recall correctly, weeks ago my friend said that one of the banks would be located in the comparatively small City of Richmond and be surrounded by a district containing larger and more important cities."

Glass Shouts Denial.

"I want to say that you are absolutely mistaken," shouted Mr. Glass. "I said nothing of the kind."

"All I know," retorted Mr. Mann, "is that the newspapers so reported a speech which you made. Newspapers, however, often have made mistakes."

"As a matter of fact," insisted Mr. Glass, "I knew nothing whatsoever about it. I hoped that one of the banks would be located in Richmond. It was a mere matter of State pride with me and with no idea on earth that one of those banks would be located in Richmond, but Richmond makes an infinitely better claim for the bank than some of the other cities that are now complaining about not getting it."

"We are told now," continued Mr. Mann, "because, I suppose, of the present partisan division, that the Federal Reserve Board will not be appointed until the tolls question is settled."

"Oh," shouted Mr. Glass, "there has been no partisan division at all. I assume my friend thinks that a Democrat Federal Reserve Board put a Federal reserve bank in Philadelphia to make that city a Democratic one."

WILSON TO UNDERWOOD.

Congratulates Him on Being Nominated to the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—President Wilson sent this telegram of felicitation to-night to Representative Underwood on his nomination for the United States Senate in Alabama:

Whitehouse, Washington, April 7.
Hon. Oscar W. Underwood, Birmingham, Ala.:
My sincere and hearty congratulations. Now for a triumphant completion of the session's programme.
WOODROW WILSON.

Although Mr. Underwood spoke and voted against President Wilson's Canal Tolls Repeal bill in the House, nothing has been said or done by the President or anybody representative of the Administration to indicate that the warm feeling entertained for Mr. Underwood at the White House had been changed in any degree. Administration officials have shown that they were angry with Speaker Clark because he opposed the tolls repeal, but they declined to regard Mr. Underwood in the same way.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 7.—L. B. Musgrove, campaign manager for Congressman Hobson, conceded Mr. Underwood's nomination to the United States Senate this morning.

Mr. Hobson also conceded the nomination of Mr. Underwood and sent him the following message:

Accept my congratulations upon your nomination. As the Democratic nominee, you can count upon my loyal support in the general election.

Representatives Hobson and Underwood left Birmingham to-day for Washington. Each made a public statement in relation to the primary.

"I renew my pledge to stay on the job and do all in my power to conserve the interests of all the people of Alabama and the nation," said Mr. Underwood.

BORDAS TAKES THE FIELD.

Dominican President Goes to Puerto Plata to Attack Rebels.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—President Bordas of the Dominican Republic has left Santo Domingo City for Santiago to take the field against the insurrectionists. Commander Bierer on the gunboat Wheeling at Santo Domingo City reported to the Navy Department to-day that a Dominican gunboat was carrying Gen. Bordas and 200 Government troops to Puerto Plata, whence they would go overland to Santiago.

CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER

Greatly Reduced in Price.

Thousands go to Carlsbad to take the waters.

If you cannot go, the Waters are brought to you.

This Water is World Famous for its curative action in liver, stomach, kidney and rheumatic troubles.

Regulates the bowels.

Write for pamphlet.

Eisner-Mendelson Co., New York.

For Sale by all Dealers.

CARLSBAD SPRUDEL WATER

PLAN CUT IN SOUTH IN G. O. P. DELEGATES

Decrease in National Convention Representation Favored in Sub-Committee Report.

89 VOTES TO BE DROPPED

Only One Delegate from Each District Unless 7,500 Votes Are Polled—New York to Lose Two.

A considerable decrease in the Southern and territorial representation in the next National Convention of the Republican Party is recommended in a report by a sub-committee of the Republican National Committee. The report was made public yesterday by Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the committee.

Under the plan proposed, the number of delegates-at-large from each State will remain as at present, two for each United States Senator. A radical change, however, is made in district representation. Under the present system each Congressional district sends two delegates to a National Convention. Under the plan recommended, a Congressional district will be represented by only one delegate in the next National convention, unless the vote cast for the Republican candidate for Congress this Fall should total 7,500 or higher.

The effect of the proposed change in the basis of representation should be a decrease of 89 votes in the next National Convention. The loss will be sustained by Southern States chiefly. The only Northern State to suffer will be the State of New York. New York Republicans will lose two delegates. Here is a table showing the decrease by States:

Alabama	8	South Carolina	7
Arkansas	3	Tennessee	3
Florida	4	Texas	16
Georgia	11	Virginia	8
Louisiana	8	Hawaii	4
Mississippi	8	Porto Rico	2
New York	2	Philippine Islands	2
North Carolina	3		

Alaska and the District of Columbia will be entitled to two voting delegates each. The two delegates from each of the other territories—Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, will have a voice, but no vote in the convention.

Broadly, the effect of the changes will be a decrease in the representation from Southern States and from territories to 16 per cent. of the total voting strength in the convention. In the National Convention of 1912 delegates from the Southern States where the Republican vote is a negligible quantity, and from territories where the population does not vote at all in National elections, controlled 35 per cent. of the total vote in the convention.

The plan is submitted to the Republican State Conventions throughout the country with the request that they ratify the action of the National Committee, prior to Jan. 1, 1915. The report was drafted by a special committee composed of Charles B. Warren of Michigan, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, and Gov. Henry D. Hatfield of West Virginia.

With a view of eliminating contests before the National Committee the subcommittee recommends that the right of any State to elect its delegates at direct primaries and to elect at pleasure all its delegates-at-large throughout the State, or part from the State at large and part from districts, be recognized in the call to the next Republican National Convention.

AN ADVANTAGE

One particular advantage gained by association with this LIFE INSURANCE Agency is an assurance that when a Policy becomes a claim, either through maturity or death, the Policy Holder or Beneficiary will receive sound advice in making settlement—receive whatever assistance it is in our power to give. Consultation without obligation.

Call or write.

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"SERVICE PLUS"
FIFTH AVE BLDG TEL. GRAM. 4812

TO PACIFIC COAST

Lackawanna Railroad

Mar. 14 to Apr. 14, inc.
$55
Ticket Offices:
BROADWAY,
Cor. Wall St. Cor. Howard St.
Cor. 23th St. Cor. 43d St.
Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

Mr. Joseph Paquin, the well-known Couturier, has opened his new Parlours, **10 Rue de Castiglione, Paris,** on the 9th of March. He devotes himself solely to **Ladies' Costumes and Tailor Mades.** His waistbands will be cream with white letters.

Arnold. Constable & Co.

To-day, Wednesday, and Thursday

A Sale Extraordinary

300 Young Men's New Spring

Balmacaan Top Coats

From the Newest English Spring Woolens

The first sale of all the New 1914 Spring Models, the Smartest Materials in six of the most popular weaves. An entirely new stock made expressly for us for this sale—all offered at this one remarkably low price.

NEW ROUGH TWEEDS—Pepper and salt mixtures, skeleton lined, cravenette fabrics; sizes 32 to 42. *Regularly $25.00*

NEW ENGLISH CHEVIOTS—Mixed grey effects of unique weaving; notch collars; cravenette; sizes 32 to 44. *Regularly $27.00*

BLACK VICUNA COATS—A conservative Balmacaan, suitable for dress or business; sizes 32 to 42. *Regularly $27.00*

ENGLISH FANCY MIXTURES—Greys with indistinct plaids of contrasting colors; cravenette; sizes 32 to 40. *Regularly $27.00*

ENGLISH NOVELTY OVERCOATINGS—Strikingly new and different from the ordinary; sizes 32 to 42. *Regularly $25.00*

NEW KNITTED OVERCOATINGS—Lightest of all fabrics, with great protection against cold winds or rain; sizes 32 to 42. *Regularly $25.00*

17.75 Regularly $25.00 and $27.00

Also We Offer 100

Priestley's Own Gabardine Rain Coats

Newest guard back models, and the latest English raglans. Two of the best tan shades. Notch, convertible or Balmacaan collar. Cravenette rainproof without rubber or odor. Will not harden and rolls into a small compass.

Regularly $16.50-$18.00 12.75

Remarkable Silk Sale

The Popular Mannish Silk Suitings, 26 and 27 inches wide, all silk and finished to represent mannish cloth weaves. A variety of choice designs in fashionable colors, including Black and White, particularly adapted for Tailor made Suits, Coats, and separate Skirts.

Regular Prices $1.25 and $2.50 yard 75c and 1.50

Fashionable Woolen Dress Fabrics

At Most Unusual Price Concessions

TAILOR SUITINGS — 1,500 yards of the finest qualities, plain and fancy suitings, comprising stripes, mixtures, serges, cheviots, black and white checks, &c. Latest spring colorings. 44 to 54 inches wide. *Formerly $2.00 to $3.00 yard* 95c and 1.35

SILK AND WOOL MATERIALS, for summer dresses and dancing frocks; closing out 1,000 yards of high grade fabrics. *Formerly $2.00 to $3.00 yard* 90c

BLACK AND WHITE SHEPHERD CHECKS—An additional shipment of the finest English quality, 54 inch. *Regular price $2.50 yard* 1.50

NAVY BLUE FRENCH SERGES—50 inches wide; superior imported quality. Light, medium and dark blue. *Regularly $1.50 yard* 95c

CREAM SERGES—54 inches wide; unusual value in fine grade all-wool serge. *Regularly $2.00 yard* 95c

Valenciennes Laces

Further reductions have been made on various lots of desirable narrow widths, in effective patterns, for lingerie dresses, waists, boudoir apparel and undergarments.

VAL. INSERTIONS— *Regularly 75c. to $2.50 dozen* 35c to 1.25

VAL. EDGINGS— *Regularly $1.70 to $4.60 dozen* 95c to 2.95

Linen Sheets

A special lot of fine real Irish Linen hemstitched sheets of exceptional wearing qualities; best adapted to summer needs.

For Single Beds— *Regularly $7.00 & $8.00 pair* 4.95 and 6.00

For Double Beds— *Regularly $8.00 & $10.50 pair* 6.25 and 8.00

Broadway & 19th Street

GIMBELS

TELEPHONE MADISON SQUARE 8200

Fur Storage

In our own Fireproof Building.
Fur Repairing and Remodelling.
Moderate Charges.
Fur Storage Desk,
Third Floor.

This Required a Napoleonic Effort—Five Thousand Blouses At $2

Just think of it—5,000 Brand New Blouses of White and Colored Voile in the Latest Styles of Paris—with all the Smart Collars including the "Lady Dandy" Mode, whose fame has spread like wildfire—this has Collars and Cuffs of Linen. Main and Third floors

This Is the Keen-o-Phone Style XXV.—

At $87.50 Instead of $175

A Talking Machine of Wonderful Power and Sweetness of Tone

The arrangement of the horn at the top of the beautiful Pooley Cabinet, instead of concealed, makes this style particularly desirable for playing for dancing, because of the volume of tone.

$10 Cash and $10 Monthly

sends this superb Talking Machine to your home. Remember, that

The Keen-o-Phone Will Play ANY Disc Record in the World

by means of the PERMANENT diamond and sapphire needles with which it is equipped, and the attachment for steel needles. These other styles:

$50 Keen-o-Phones at $25
$75 Keen-o-Phones at $37.50
$85 Keen-o-Phones at $42.50
} For $5 Cash and $5 Monthly

$125 Keen-o-Phones at $62.50—for $10 Cash and $10 Monthly

The Fine "Pathe" Records at 95c and $1.45

These superb Disc Records are celebrated all through Europe. They are indestructible, and can be played on the Keen-o-Phone by means of the sapphire needle. Splendid list of records in our special purchase of 4,000—to sell at unusually low prices. Eighth Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

THE BRAIDED CUTAWAY COAT AND VEST

¶ Saks braided cutaways this Spring are superb examples of fine workmanship, immaculately cut and beautifully tailored.

¶ Made of black and Oxford unfinished worsteds and vicunas, the Oxford being more popular in both. Silk lined.

¶ Designed in one and two button models, with soft rolling lapels, and bound with either wide or narrow silk braid, in the neatest possible fashion.

¶ A garment of singular character and beauty, a piece of very consummate tailoring, and a credit alike to you and to us.

Braided Coat & Vest, $25 to $40
Trousers . . . . . $5 to $14

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Loeser's

The Brooklyn Store

Our service to men is one of the Easter specializations of Loeser's.

New Suits
New Spring Overcoats
New Shirts
New Neckwear—some of it the gayest men have worn in years.

Assured quality, correct style and very moderate prices.

One of the practical and special values this morning is a sale of

6,000 Shirts at 49c Each

Made of the same materials as go into most $1 and $1.50 trade-marked Shirts. All of them the Loeser "large body" models and in choice of two sleeve lengths.

Made plain negligee coat style with stiff cuffs. Fine stripe patterns. It has been months since such good Shirts have been offered so low. The Sale will be in the Basement.

Spring Suits, $16.50 $20 and $25 Grades.

We have enough of these handsome new Suits to continue the sale through the week.

The Suits are the same as our regular $20 and $25 Spring models but are a special feature of the Easter preparation week and our manufacturer stands a good share of the price reduction.

"You Never Got That Hat This Side the Water."

So said a Manhattan woman admiring a Loeser Hat worn by a friend. Quick came the answer:

"You are right—it did come across water, only it was the East River, not the Atlantic."

The label—and the price—furnish the only sure way of telling Loeser Hats and Paris Hats apart.

This is specially Millinery Week and our collection of new Hats is at its very best.

Cire (Wax) Striped Ribbons.

First showing in America—at Loeser's.

So beautiful one wonders why they were not thought of before. But these were made to our order in pencil stripes, grouped stripes, crayon and pekin stripes, white and black only. Prices 59c to 98c a yard.

Special Sales.

Along with the showing of Easter Fashions, there is a fine variety of seasonable merchandise now offered at special prices.

Silks.

Striped Messalines yard wide and in black and white; regularly $1.25 at 69c.

Satin Meteor Crepe, 40 inches wide and in a superb variety of colors. This is the best $2 quality ever sold anywhere and for a limited time the Loeser price is $1.58 a yard.

Shirting Silks perfectly washable and in fine grades and very beautiful designs. Usually $1 a yard but now 78c.

Wooden Trays.

Made of circassian walnut and of mahogany in unusually beautiful grain, exquisitely matched. They have bases covered with polished glass to show the fine grain of the wood to best advantage. A large variety of sizes that would usually be $6 to $14 each. A maker's exigency brings them here to sell at $3.98 to $5.98.

Easter Bibles.

Come most appropriately in this week. A large variety including the King James and American Standard versions at prices ranging rom a 20c Testament at 10c to a $7 calskin bound Bible at $3.

Frederick Loeser & Co.

Subway to Hoyt Street—17 Minutes from Grand Central Station.

SIEGEL INDICTMENTS ARE NOW FOURTEEN

Twelve Based on False Statement of Finances, Two for Receiving Deposits.

FRAUD FOR YEARS CHARGED

Stores Kept Going at a Loss to Conceal It, Says Whitman—Partners May Be Arraigned To-day.

Fourteen new indictments, probably the longest and most detailed ever presented in New York County, were handed up yesterday against Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel by the Grand Jury in Judge Rosalsky's part of the Court of General Sessions, charging Siegel and Vogel jointly with grand larceny in making false statements of their financial condition, whereby they obtained large loans from many banks for several years. In a statement issued by the District Attorney immediately after the indictments were returned, the investigation of the Siegel and Vogel accounts was described, and the assertion was made that every statement issued by them for the purpose of obtaining credit and purporting to give the financial standing of their three stores was false.

The text of the indictments shows that Siegel and Vogel obtained more than $625,000 in the year 1912, their last completed fiscal year. But the indictments, according to the District Attorney's statement, embrace only a small number of the actual transactions. Siegel and Vogel, he said, obtained at least $2,500,000 by false statements in 1912.

Three of the fourteen indictments filed yesterday were superseding indictments replacing the three charging violation of Section 295 of the Penal Code in the receiving of money from depositors of the failed bank of Henry Siegel & Co. after the bank was known to be insolvent. The remaining indictments charging grand larceny were all based on obtaining sums of money on fraudulent written statements. A fifteenth indictment, covering a similar offense, was drawn, but, owing to its length, it was not printed in time for signature by the jury; and inasmuch as the District Attorney felt the existing indictments amply covered the case and precluded escape, the fifteenth count was dropped.

"These new indictments shed an entirely new light on the financial operations of these two men and completely disprove of the contention of the friends of Siegel that Vogel was the man responsible for any crimes which may have been committed," said the District Attorney. "These indictments show that Siegel constantly signed false statements as to the condition of the stores of which he was President, and, indeed, it appears that in certain cases he signed practicaly all the statements.

"In addition, the indictments show that the practice of obtaining money in this fashion has been going on for years, and it is said that every statement issued by the purpose of obtaining credit by Siegel and Vogel relating to the condition of the three stores is false."

The indictments not only recite the falsity of the specific items in the statements, but show wherein such items were false, and this has necessitated incorporating in the indictments huge schedules of the indebtedness of the various stores which make the indictments 125 pages in length, probably the longest ever filed in New York County. Had the printer not used a page twice as long as that usually required in indictments, the longer ones would number almost 300 pages. The indebtedness of the three stores is set forth to a penny, there being several items of "1 cent," "2 cents," and "3 cents." In preparing the indictments approximately forty accountants were working at the same time on the books of the various stores and sending their reports to Assistant District Attorney Arthur C. Train, who, with D. W. Quinn, Jr., of the Banking Department, incorporated the informaton into proper indictments.

Holds Siegel Responsible.

Describing the alleged manipulation of the accounts of the various Siegel stores and taking up Henry Siegel's early statement that the financial affairs of the businesses were in Vogel's hands, the District Attorney said:

"It has been learned that the Boston books were manipulated in precisely the same way as the New York books, and that Siegel was in the habit of falsifying his accounts even before Vogel came to New York at all. Under the laws of Massachusetts an annual audit of a corporation's books is required. This situation was met by holding a meeting of stockholders, at which Siegel presided and voting that the chair should appoint a committee to select an auditor and attend to the audit. Siegel would thereupon appoint himself and Vogel as such committee, and they, in turn, would select Oscar A. Prall (Treasurer of the Fourteenth Street Store and Secretary of Simpson-Crawford Company) as auditor, who would thereupon go from New York to Boston and pass upon the correctness of the books, which he had already manipulated at their instructions.

"The Boston store lost upward of $3,000,000, and over $5,000,000 was sunk in the three enterprises. It is thus apparent that not only all the money of the depositors was wiped out in toto, but that the entire capital of the Boston store and the Fourteenth Street Store was lost as well.

"During the last year all three stores, including the Simpson Crawford Company, were operated at gigantic losses, and the only explanation of the continuance of the businesses is that Siegel and Vogel know that to close down any one of the stores would result in a disclosure of the frauds that had been going on for years, not only in connection with the manipulation of the books of all three companies, the obtaining of huge sums by false and fraudulent statements of condition, but in the annual reports and returns required by the United States Government, the State of New York, and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

The statement made in behalf of Siegel and Vogel with respect to their eagerness to make restitution, and the steps already taken by their friends toward that end, is discounted in the District Attorney's statement as follows:

"With regard to the statement published in last week's papers, and attributed to Levy Mayer of Chicago, at the hearing before Commissioner Gilchrist, to the effect that Chicago friends of Frank E. Vogel had raised $1,000,000, in addition to the $450,000, which had previously been collected to partially repay the depositors in the defunct bank of Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, it now appears that the $1,000,000 in question is the same $1,000,000 that was raised by Max Pam within a week after the receivership for the purpose of putting the Chicago store of Siegel, Cooper & Co. on a firmer foundation, and represents merely an additional issue of $1,000,000 of preferred stock at 7 or 8 per cent., which was subscribed for by Chicago capitalists.

Chicago House Used.

"This is not, as was stated by several newspapers, $1,000,000 contributed for the benefit of the depositors at all, nor is it $1,000,000 subscribed by Vogel's friends for the purpose of assisting them. The Chicago house of Siegel Cooper & Co., was not involved in the manipulations of Siegel and Vogel, except that during the year 1913 it was mulcted for the sum of about $900,000 to keep the Fourteenth Street Store, Simpson, Crawford Company, and the Henry Siegel Company of Boston, and Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, from going into bankruptcy. Siegel Cooper & Co. of Chicago could not have gone on unless this money was replaced, and it has been replaced, through the subscriptions of interested parties in Chicago. It is not, as might have been inferred from the statement attributed to Mr. Mayer before Commissioner Gilchrist, an additional $1,000,000, which inured directly to the benefit of the depositors of the defunct bank.

The first indictment returned yesterday, charging Siegel and Vogel jointly with larceny on April 29, 1913, from the National Bank of Commerce, is typical of all the others. It appears from the allegations in this indictment that on that day the Fourteenth Street Store applied to the National Bank of Commerce for the loan of $25,000, and offered a note of the Fourteenth Street Store, indorsed by Siegel and Vogel, together with a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Fourteenth Street Store, from which it appeared that the excess of assets over liabilities of that store on Feb. 1 of that year amounted to $1,177,488; that the National Bank of Commerce, before making the loan, desired to be assured as to the ability of Siegel and Vogel, the indorsers, to pay the note in the event that the store should not pay it, and therefore required statements as to the condition of the Henry Siegel Company and of Simpson, Crawford Company. Siegel and Vogel thereupon produced those statements also, by which it appeared that the Henry Siegel Company was worth $755,320.51 above all its liabilities and Simpson, Crawford Company $2,295,-761.76. Having examined the three statements and believing they were true the bank made the loan.

As a matter of fact, the indictment recites, the Fourteenth Street Store, the Simpson Crawford Company, and Henry Siegel Company were all at that time insolvent, and known by the defendants to be so. The Simpson, Crawford Company had lost $125,000 during the fiscal year of 1912, whereas the statement submitted in regard to it showed that it had earned $182,869.94 during that year. The liabilities of the Simpson, Crawford Company, Henry Siegel Company, and the Fourteenth Street Store, the indictment continues, all exceed their assets by very considerable amounts, and not only was the maker of the note unable to pay it, but the indorsements of Siegel and Vogel at the time were absolutely worthless.

The Specific Charges.

The second indictment charges Siegel and Vogel jointly with the larceny of $25,000, in a false statement made on Sept. 19, 1913, to the National Bank of Commerce, with respect to the condition of the Fourteenth Street Store, Simpson, Crawford Company, and Henry Siegel Company of Boston.

Indictment No. 3 charges both with the larceny of $100,000 from the National Park Bank on Feb. 18, 1913, with a false statement concerning the condition of the Simpson, Crawford Company.

No. 4 charges both with larceny of $100,000 through a false statement to the National Park Bank on Feb. 24, 1913, relative to the condition of the Simpson, Crawford Company.

No. 5 charges Siegel and Vogel jointly with the larceny of $100,000 from the Garfield National Bank through a false statement of March 11, 1913, relative to the condition of the Simpson, Crawford Company.

Indictment No. 6 charged Vogel alone with the larceny of $24,000 through a false statement made to Goldman, Sachs & Co. on Oct. 17, 1913, about the condition of the Simpson, Crawford Company.

Indictment No. 7 was not printed in time and was dropped.

Indictment No. 8 charged Siegel and Vogel jointly with larceny of $25,000 through a false statement made to the Union Exchange National Bank on Nov. 7, 1913, about the condition of the Fourteenth Street Store.

No. 9 charged both with larceny of $25,000 from the Union Exchange National Bank through a false statement of the condition of the Fourteenth Street Store, made on Nov. 14, 1913.

The tenth indictment charged Siegel alone with larceny of $100,000 through a false statement made on May 17, 1910, to the National Bank of Commerce relative to the condition of the Simpson, Crawford Company.

The eleventh indictment charged Siegel and Vogel jointly with larceny of $100,000 from the Bank of the Metropolis through a false statement of May 20, 1913, about the Simpson, Crawford Company.

No. 12 charged both with larceny of $100,000 through a statement made to the Bank of Metropolis on June 16, 1913, about the Simpson, Crawford Company.

No. 13 was a superseding indictment charging larceny of $25,000 from the Bank of Commerce through a statement of May 17, 1913, concerning the Fourteenth Street Store.

Nos. 14 and 15 were also superseding indictments, charging both with violation of Section 295 of the Penal Code in the receiving of deposits at the defunct bank after it was known to be insolvent.

The magnitude of the misstatements of financial condition made by Siegel and Vogel to obtain credit, according to the carefully prepared accounts which his little army of accountants provided for the District Attorney after their long and searching examination of the affairs of the various Siegel enterprises, was shown to be as follows:

A statement of the condition of the Fourteenth Street Store on Feb. 1, 1913, signed by Frank E. Vogel, Vice President, placed the assets at $1,592,748.56, whereas, according to the District Attorney's accountants, there was $1,860,-329.02 less.

A statement of the condition of the Simpson, Crawford company, on the same day, signed by Henry Siegel, President, set forth assets of $3,711,050.78, a discrepancy, according to the District Attorney, of $2,420,320.84.

A statement of the condition of Henry Siegel Company of Boston, on Jan. 31, 1913, signed by Henry Siegel, President, showed assets of $1,618,255.40, a discrepancy of $1,023,590.78, according to the District Attorney.

A statement of the condition of the Fourteenth Street Store, on Feb. 3, 1912, signed by Frank E. Vogel, Vice President, showed assets of $1,857,392.84, a discrepancy, according to the District Attorney, of $1,469,928.19.

A statement of the condition of the Simpson, Crawford Company on the same day, likewise signed by Vogel, showed assets of $3,603,539.26, an overstatement, according to the District Attorney, of $1,708,383.78.

A statement of the Fourteenth Street Store on Feb. 1, 1910, signed by Siegel as President, showed assets of $1,090,-386.54, a discrepancy of $932,054.69, according to the District Attorney.

A statement of the Simpson-Crawford Company, signed by Siegel on the same day, showed assets of $3,457,220.85, a discrepancy of $1,282,336.20, according to the accountants.

After the finding of the indictments the District Attorney notified Stanchfield & Levy, lawyers of Siegel and Vogel, of the indictments. It was said at the Criminal Court Building that Siegel and Vogel would be arraigned to-day, and it was intimated that the District Attorney would content himself with the present bail bond of $25,000 furnished for each of the two men by the National Surety Company.

The sum of $325,000, agreed upon as a compromise between the three Siegel stores and the depositors of the defunct Siegel bank, in return for a release of depositors' claims on the stores, was paid over in full yesterday to Henry Melville, receiver for the bank. At 10:30 o'clock this morning Judge Hough will decide at a hearing what disposition shall be made of the money. Efforts will be made by attorneys representing the depositors to have the money distributed by Mr. Melville, the receiver in equity, rather than by a receiver in bankruptcy. In that way, it is felt, checks can be mailed to the depositors in a very short time, and the expenses due to bankruptcy proceedings drawn out over two or three months can be avoided.

DRIFTWOOD SALE CONFIRMED.

N. Straus, Jr., Has Taken Henry Siegel's Country Estate.

It was admitted at the office of Nathan Straus, Jr., in the Puck Building yesterday that Driftwood, the estate of Henry Siegel at Mamaroneck, had been bought by Mr. Straus at a price in the neighborhood of $125,000.

The estate, which was once the home of David Dudley Field, was bought by Henry Siegel for $50,000, subject to a mortgage of $24,000, and fully $50,000 more was spent in beautifying it. It embraces fifteen acres, and the house contains thirty rooms, including a ballroom and conservatories. There are also a cottage, garage, bath houses, and yacht pier, fine big lawns, groves, and decorative fountains. Mrs. Siegel formerly kept horses there for the Horse Show.

Mr. Straus himself could not be seen, but his secretary said the report of the purchase of the estate was correct, as well as the price. Title to the estate had not yet passed, but the agreement had been signed on Monday, Mr. Straus, it was said, did not know when he would take possession.

When Siegel and Frank E. Vogel bought the business of Rothenberg & Co. from L. A. Price and took Mr. Price over as general manager of their Fourteenth Street store, their contract with him was guaranteed by turning over to him the stock of the H. S. Realty Company. This company owned Driftwood as well as the rest of the real estate holdings of Siegel, which thereby passed into Mr. Price's hands. It was said yesterday, after the announcement that the preliminary contract for the sale of Driftwood had been signed, that some question might now be raised as to whether the assignment of the stock of the H. S. Realty Company could be considered a preferential payment, and that an investigation of the sale of Driftwood would doubtless be made.

MRS. EDDY-BROWN TO TESTIFY.

She May Meet Mrs. Siegel at Grand Jury Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 7.—Mrs. Henry Siegel and Mrs. Eddy-Brown, whom she names in her divorce suit against her husband, may meet in the Grand Jury room here to-day, for Attorney Tiepke of Pawtucket, R. I., informed District Attorney Pelletier that his client, Mrs. Brown, was near by and would attend the session of the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Brown and her husband are spending their honeymoon within easy distance of Boston, Mr. Tiepke said. Mrs. Siegel has been formally summoned to appear.

The object of the investigation here is to find, if possible, some funds which can be applied to the relief of the depositors.

It came out to-day that Joseph Siegel, relative of Henry Siegel and former manager of the store here, had disappeared.

CHAS. W. MORSE EXAMINED.

Questioned in Suit Brought by Western Development Co.

Charles W. Morse was examined yesterday behind closed doors in the suit brought in the Federal District Court by the Western Development Company against John W. McKinnon, agent for the shareholders of the National Bank of North America. He was examined before Mary E. Wardell, a notary public, at the office of Ferdinand E. M. Bullowa, 34 Nassau Street.

The witness appeared in response to a subpoena issued by Judge Hough at the request of Calvin O. Geer, an officer of the Western Development Company. In making the motion Mr. Geer described Mr. Morse as an "aged, infirm, and sea-going witness." Mr. Bullowa stated that it was impossible to give any information as to the information obtained from Morse, at least for the present. He will be questioned again in a few days.

CHANDLER IN HANDS OF SHERIFF'S MEN

Narrowly Escapes a Night in Ludlow Street Jail on Grace La Rue's Warrant.

CHARGES EXTREME CRUELTY

Wealthy Husband Beat Her and Threatened to Kill Her, Says Actress in Complaint.

Byron D. Chandler husband of Grace La Rue, the actress, narrowly escaped spending last night in Ludlow Street Jail on a warrant sworn out by his wife. Sheriff Grifenhagen, after waiting long for bail, was about to telephone the warden to get another cell ready, when President Poor of the Garfield National Bank sent word to the Sheriff that the $25,000 bail would be forthcoming this morning. Thereupon the Sheriff turned Chandler over to Deputy Sheriffs McDonnell and Zeltner, who arranged to take him to the Waldorf for the night and keep watch and ward over him.

Chandler was once known here as the "Million-Dollar Kid" because he was heir to two fortunes, and because of his generous methods of spending his income. On Aug. 12, 1909, he married Grace La Rue, whom he met the preceding Fall while she was playing a part in "Nearly a Hero." A few days ago Mrs. Chandler came from Europe for the express purpose of suing her husband for a separation.

Chandler sailed about the same time. It was said he knew nothing about the intentions of his wife and when he arrived here Sunday he prepared to have a good time. On Monday afternoon just as he was finishing a late luncheon in the McAlpin Hotel the Deputy Sheriffs served the warrant on him. He got a stay until yesterday afternoon in order to find the bail. That he did not succeed in finding it greatly surprised those familiar with his resources and the resources of his family. His relatives live in Manchester, N. H., and it was supposed that some member would hustle on here and liberate the young man, but none of them did so.

Mrs. Chandler said she was afraid her husband intended leaving the jurisdiction of the courts in this city and she wanted him held under a heavy bail until she could find out whether he could be compelled to support her in accordance with his wealth and family standing.

During the period between her arrival in this city and the arrest of her husband Mrs. Chandler let no grass grow under her feet. She had told her whole story to Jonas, Lazansky & Neuburger, her counsel, and her complaint was ready yesterday to turn over to the Sheriff, who will keep it until things are straightened out so that it can be filed with County Clerk Schneider.

Mrs. Chandler says in her complaint that after the wedding she accompanied her husband on a trip through England, France, and Italy. On July 10, 1913, they journeyed to London where they remained until they separated on Jan. 24 last. Mrs. Chandler arrived here on March 21 and immediately began the task of proceeding against her husband. She says that when she married Chandler he had no business or profession, and that he was living on the income of his estate and was investing money in the promotion of theatrical enterprises and was living luxuriously and lavishly.

Mrs. Chandler says that in 1908, the year she met her husband, he had bought an automobile in Paris which cost him $11,000, including duty, and that he had another car that cost $8,000 and a third car that also cost a good deal of money. Also he had a chauffeur and a valet. While in France he played baccarat, she says, and lost $3,000. She says that her husband showed her stock in the Moline Plow Company worth between $80,000 and $90,000. He told her, she says, that the stock paid 27 per cent. She says that she knew her husband had large sums of money and that this was generally known.

Mrs. Chandler says that once when her husband left her she had only $50. She says she told him it was impossible for her to get along with such a small sum. He remained away for a fortnight. She says that once when she complained about having no money he told her to go to work and earn some money for herself. Mrs. Chandler tells about playing a part in a theatrical company between Oct. 2, 1911, and Feb. 1, 1912. During this time she entirely supported herself. Early in 1911, she says, her husband began to treat her with extreme cruelty, accused her of gross immoralities, and threatened to kill her. Once, she says, while they were stopping at the Hotel Somerset he struck her and injured her so that a physician had to be called. Mr. Chandler took to drinking heavily, she says, and sometimes would insist upon operating his automobile under conditions that made companionship with him unsafe.

Mrs. Chandler says that while she was engaged in playing in the Lyric Theatre in London her husband frequently associated with other women and entertained them in her apartment. On the night of Jan. 24 last when they separated, her husband, she says, entertained women in her apartment. After the performance she supped with Marie Doro, and Mr. and Mrs. Grahame-White at Miss Doro's home. Before she got home, she says, her husband had dismissed his friends.

Because her husband's brutalities had left black and blue marks on her neck, shoulders, and arms, Mrs. Chandler says, she had to give up wearing decollete gowns that were really necessary in some of the parts she played.

While the reporters were poring over this complaint Chandler lounged about the Sheriff's office entirely at ease. He grumbled a good deal about his detention because, he said, he had an engagement to go to the Winter Garden last night and hated to give it up. That was the only incident in the whole proceeding that really seemed to distress him.

CRUTCHES CAUSED DEATH.

Aged Mrs. Dinkelspiel, Tripping Over Them, Fell from Window.

Mrs. Henrietta Dinkelspiel, 75 years old, a widow, was killed yesterday afternoon by falling from a window on the third floor of her apartment, at 271 Central Park West, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth streets, to a courtyard below.

Mrs. Dinkelspiel made her home with her son and daughter, neither of whom was at home at the time of the accident. Four weeks ago Mrs. Dinkelspiel had a fall and injured her right foot. She was in bed for several weeks as a result, but on Monday her physician decided she was well enough to walk about her apartment with the aid of crutches. She managed the crutches with difficulty.

She was in a rear sitting room of her apartment yesterday afternoon with Ann Gilhooley, a maid. The windows had been opened to admit air. The maid stepped into an adjoining room, and when she returned Mrs. Dinkelspiel was not there. Her crutches were leaning against a window seat, and looking out the maid saw her mistress lying on the cement courtyard below.

The window from which Mrs. Dinkelspiel fell is a low one, and in front of it is a window seat. In walking toward the window it is supposed that Mrs. Dinkelspiel tripped over her crutches with such force that she was plunged out of the window. She was still alive when carried back to her apartments, but she died within an hour. Her husband, Michael Dinkelspiel, a merchant, died thirty years ago.

ACTS FROM THREE OPERAS.

Almost All the Century Principals in Bill—Dance of the Hours.

At the Century Opera House last night there was the first performance of a bill which will prevail for the present week, acts from "Faust," "I Pagliacci," and "Il Trovatore," and the Dance of the Hours from "La Gioconda." In the selection from "Faust," the garden scene, where Orville Harrold, Beatrice La Palme, Alfred Kaufman, Kathleen Howard, and Louise Haussmann. In the first act of "Pagliacci" Morgan Kingston sang Canio, Beatrice La Palme was Nedda, Thomas Chalmers was Tonio, Louis D'Angelo, Silvio, and Samuel Adams, Beppo. In "Il Trovatore," from which the tower and the prison scenes were given, Miss La Palme had again the principal feminine rôle, and Mr. Chalmers was the Count di Luna. Henry Taylor was Manrico and Kathleen Howard Azucena. The entire ballet participated in the Dance of the Hours to good effect.

There was an audience of good size, and it seemed to relish the operatic fare put before it. A feature of the bill was that it called for the appearance of almost all the principal members of the company. It was well presented on the whole. Mrs. Harrold, Kingston, and Chalmers contributing particularly to its success. The chorus did well with the Bell Song in "Pagliacci," and the orchestra, under Messrs. Nicosia and Pasternack, played with vigor and precision.

DEAN LEFEVRE'S SUCCESSOR

New York University Faculty Would Like to Get Dr. Hermann M. Biggs.

Considerable interest is being taken in the medical fraternity in the choice of a successor to the late Dr. Egbert le Fevre as Dean of the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College. It was learned yesterday that the Faculty has several names under consideration but its first choice is Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, now State Health Commissioner, if he could be induced to accept the place, which, however, was not considered likely.

Chancellor Brown of the New York University, declined last night to discuss the matter further than to say that no choice of a successor to Dean le Fevre had yet been made.

Dr. Biggs in Albany told a TIMES correspondent that he knew of no effort to indduce him to become head of the school.

ALTMAN ESTATE PUT AT $25,000,000

Executors Pay a Preliminary Tax of $569,000 on Merchant's Wealth.

$10,000,000 IN ART EXEMPT

Statement from Counsel for Executors Predicts Large Income to Charity from Foundation.

Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft of 40 Wall Street, who sent a check for $569,000 to the State Controller on Monday as an inheritance tax upon the estate of Benjamin Altman, said yesterday that the estimated value of the Altman estate was $25,000,000, and that the collection of paintings alone was valued at about $10,000,000. The tax had to be paid before April 7, they added to save a 5 per cent. reduction, which was allowed if a preliminary payment was made within six months. The check was signed by Michael Friedsam, President of B. Altman & Co., and by George R. Read, both of whom are executors.

John V. Cosgey, the appraiser who passed on the estate of John Jacob Astor, has been named by the Surrogates as the appraiser of the Altman estate. He will have first to pass upon the legal questions involved in fixing the status of the various Altman bequests, which have been recognized by legal experts as unique in the history of testamentary documents.

Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft made this statement in regard to the provision made in Mr. Altman's will for the employes in his store:

"One interesting point in connection with his will was the fact that a majority of the stock of the corporation is left to the Altman Foundation, a corporation formed for the purposes of improving the condition of the employes of Altman & Co. and for enabling them to share in the profits of the business. The balance of the income from stock, over and above the amount required for these purposes, was directed to be distributed, in the discretion of the Directors of the Foundation, among charities, so that the income to charities from this source in the future may be very large."

The attorneys said also that arrangements had been made with the Metropolitan Museum of Art for a temporary exhibition of the Altman collection of paintings, and subsequently for the permanent installing of the collection as part of the Museum.

Before the executors could pay the preliminary tax it was necessary for them to know whether the Altman art collection would be accepted by the Metropolitan Museum of Art under the conditions laid down by Mr. Altman in his will. Had the Metropolitan not accepted the gift under these conditions the collection, under the will, would have been established in a private art museum and would have been taxable.

However, the Museum agreed to the conditions. Among these were that the museum must provide, in a fireproof building, a room of sufficient size to contain all Mr. Altman's paintings, statuary, rock crystals, and Limoges enamels; a room for his Chinese porcelains, and two rooms to be adjoining and to have at least as much floor space as the Altman Galleries, at 926 Fifth Avenue and 1 West Fiftieth street; the rooms to contain no exhibits but the Altman collection. Mr. Altman also asked that his secretaries, who have been in charge of his collection for years, be employed by the museum as long as they perform their duties faithfully. He left $150,000 to the museum to provide for their salaries. The executors have already reached an agreement with the museum, by which the collection is to be housed temporarily, and is to be placed in the permanent rooms to be provided for it as soon as possible.

Operas at Metropolitan Next Week.

For the last week but one of the Metropolitan Opera season the bill offered will begin on Easter Monday evening with a performance of "Hänsel und Gretel" and "I Pagliacci." On the following evening a special gala programme of acts from "La Traviata," "Madama Butterfly," "Lohengrin," and "La Bohème," with the principal members of the company, will be given. On Wednesday evening the season's last "Tannhäuser" will be sung, and on Thursday evening "Aida." "L'Amore Medico" and "The Secret of Suzanne" will be given for the last time Friday night, and the following afternoon the last performance of "Königskinder." The opera for Saturday night is "Die Zauberflöte." Mischa Elman will be the principal soloist of next Sunday evening's concert.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

Beethoven and Brahms Played—Mr. Bauer Assists.

The Kneisel Quartet finished its series of New York concerts in Aeolian Hall last evening to the great applause of the audience. There was reason for the unusual pleasure manifested by the listeners in the two great works that came at the beginning and end of the programmes, respectively, and the extraordinarily fine interpretations they received. They were Beethoven's quartet in B flat, Op. 130, and Brahms's piano quartet in G minor, Op 25. In this last the piano part was played by Harold Bauer, and his co-operation in itself was something to distinguish this concert above many.

It has been noted before that Mr. Kneisel is playing the last great quartet of Beethoven more and more frequently in his concerts, and it is the inevitable course of things that they should be brought closer to the love and appreciation of music lovers. Such a profoundly beautiful performance as was given to this quartet is the surest way of accomplishing this end. It is enough to cause wonder at what the musical world has been thinking of these last ninety years in deciding that this quartet, with its fellows, was wild, unintelligible, vague, formless, harsh, discordant, an attempt to inclose within the quartet form something beyond its powers, something that could only be sketched dimly; and in offering as the only plausible explanation that Beethoven was stone deaf and could not really have appreciated what he was writing! Strange as it may seem, this has been the general estimate.

It would have been difficult to impose this estimate, evidently, upon last evening's audience. The quartet seemed a profoundly felt expression of musical beauty in many different and contrasting moods, but always beautiful and always poignantly appealing to musical feeling. It is long, unquestionably; it has six movements, and it violates in other respects certain of the canons of form that Beethoven himself helped to establish and then himself superseded. It is difficult—but how much more difficult it would be had Beethoven left as its finale the colossal fugue that he first wrote for it and afterward withdrew in favor of the present finale! It needs the highest skill, the ripest artistic intelligence, the deepest penetration into Beethoven's spirit and intentions, as well as mastery of his technical methods in the playing. For years Mr. Kneisel and his associates have brought these qualities to the performance of the last quartets of Beethoven, as they did last evening; never, as it seemed, with so much appreciation on the part of their listeners.

Brahms's magnificent G minor piano quartet has also been long on the Kneisel programme. It was superbly played last evening. Mr. Bauer's reading of the piano part had great distinction, but not an undue predominance, nor did it determine by itself the spirit of the performance. It showed this great artist's full possession of the elusive secrets of ensemble playing, his unerring feeling for the right balance of tone. The pianoforte rightly claims some predominance in certain places, notably in the spirited Hungarian finale, and Mr. Bauer assumed it here, with effects as brilliant and imposing as they were tender, poetical, romantic, and mirthful in the other movements.

Between this music of Beethoven and Brahms came Glazunow's "Interludium in modo antico," cleverly imitating the ecclesiastical harmonization without really following it, and Scherzo, by Adolf Brune, from a quartet in C minor, Op. 38. The last named is still in manuscript; its composer is a musician of German birth now living and working in Chicago. The piece shows talent and originality in its conception; it is full of life and vigor, and the expression of something that the composer really had to say. He shares with many moderns the desire for an incessant shifting of the tonality and the use of adventurous harmonic progressions, but there is substance as well as ingenuity and adeptness of device. There is by no way skill in the quartet writing, but there is a lack of the sonority and richness of tone that four stringed instruments can be made to give out.

NEWFOUNDLAND ASKS AID.

Mayor of St. John's Seeks Help for Families of Lost Sealers.

Mayor William J. Ellis of St. John's, who is a guest at the Hotel Biltmore, issued an appeal yesterday for aid for the families left in want by the recent sealing disasters to Newfoundlanders. He said that the lost crews of the Newfoundland and the Southern Cross comprised men in the prime of life, who supported 1,500 and more dependents. He described the disasters as the most serious the island had ever been called on to meet. For the first time in its history, he said, the situation was beyond the resources of the people of the island.

Mayor Ellis addressed his appeal particularly to former residents of Newfoundland. He is going to Boston to make an appeal to former Newfoundlanders in New England. Arrangements have been made for the receipt of contributions by the Broadway Trust Company in this city.

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SPAIN ASKS BRITISH FOR AID IN MEXICO

Puts Her Tampico Residents in British Commander's Care, Flouting Our Protection.

BRYAN WARNS CARRANZA

Makes Vigorous Representations to Stop the Expulsion of Spaniards from Torreon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Indications are plain that Spain is not entirely satisfied with the manner in which her interests in Mexico have been cared for by the United States. A dispatch today from Rear Admiral Mayo from Tampico stated that the commander of the British cruiser Hermione, now at Tampico, had received instructions to care for the Spanish subjects who might need protection during the impending attack on the city by the rebels.

This information caused much speculation in both the Navy and the State Department. It was supposed that Rear Admiral Fletcher, commanding the American fleet, would have full charge of the protection of Spanish subjects. It is not likely that the commander of the Hermione has been ordered to care for the Spanish residents of Tampico without orders from his Government, sent to Rear Admiral Cradock, who commands the British squadron. If Admiral Cradock has received such orders and has not acquainted Admiral Fletcher of the fact, it adds another peculiar feature to the case.

While Secretary Bryan has twice interceded for the Spaniards in Northern Mexico, and in a measure has succeeded in saving some from Villa's wrath, most of the Spaniards driven from Chihuahua are still in the United States, finding such employment as they can. Apparently, however, Spain does not regard the course of the United States as affording the measure of protection that her subjects should receive, and it seems evident that she has asked Great Britain rather than the United States to take care of her people at Tampico.

Some persons here think that she took this course thinking that Great Britain, after the experience of the Benton incident, would not hesitate to land marines and resort to extreme measures to give her own subjects protection, and, if asked, to give the same protection to Spanish residents.

Protest Made Against Expulsions.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Vigorous representations went from the American Government to-day to Gen. Carranza, the Constitutionalist chief, urging that he modify the order of Gen. Villa expelling Spaniards from Torreon.

The situation resulting from that order is giving grave concern to authorities here. The United States has undertaken to extend to Spaniards in Mexico the same protection it affords Americans residents there, and Ambassador Riano has been informed that nothing will be left undone to assure for the unfortunates at Torreon every right to which they are entitled under international law and usage.

Unofficial reports reach the State Department that this policy of expulsion of the Spaniards is to be of general application, and that as rapidly as the Constitutionalists extend their control over other places, they intend to drive out the Spaniards and seize their property.

An attempt to carry out such a plan would meet with determined opposition from the United States Government. Officials say that the Spaniards are in Mexico under the provisions of a treaty, conferring the rights of residence, trade, and travel, and anything like a sweeping deportation under these circumstances would violate the principles of international law and form a proper subject of resentment by the Spanish Government, even to the extent of hostile measures if need be.

BETTING TORREON IS SAFE.

3 to 1 the Odds in Mexico City—Even Money Rebels Don't Take It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 7.—Major Arze of Gen. Velasco's command reached the city to-day. He left Torreon on April 3, he says, and asserts that the town was held by the Federals at that time. Fighting was in progress north of Torreon along the railway line, he further asserts, and the advantage was with the Federals.

He ridiculed the reports that Torreon had been captured, saying that every attempt made by the insurgents up to the time he left had been repulsed with heavy losses, and the Federals held all the positions which were originally in their possession.

Major Arze added that Gen. Urbina, who attacked the city from the west on April 2, was surrounded, and his force was practically annihilated, he himself being captured, paraded through the streets of Torreon, where he was recognized by many persons, and then executed in public.

Major Arze said the garrison was in good condition and had plenty of ammunition, but he added he was unable to talk in detail for publication until after his conference with Gen. Blanquet, Minister of War, late to-night.

The arrival of others to-day from Torreon, who asserted that they had left the city since Thursday, the day on which the rebels are reported to have taken it, caused many to express the belief that the rebel reports of success were untrue, and they were trying to deceive Americans by giving a false impression that they were winning.

Betting is 3 to 1 that the city has not been captured, while even money is offered that the rebels will not be able to take it.

The report sent by George C. Carrothers, Consular Agent at Torreon, is ridiculed by officials.

It is asserted here that he has large interests which would be practically ruined if Villa should be defeated.

General feeling in the city is much more optimistic, although many reports of fighting in other parts of the country were received officially to-day, including engagements at Tampico and near Iquala Guerrero. Zapata demanded the surrender of Iquala, whereupon Gen. Antonio Golea seized and executed the messengers and went out to attack the rebels.

Three attacks have been made on Tampico. The last one was still progressing when the report to the Department of War was filed. This said the Federals were still holding their own.

Dr. Edward P. Ryan of the American Red Cross left for Torreon this afternoon, taking medical supplies.

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Don't accept any Substitute.

He was accompanied by the German military attaché at Washington, Capt. von Poppen.

TO PUNISH REBEL STATES.

Mexican Legislators Propose to Divide Chihuahua as a Penalty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 7.—Bills were introduced in Congress to-day to make the State of Morelos a territory and making Chihuahua one State and two territories, the latter lying along the American frontier.

This action is proposed partly as a punishment for the rebels, who have lost their citizenship through the revolution and partly to facilitate pacification, it being held that as Chihuahua is large and lacks means of communication it needs several separate jurisdictions. The territories on the frontier would facilitate, it is urged, the extradition of criminals, bills for which have been submitted by a committee and will probably be approved.

CLOSING IN ON TAMPICO.

Rebels Have Taken Two Outlying Towns—Gunboat in Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, April 7.—The Mexican gunboat Zaragoza, which left here early last night well loaded with troops and arms, has sent a wireless this evening to the land station here from a point near Tampico, saying that the rebels are very active at that port and asking that repairs to the gunboat Bravo, now in dry dock here, be rushed, since the rebels seem to have in their possession Dona Cecilia and Arbol Grande.

Rear Admiral Fletcher has also received from Rear Admiral Mayo a report that general attacks are being made on all the territory surrounding Tampico.

VERA CRUZ, April 7.—Admiral Mayo does not expect a general attack upon the city of Tampico, as the rebels have no artillery, although they assert that they will receive some heavy guns at an early date.

The gunboat Vera Cruz, at the Tamesi River bridge, has kept up a constant fire on the rebels.

The Spanish cruiser Emperador Carlos V. is preparing to leave for Tampico to-night.

CAROTHERS SEES CARRANZA.

But "Supreme Chief" Insists Spaniards Are Traitors.

JUAREZ, Mexico, April 7.—Despite expressions of Washington's unofficial displeasure at the expulsion of the Spanish colony from Torreon, the purpose of the rebel leaders in this regard was unshaken to-day. It is learned from an authoritative source that Gen. Carranza and Gen. Villa are in thorough accord on the subject and that Spanish subjects throughout the republic, as fast as other States fall into Constitutionalist hands, will be treated exactly as those at Torreon and Chihuahua have been.

George C. Carothers, the Consular agent, who accompanied Villa to Torreon, had an interview with Gen. Carranza on the Spanish question to-day. The American, rested from his recent experiences at the battle of Torreon, and the supreme chief of the revolution could be seen in the latter's office by visitors who waited in the corridors of the Custom House here. Their heads were close together for half an hour.

It was said on good authority that Mr. Carothers informed Carranza that the summary expulsion of the Spaniards was viewed gravely at Madrid and without favor at Washington. The General replied that evidence of Spanish plotting against the revolution was overwhelming in all parts of the country, and that their expulsion was not only just but wise. He pointed out that popular suspicion against these foreigners was so general and deep-seated that their expulsion would at least remove them from danger at the hands of an incensed soldiery. The troops in general were well under discipline, he explained, but individual exceptions had to be considered.

The policy of expulsion includes all Spanish subjects in Mexico. The Spaniards who are naturalized Mexicans are not embraced in the general order, although many already have fled from the country and others are under suspicion.

This policy was understood between Carranza and Villa at the outset of the campaign. At Torreon Villa acted in accordance with this understanding. This, it is said, explains why Carranza was not consulted. It was required of Villa only that he report what steps he took.

Carranza, it is stated, regards the expulsion of the enemies of his cause of whatever nationality as a right sanctioned by precedent and one which he is disposed to adhere to despite possible protests from other governments.

The Spaniards of Torreon were expected to leave that city before night for El Paso. Carranza will investigate the rights of individual Spaniards to return to Torreon. Each will be allowed the right to testify whether he wilfully worked against the rebels.

"Cordelia Blossom" Opens Saturday

Klaw & Erlanger's company which is to present "Cordelia Blossom," George Randolph Chester's new comedy, in Philadelphia next Saturday night for the first time, leave for that city this morning. The play will be brought to New York in a few weeks. In the company, which is under the direction of Joseph Brooks, are Burr McIntosh, Grace Elliston, Jane Grey, Harry C. Browne, Harry J. Lane, Marion Kerby, Ida Darling, Frank E. Elliott, James Seeley, Alice Maynes, Jean Temple, Samuel J. Burton, Jay Wilson, Howard Sloat, John Raymond, Daniel Fitzgerald and others.

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Boys' Suits and Overcoats in a great variety of the newest Colors and Models. Moderately priced.

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BUDGET OF A GIRL EARNING $5 A WEEK

Consumers' League Exhibit in Minimum Wage Law Campaign.

SHOW SWEATSHOP EARNINGS

Prices Over the Counters and to the Workers Reveal Startling Differences.

The Consumers' League, under the Presidency of Mrs. Alfred Nathan, yesterday took another step in its campaign against sweatshops by installing on the woman's floor of the McAlpin an exhibition which takes the form of object lessons. A large number of articles which have been made in east side tenements are on view, and particulars are given on labels as to the hours of labor spent on each, and the price the workers receive for them. The exhibition will continue for two days longer.

"It is the purpose to arouse women to an appreciation of the conditions under which many articles they buy are made," said Miss Sally Frankenstein, who is curator of the exhibit, "so that they will understand what the Consumers' League is trying to bring about. We think some facts about tenement and child labor will be brought home to people who may never have thought deeply about such things.

"Here is a bunch of violets, for which the tenement worker gets eleven cents a gross. It takes two hours for one person to make a gross of them. Here is a willow plume, with the flues tied together. It takes 228 knots in the making of one inch, or 3,078 knots for a finished feather. For this the sweatshop worker is paid 78 cents. Children are largely employed at this work, because the small size of their fingers gives them a greater deftness.

"These crocheted buttons bring four cents a dozen. It takes an hour and a half to make a dozen. This child's crocheted cap is paid for at the rate of 20 cents a dozen. The hourly output of a worker is four caps. The cap will be sold by the retailer at about 75 cents.

"Here is an embroidered waist front. The embroidering takes six hours of hard work, for which 28 cents is paid. Yet this waist front would be priced at $3.50 or more if you were to buy it in a shop. Here is another piece of fine embroidery. This doily takes twenty hours to make, and the skilled worker gets only $1.50 for the labor. In a shop this would be priced at $9 or $10.

"For embroidering a pair of silk stockings like these, a worker gets $3.50 for twelve pairs. The consumer pays $.50 for one pair. On this crocheted lace collar forty hours in work were spent. The price paid for the work is $1, yet this collar would retail for from $15 to $20."

One exhibit of the league is a chart showing the actual budget for one year of a working girl who receives wages of $5 a week, or $260 a year. This is a case selected out of a number investigated by the League's agents, upon which is based its claim that $5 a week is not a living wage for a girl who has to support herself in New York. Here is the statement:

Board and room at $3 per week	$156.00
Lunches at 75 cents a week	39.00
Carfare at 40 cents a week	20.80
1 suit	12.00
2 dresses at $5 and $4.50	9.50
1 hat at 49 cents and one at $1	1.49
Woolen underwear at 59 cents	1.18
2 pairs of gloves at 25 cents	.50
24 pairs of stockings at 12½ cents	3.00
2 pairs corsets at $1 and $1.50	2.50
3 pairs of shoes at $2	6.00
2 petticoats at 45 cents	.90
2 flannel petticoats at 27 cents	.54
6 corset covers at 10 cents	.60
4 white shirtwaists at 69 cents and one at 77 cents	3.53
1 black shirtwaist	1.50
Leaving for sickness, insurance, pleasure, and all incidentals	.96
	$260.00

"That tells why we are trying to get through a minimum wage law of $9 a week for working girls," said Miss Frankenstein.

JAPAN'S CRISIS CONTINUES.

All the Political Groups Have Virtually Gone on Strike.

JAPAN, April 7.—Japan has been thrown into a condition of utter political confusion by the inability of Viscount Keigo Kiyoura to form a Cabinet to replace that under the Premiership of Count Yamamoto.

The Viscount to-day informed the Emperor that he had been compelled to give up the task intrusted to him.

All the political groups, as well as the navy, have virtually gone on strike.

The various progressive factions declare that the Constitution is not being respected, while the navy demands immediate advances of money for warship construction and the appointment of a sailor as Minister of Marine.

The elder statesmen, whom the newspapers speak of as "a still surviving remnant of old Japan," were to-day again summoned to the Imperial Palace to confer with the Emperor.

MAN DYING, WOMAN HELD.

After Companion Is Strangely Shot She Gives Up a Pistol.

Detectives from the Bergen Street Station, Brooklyn, are investigating the shooting of Ruel Torrey, 52 years old, a harness maker, who lives in a furnished room at 331 Dean Street. At 8:30 last night Torrey went to his room with Miss Eleanor Dickerson of 1,610 Voorhees Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, with whom he is said to have lived for sometime last year.

An hour afterward the landlady, Mrs. Christina Richter, heard a pistol shot and ran out into the hall, to find Miss Dickerson descending the stairs. Miss Dickerson said the noise had been made by a falling bottle. Mrs. Richter followed her until they met Patrolman Patrick Hogan, who went back to the house with the two women. They found Torrey lying on the floor with a bullet wound in his left chest, which he said he himself had inflicted accidentally.

Miss Dickerson told several contradictory stories, and finally took from her stocking a revolver of which three chambers had been discharged, but only one recently.

Torrey was taken by Dr. Rendish to the Holy Family Hospital, where he was said to be dying. Miss Dickerson was locked up at the Bergen Street Station on a charge of carrying a loaded revolver.

PANAMA FAIR FINANCES.

Controller Durkee Figures That It Will Open Free of Debt.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 7.—Rodney Durkee, Controller for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, gave to-day the following figures with reference to the financial status of the Exposition, the figures being up to and including Feb. 28:

Cash in bank, $2,428,000; collected from city, $5,000,000; collected from State, $2,300,000; collected from private subscribers, $4,040,000. The total subscriptions by private citizens and corporations amount to $6,100,000, and the Exposition management is figuring on collecting 90 per cent. of this. If this is accomplished, and all indications point that way, the Exposition will open free of debt.

St. Louis and Chicago both opened $5,000,000 and more in debt, and yet both were "successful" Expositions. Durkee says that all bills to date are paid. Only one large private subscriber has had to be sued for his pledged contribution, which amounted to $25,000 and was withheld purely for political effect. Judgment was given for the Exposition in the case.

Store Opens at 8:30 A.M. Closes 6 P.M.

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Merchandise Here Advertised on Sale Today.

Main Floor, 35th St. Side.

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7,200 Men's Soft and Laundered Cuff Shirts

Fresh goods, just unpacked. All the Shirts are Coat Style and the workmanship on the garments is of the very best.

All neck sizes from 14 to 18, and all the usual sleeve lengths.

Mercerized and crepe soft Shirts, soft cuffs, woven and printed Madras and high count Percales. The Shirts are laundered.

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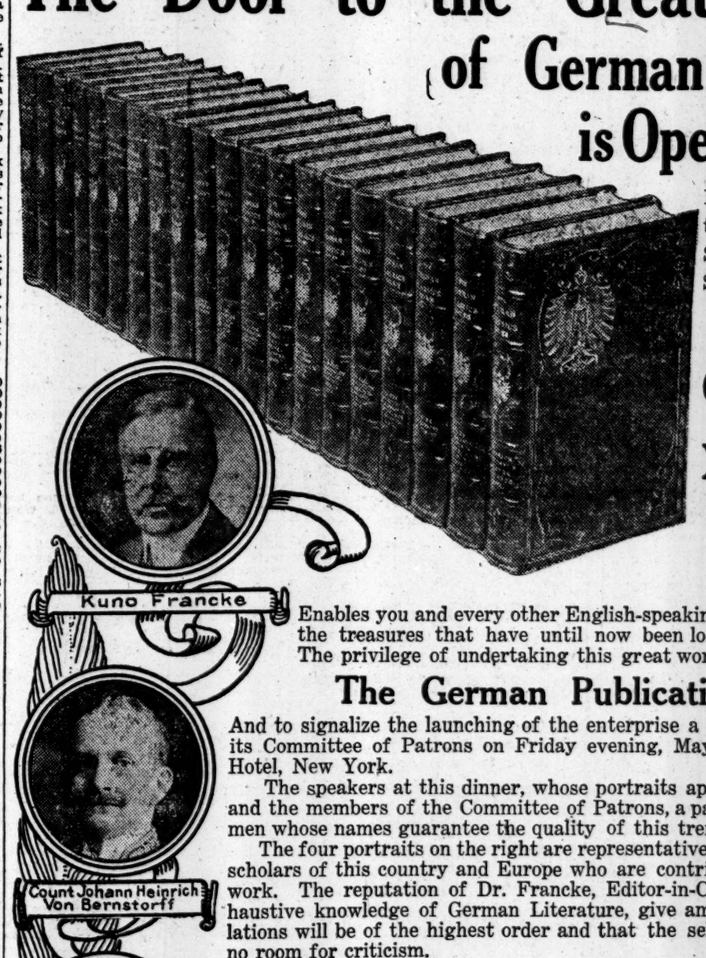

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And to signalize the launching of the enterprise a dinner was given in honor of its Committee of Patrons on Friday evening, May the 9th, 1913, at the Plaza Hotel, New York.

The speakers at this dinner, whose portraits appear on the left of this page, and the members of the Committee of Patrons, a partial list of whom is given, are men whose names guarantee the quality of this tremendous undertaking.

The four portraits on the right are representative of more than fifty eminent scholars of this country and Europe who are contributing to the success of the work. The reputation of Dr. Francke, Editor-in-Chief, as a scholar, and his exhaustive knowledge of German Literature, give ample assurance that the translations will be of the highest order and that the selection of material will leave no room for criticism.

Kuno Francke, Ph. D., LL. D., Litt. D., head of the German Department at Harvard University, **Editor-in-Chief.**

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Tombstone of a Canary

As the Law itself shrewdly says: "There is no copyright in ideas." The grievance of fashion-makers against those who reproduce their visions, is that they are burglars of others' intellects, and no better than the barren beggar-woman who lives by borrowed children.

The hobble-skirt dates back to 2000 B. C., which proves that there is nothing new under the sun—or over the daughter. The Ancients borrowed from those who went before them.

Everyone's life, including the fashion-maker's, is one long appropriation clause. "The latest thing out" is achieved by standing on the shoulders of the work of others.

So all the people in all the lands are necessary to each other. The good deeds done without the help of others could be carved on the tombstone of a canary.

It is a fine art to copy without plagiarism and appropriate without robbery; like the bee extracting something from every flower, yet the honey is of his own making.

How hard it is to follow a selfish calling unselfishly! MARK CROSS Easter ideas are obtained all over the world.

The frame of a hand bag is taken from Vienna, silk from Lyons and leather from London—a design seen on the Rue de la Paix is adapted to suit American artistic taste.

In our English workshop competent men and women blend ideas. Adaptability is the steel from which all the sparks are struck.

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World's Greatest Leather Stores
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MITCHEL WATCHING THE RIOTERS' TRIALS

His Secretary Takes Notes of Police Testimony Against Arthur Caron.

STRUCK IN PATROL WAGON

Mayor Reiterates That There Must Be "No Unnecessary Clubbing" at Public Meetings.

Members of the I. W. W. and sympathizers with its eight members, who were arrested in last Saturday's Union Square riots, professed to be much pleased with the turn events took yesterday both in court, where Magistrate Freschi heard the case against Arthur Caron, and at City Hall, where Mayor Mitchel gave out a statement reiterating his desire to see all unemployed persons protected in their right to hold public meetings to consider their condition.

The testimony against Caron was given by the three policemen who arrested him. Magistrate Freschi smiled several times while they testified, and he intimated when the last policeman's story had been told that the principal reason he wanted the defense to submit a case was so that the records might be transmitted to Police Headquarters.

He kept each of the policemen on the stand for more than an hour and a half, trying to establish by elaborate cross-examination just who it was that struck Caron with a blackjack and who struck him with his fists. Caron's own story was that he was hit with a blackjack, and then was placed in an automobile by Detective Wing. He insisted that Wing used the blackjack and that after he got into the automobile Policeman McGannon struck him in the face with his fist. The only point on which the three policemen agreed in their testimony was that Policeman Dawson used his fists on Caron after the arrest. Dawson admitted this, and both the other officers testified that they saw the blows struck.

Sympathizers with the I. W. W. were not in court in such numbers as they had been on previous days.

Caron described himself as an engineer out of employment. He said he saw "Wild Joe" O'Carroll being beaten by the police and became convinced that the police would kill his friend, so he rushed toward him. He said he went to Union Square because he had heard there would be a meeting of the unemployed there, and that he had not expected any rioting.

"I never got near to 'Wild Joe' O'Carrol, he testified, "for Detective Wing grabbed me, and the next thing I knew I got a blow over the back of the head with a blackjack. I tried to straighten my hat, which was knocked off, and I received a blow over the wrist. A blow was struck into my kidneys at the same moment. I dropped to the sidewalk, but I tried to get up, and then I was shoved into an automobile. Policeman Dawson jumped on the running board and hit me twice in the face, while somebody else hit me on the back."

Caron's trial will be finished to-day, when the cases of Joseph Larieva and Philip Movik will also come up.

Mayor Mitchel, when asked to comment on the acquittal of "Wild Joe" O'Carroll and the character of the testimony brought out at the trial of Caron, said he would reserve the discussion of the testimony until he received the report of Theodore Rousseau, his executive secretary, who had attended the trial, he said, especially to obtain data about the police activities during the riot.

"I wish to reiterate," the Mayor said, "that there is no I. W. W. 'situation.' Some people who are out of work have tried to hold public meetings to discuss their condition and that is entirely lawful. Some persons have tried to capitalize the situation but that is lawful so long as they do not engage in disorder.

"I want the police to take all necessary steps to prevent breaches of the peace and law; on the other hand I want to re-emphasize the point that there must be no unncessary clubbing. I regard it as self defense when a policeman uses his club on a prisoner resisting arrest."

Mayor Mitchel said he would talk over with the Police Commissioner the matter of the proposed meeting next Saturday in Union Square. I. W. W. leaders have said bloodshed would be sure to follow any attempt of the police to break up the meeting.

HISTORIC PAINTINGS SOLD.

Portrait of George Washington by C. W. Peale Brings $4,000.

Early American paintings of historical importance belonging to Dr. George Reuling of Baltimore were sold at the Merwin Galleries last evening. The highest price of the sale was $4,000, paid by C. Ray for a life-size portrait in uniform of George Washington at the battle of Princeton, by Charles Willson Peale. It was sent by Washington to the King of France as a mark of gratitude for the French alliance.

"Portrait of Henry Clay," by John Neagle, considered the most satisfactory full-length likeness of that statesman, went to John Fenning for $390. The same bidder obtained for $530 a bust portrait of Clay, by Rembrandt Peale. It came from the McDonough estate, and was formerly in Peale's Museum, Philadelphia.

C. Ray gave $150 for "The Launching of the Brigantine, by De Soto and Cortez," by Peter F. Rothermel, from the estate of H. R. Latrobe.

Mr. Fenning obtained for $725 John Trumbull's bust portrait of Gen. Washington in uniform. A half-length portrait of Gen. Andrew Jackson by Charles Willson Peale, considered by that artist to be his best portrait, went to Mr. Smith for $725. It was painted in Washington before Jackson started on his Florida campaign. It hung in Peale's Museum in Philadelphia.

C. Ray paid $200 for Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Miss Phillips from the estate of Col. Lewis, great-nephew of Washington. Mr. Smith gave $750 for "The Battle of Bunker Hill," by John Trumbull, who was stationed at Roxbury and witnessed the engagement from that point.

A few pictures from another property were sold after the Reuling ones were disposed of. The top price in this sale was $220 for a "Landscape, with Cottage and Figures," by Meindert Hobbema. The total for the evening was $6,542.

Benedictine Prelate to Preach Here.

The Right Rev. D. T. Lantslots, O. S. B., Prefect Apostolic of the North Transvaal, South Africa, will conduct Good Friday services at St. Anselm's Church, 673 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx, between East 152d and East 155th Streets, the day after to-morrow. The opening service will be held at 9 o'clock in the morning. Other services will be held at noon and at 8 o'clock in the evening.

ULSTER COMPROMISE TALK.

Settlement Possible on Third Reading of Home Rule Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, April 7.—The Toronto Globe prints the following cablegram from Dublin:

"The collaboration in an article in The Daily Citizen by Redmond Howard and Henry Carson, a nephew and a son, respectively, of the Irish and Ulster leaders, telling the older generation to move or make way for the new and united Nationalist Ireland, is an indication of how the young men are breaking away. One paragraph reads:

"'Come, come, gentlemen of the older generation. We of the newer have already shaken hands, and politics and religion alike can only suffer from these personal recriminations and racial distrusts which are for the most part merely the wreckage of controversies long since dead, and grievances long since remedied.'

"A Liberal and a Home Ruler, Sir Edward Carson's son is following in the footsteps of his grandfather, a Liberal home ruler.

"Settlement is in the air. Both sides are jockeying for the best terms. Carson is anxious for peace. The belief is prevalent in well informed circles that a settlement on the lines of better representation for Ulster is coming.

"Mr. Redmond is said to be willing to take the Unionists into the first Cabinet. Increased representation as an alternative to exclusion meets with wide acceptance among Unionists outside of Ulster, and there is a feeling that the latter will accept the situation once the bill is passed.

"The isolation of the irreconcilables in the north is more marked as the bill reaches its final stages. The opposition of the Unionists with a stake in the country is frankly conditional upon the possibility of defeating the bill. A prominent Unionist informed me to-day that a settlement is hoped for on the third reading, but the general impression of the Nationalists is that there is no hope of settlement until the bill reaches the Lords and the Unionists see that its passage is inevitable."

TOO ANGRY TO PLAY GOLF.

Parliamentary Handicap Postponed Owing to the Situation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 7.—The committee charged with the arrangements for the Parliamentary Golf Handicap met at the House of Commons to-day and decided to postpone the event, which had been fixed for May 9 at Sandwich, until later in the session. The reason given by the committee for this unprecedented step is the small number of entries for the handicap.

This is a polite way of explaining that the chief sporting event of the parliamentary year will not be proceeded with for the present because of the prevailing bitterness of feeling between the two great parties in the State.

On account of the heated state of party feeling many Members of Parliament refused this year to meet their political opponents.

SIGNALMAN GETS $95,000

For His Invention for Locking Doors of English Railway Carriages.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 7.—One of the principal railway companies has paid a young signalman, George Caswell, $95,000 for his invention of a safety lock for railway carriages.

The invention makes it possible to lock the doors of all the carriages in a train by a lever controlled by the guard. Caswell says his device is absolutely fool-proof.

ARREST EXCITES PARIS.

Finance Minister's Brother-in-Law Held on Defalcation Charge.

PARIS, April 7.—Félix Rousseau, brother-in-law of the French Minister of Finance, René Renoult, was arrested to-night on the charge of defalcation. The arrest caused some excitement until the Minister explained that he had ceased all relations with Rousseau some time ago, and that Rousseau's wife, who is the Minister's sister, had commenced divorce proceedings.

Rousseau was the manager of a firm of stock brokers, who, suspecting irregular practices, filed a charge in the Public Prosecutor's office. An expert from the department examined the books of the firm and found a number of irregularities. A warrant for the arrest of Rousseau was then issued.

ROSENWALD ON LOAN BANKS

When Confreres Are Ready They Will Be Established.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 7.—Full of the plan to establish a chain of industrial banks which shall enable the workingman to borrow money honorably on his personal note, Julius Rosenwald, President of Sears-Roebuck & Co., returned from an extended tour of Europe and the Holy Land to-day.

While in Rome Mr. Rosenwald was the guest of Signor Luzzatti, the former Minister of Finance and the founder of the people's banks in Italy. Mr. Rosenwald stopped in New York long enough to consult Vincent Astor, Andrew Carnegie, and others interested in the enterprise.

"I gained many valuable ideas from Signor Luzzatti," said Mr. Rosenwald. "I visited his people's banks and saw them in operation. They do a business among the workingmen and small tradesman amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars annually. The loan shark is unknown in Italy.

"Until my confreres are ready," said M. Rosenwald, "I am not prepared to discuss our plan in detail. There will be an industrial bank in Chicago with a capital of several hundred thousand dollars. This bank will loan money to any honest workingman with his plain note as collateral. It will have to bear the indorsement of a friend and the money must be for some useful purpose. Those who want money for speculation or for Christmas gifts will have to go elsewhere.

"It is not intended as philanthropy. We expect to allow the stockholders at least 6 per cent. on their investment. We will lose nothing by trusting the people."

Mr. Rosenwald on arriving in Chicago first went to the polling place and voted. He was accompanied by his mother, who was delighted at the novel experience.

Budd
New York

CRAVATS FOR EASTER

Embracing the newest textures and designs for the Spring Season, including Moire Velour, Crêpes, Brochés, Spitalfield Squares, Rumchundas, etc.

PRICES
$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, etc., to $5.00.

Budd Building, 572 Fifth Ave. (47th St.) | Madison Square, West. | Singer Building, 149 Broadway. (Liberty St.)

GILLEN DEFENSE HURT BY FORMER AID

Young Policeman Testifying for Inspector at Trial Gets Badly Entangled.

DENIES VICE CONDITIONS

Gillen Gains One Point, Misconduct Charge Being Dismissed—May Plead He Was Deceived.

Thomas Cahill, who was one of the youngest men on the staff of Inspector James H. Gillen before Gillen was suspended and placed on charges for allowing disorderly resorts to run in the lower Tenderloin, took the stand in his former chief's behalf at the continuation of Gillen's trial before Third Deputy Police Commissioner Godley yesterday afternoon. The young policeman, who is now pounding the pavements in East Brooklyn, in his efforts to "stick up for the boss" made a sorry impression and hurt the Gillen defense materially.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Stover, who is prosecuting Gillen, entangled the patrolman hopelessly. He had him affirming and denying things in alternate breaths, and had not finished with him when the session ended. The testimony of the patrolman yesterday, Mr. Stover showed, was materially different from that which he gave in a preliminary investigation which Mr. Stover held in preparation for the trial.

Before joining Gillen's squad Cahill was a patrolman in the very precinct which contained many of the alleged disorderly hotels and cafés, which Gillen is charged with having allowed to run. For ten months he had a post at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, from which he could observe all who entered and left no less than three of the places mentioned in the Gillen charges. Cahill testified calmly that he had never seen a suspicious act in or near any of these places, and that he considered these places absolutely above reproach.

These observations were so much in contrast with the observations of the trained investigators from Lieut. "Honest Dan" Costigan's staff of raiders that a ripple of laughter passed through the trial room when Cahill gave Gillen such an immaculate bill of health.

Cahill went further than necessary, it appears. So sure was he of the good character of such places as the Medallion Hotel and Tekulsky's Café, for instance, he testified, that he recommended these places to persons who asked him where to go for a drink. He particularly advised women and children to go to these places, he said, without reservation.

Mr. Stover allowed the patrolman to get all this and more besides on the record before he turned on him. Then he asked him some pointed questions. He asked Cahill whether Inspector Gillen had not specifically told him that the Medallion Hotel and Tekulsky's Café were on his "suspected list." Cahill averred that the Inspector had never told him such a thing. Then Mr. Stover picked up the minutes of the preliminary investigation and there Cahill's previous testimony was recorded. At this investigation the patrolman had stated that Gillen had warned him of these places. Under pressure Cahill then changed his testimonw.

Cahill said that he roved all over the lower Tenderloin and that he got few specific assignments from Gillen to gather evidence of disorderly resorts. He made few arrests of women on Sixth Avenue, he said, because he was "too well known." He tried to get into a score of hotels with women, he said, but was always shown the door by the hotel men. In these same hotels Lieut. Costigan's men, it appears, had no trouble whatever in getting evidence.

Bruce Ellison, attorney for Gillen, asked for a dismissal of all of the charges against his client before placing Cahill on the stand. The motions as regards the charges of neglect of duty and violation of Police Department rules were denied by Deputy Commissioner Godley, but he granted the motion as regards the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer. This ruling was the first bright light that Gillen had seen since the beginning of the trial. The ruling is regarded as complimentary to the inspector in that no evidence against his personal character has been found. Gillen, in fact, has always borne a good reputation. It might turn out, in fact, it was suggested, that the wool was pulled over his eyes by his Captains and that he was deceived all the time that he was in charge of the lower Tenderloin.

This possible line of defense was indicated by Mr. Ellison during the course of the argument on the motions for a dismissal of the charges. Mr. Ellison tried to show that the rules of the department were unjust in that they required an inspector to authenticate every report made to him by his Captains. Thus, monthly reports of "suspected places" submitted to the Police Commissioner by the Inspectors, Mr. Ellison showed, were in reality compiled by the various Captains of precincts.

"It should not be forgotten," said Mr. Ellison, "that it took Lieut. Costigan's men a long time to get evidence against the hotels named in the charges against Inspector Gillen. Why, it took them ten days to get evidence against the Hotel Mumm, and about the same number of days in all the other places."

"Yes, but these places had run over six months before that, and the Inspector didn't get any evidence against them at all," interrupted Deputy Commissioner Godley.

The trial will be continued at 10 A. M. on Friday, and it is expected that each man formerly on Gillen's staff will be called by the defense. Mr. Stover personally questioned eighteen of these men in his preliminary examination.

SENTENCED IN STOCK FRAUD

Seven Men in Sterling Debenture Swindle to Go to Penitentiary.

Declaring that the sharpers of New York might as well learn that they could not swindle the people of the United States, Judge Anderson inflicted heavy sentences yesterday in the Federal District Court on the seven men convicted late Monday night of having used the mails to defraud in connection with the Sterling Debenture Corporation and the Oxford Linen Mills.

Judge Anderson sentenced them to the Atlanta Penitentiary, George H. F. Middlebrook, Frank W. Shumaker and Harry H. Platt for six years, Benjamin C. Mudge for four years, and Wilbur M. Stone, Elwyn A. Barron and Capt. W. S. Edwards for three years. He also directed that a fine of $10,000 be imposed on the Sterling Debenture Corporation. As it was understood that this possessed no money, Assistant District Attorney Spence said suit would be brought for the sum against Middlebrook, it being understood that he still had some means. Middlebrook and Stone, it was rumored, would appeal.

After the usual pleas for clemency had been made Judge Anderson said that he considered the frauds were enormous, and that by them the defendants had made millions, although they had sworn that they were now penniless.

"The shapers of New York," he went on, "with itching palms may as well learn that they cannot satisfy their greed for money by bleeding the people of the United States by schemes through the mails."

The defendants had swindled milliners, saloon keepers, preachers, and school teachers, person who could do nothing to recoup themselves, according to the Judge, and the only way to stop such nefarious practices was strictly to enforce the law which had been enacted to keep the mails clean. It had been suggested, said Judge Anderson, that he should suspend sentence on one or two of the defendants because of their respectability, but as they had all perjured themselves in the hope of escaping imprisonment, they were not to be placed in the same class as Frank E. Winchell and Samuel E. Findley, who had pleaded guilty.

MISSING GIRL BACK HOME.

Ruth Naylor Found Here — Two Young Men Still Under Arrest.

Ruth Naylor, the fifteen-year-old schoolgirl of Plainfield, N. J., whose disappearance last Thursday caused the arrest of two young men on charges of abducting her, was found yesterday working as a domestic in Brooklyn. Miss Naylor went directly to the Harriet Judson Memorial Home, a Y. W. C. A. institution at State and Nevins Streets, Brooklyn. She told Miss Emma Alexander, the matron, that she came from Philadelphia, looking for work.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, April 7.—Ruth Naylor, with her father and Police Chief Kiely of this city, reached her home to-night, following a disappearance of five days. Chief Kiely said to-night that he had not questioned the girl closely, but would do so probably to-morrow.

Lynus Walpole, Jr., aged 25 years, who has confessed that he went away with the girl on last Thursday, is still held at Headquarters here, pending a hearing.

Court and Countess Szechenyi Sail.

Count Laszlo Szechenyi and the Countess, formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, with their three children, sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the Mauretania of the Cunard Line, after having made a trip to the Pacific Coast. The Count declined to be interviewed or photographed. Cornelius Vanderbilt went to the pier to see them away.

B. Altman & Co.

Lamps and Lamp Shades

are being shown, at moderate prices, in a new and interesting assortment which includes Lamps for every purpose and in the latest and most artistic designs. There is also a large and attractive selection of Candle Shades, for boudoir or table decoration.

Lamp and Candle Shades made to order in workrooms in the establishment.

The Leather Goods Department

is displaying an unusually large and attractive assortment of essential articles, including Women's Shopping and Afternoon Bags and Envelope Purses in the latest designs and most fashionable leathers and colors, many having sterling silver mounts or jeweled clasps. Also La Petite Cases (for calling or matinee use), made of fine morocco in smart colorings, with gilt fittings; Jewel Cases of morocco; Watch Bracelets in gold or sterling silver, with strap of leather or moire; Men's and Women's Traveling Bags and Suit Cases with or without fittings of celluloid or sterling silver; Limousine Cases, with celluloid fittings; and Motor Cases of fine morocco, with sterling silver or gilt fittings.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

LEE BOND FOUND INSANE.

Identity of Supposed Wealthy American Still a Mystery.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 7.—Lee Bond, or Lewis Knight Brook Brace, the motorist who on Feb. 15 hired a machine and compelled the driver at the point of a pistol to drive at great speed for thirty hours over country roads, has been adjudged insane and ordered "to be detained during his Majesty's pleasure."

When arrested, the man gave the name of Bond, but later gave the name of Brace, and said his parents lived near Los Angeles, Cal. His identity has not yet been clearly established.

Lee Bond, about 23 years old, who is thought to be a wealthy American, caused a sensation in February by a wild motor car ride through three English counties. His first stop was at Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire, where he demanded gasoline from a farmer. Bond was armed with a revolver. The farmer was unable to supply the gasoline, and then Bond went to a garage, where he obtained fourteen gallons. The police were notified, and they traced the machine to Wiltshire. At Wilton Bond was chased by policemen, but he escaped. He was arrested late at night at Lyndhurst, Hampshire, with much difficulty.

The next morning Bond was found in his cell with his throat cut by a knife that had been provided with his luncheon. He had lived at Mill House, Lyndhurst, for some months. He was said to be reserved, eccentric, a good conversationalist and an educated man who had traveled a good deal. He spent about $125 a week. He was seldom seen in the daytime, but frequently went out at night for a gallop through the New Forest on a white horse, wearing white clothes and a brown sun helmet.

For hours he would gallop furiously through the darkness of the forest, like a phantom horseman. He always slept in the open air, never without a revolver in his pocket.

Girls to Give Shakespeare Festival.

The Schoolgirls' Shakespeare Club of the Washington Irving High School sent out invitations yesterday for a Shakespeare Festival to celebrate the 350th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth on April 23 at 8 o'clock in the Municipal Theatre, 40 Irving Place, just below Gramercy Park. The invitations are in blank verse, composed by students of the high school.

BILTMORE HOSPITAL OPENS.

Hotel Will Shelter Two Children to be Operated On.

Ever since the Biltmore was opened a fine four-room hospital which was built on the nineteenth floor on the south side of the building has lacked patients, but yesterday orders were given to have it got ready by Saturday when the first operations are scheduled to take place there.

A wealthy couple out in Butte, Montana, have decided that the tonsils of two of their children shall be taken out, and to bring them all the way to New York in order that the youngsters may have the benefit of the most skillful surgery and nursing. In casting about for a hospital where they could have the children attended to and at the same time be near them, they discovered the new quarters at the Biltmore.

Two nurses will be installed to look after the children and the parents have engaged a new suite on the nineteenth floor just across from the hospital, so that they can be near them all the time.

PATERNO IN LUDLOW JAIL.

Arrested as Alimony Defaulter While Collecting His Rents.

Francis S. Paterno of Paterno & Sons, builders and owners of many uptown apartment houses, was arrested yesterday on an order signed by Supreme Court Justice Weeks and taken to Ludlow Street Jail, where he will become a member of the "Alimony Club." Mr. Paterno was arrested at the Alta Vista apartment house, where he had gone to collect rents.

Mr. Paterno is being sued for a separation by Mildred Paterno, who accuses him of cruel and inhuman treatment, and of having spent large sums of money on other women. The court awarded alimony of $40 a week and $250 counsel fees to Mrs. Paterno, but Mr. Paterno is in arrears and will have to remain in jail until he makes good the amount due to his wife.

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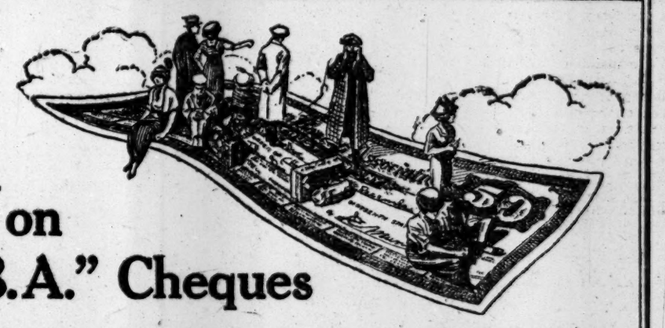

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"A. B. A." Cheques are issued by banks under authority of the great American Bankers Association, and are the only travelers' cheques accepted, under the law, for U. S. Customs Duties. Get them at your bank.

Next week we shall publish in this paper a list of the banks in this vicinity which are prepared to supply you with "A.B.A." Cheques.

Be sure that you get "A.B.A" American Bankers Association Cheques

To CHURCHES *and* SUNDAY SCHOOLS

The New York Times will issue next Sunday as an Easter Sunday feature a rotogravure section containing reproductions of seventeen beautiful photographs of Jerusalem and the Holy Land. These photographs were taken during the present year; for example, the full-page photograph of the Garden of Gethsemane was taken on Ash Wednesday and as reproduced in rotogravure is probably the most attractive picture of this sacred garden ever printed. The rich, velvety browns of the rotogravure printing give a charm to these pictures rarely equaled in the finest photographs. Many of these pictures will make beautiful decorations for Sunday school classrooms. The present indications are that the demand will be large. Orders for the Sunday New York Times should be placed with newsdealers at once.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
NEXT SUNDAY

WOODS TO BECOME POLICE HEAD TO-DAY

Mayor Names His Private Secretary Commissioner "For the Full Term."

TWO WILL SHAPE POLICY

But Woods Will Direct Its Carrying Out—Deputies May Stay—$1,000 for Honor Legion Fund.

Arthur Woods, private secretary to Mayor Mitchel and a Deputy Police Commissioner during the Bingham régime at Police Headquarters, was appointed Police Commissioner, to succeed Douglas I. McKay, by Mayor Mitchel yesterday. The appointment had been expected by those in the confidence of the administration, and there was no surprise when Mayor Mitchel, on his arrival from Atlantic City, announced that Mr. Woods was his choice and that he had been appointed "for the full term" of the Mitchel administration. Furthermore, the Mayor said that, after Col. Goethals, Mr. Woods was his original choice for the position.

Mr. Woods will be sworn in as Police Commissioner at noon to-day. For the time being, at least, there will be no change in the force of Deputy Commissioners. From a remark that the new Commissioner made yesterday afternoon it would seem that the present Deputies may all be retained. Mr. Woods added that he would do everything in his power to give the city the best police administration possible, and said that in this he believed he would have the full co-operation of the police force as a whole.

In announcing Mr. Woods's appointment Mayor Mitchel said:

"I have appointed Arthur Woods Police Commissioner, the appointment to take effect at noon to-morrow. After again carefully reviewing the field, I am convinced that there is no one who so fully meets the exacting requirements of this post vacated by the resignation of Commissioner McKay as does Mr. Woods. After Col. Goethals, Mr. Woods was my original choice for the Police Commissionership. His ideas of police administration and of the underlying social problem more closely approximate my own than those of any of the available men whom I have considered.

"My oportunities for studying Mr. Woods's point of view and methods of police management go back to 1908, when, as Deputy Police Commissioner, he co-operated with me in my investigation of police affairs in connection with the Mayor's Bureau of Licenses. Again, in 1910, while dealing with police conditions as Acting Mayor, I had the constant advice and co-operation of Mr. Woods.

"For the Full Term."

"Mr. Woods is appointed for the full term of this administration, and will have the full and constant backing and co-operation of the Mayor. Police policies will be settled by Commissioner Woods and myself in conference. The administration of the department will be left entirely in his hands.

"I wish to make it plain that the police force, through its Commissioner, will be held to strict accountability for efficient and honest service and for maintenance of order and the law. On the other hand, no policeman need seek influence to secure a full hearing, or a square deal, or reward for good service. Supposedly influential friends will neither secure special consideration or favor, nor prevent punishment for wrongdoing.

"We shall proceed slowly and deliberately in adopting constructive changes looking toward better police control and more effective crime prevention methods. We shall endeavor to test thoroughly plans and measures before adopting them, proceeding only upon a firm basis of fact. In the meantime I shall expect the Commissioner and the force to preserve diligently the peace, order, and decency of the community."

Commissioner McKay was at Headquarters when the announcement was given out at the City Hall of the appointment of Mr. Woods. Shortly afterward the retiring Commissioner called on the Mayor. Mr. McKay said everything was ready for Mr. Woods and that the new Commissioner would find the department in good working condition when he took charge at noon to-day.

After the announcement of his appointment was made, Mr. Woods received the reporters, and in answer to a question made a brief statement.

"I realize," he said "the responsibility which the Mayor has placed upon me in appointing me to this position. I should not have accepted the position had I not believed that the force as a whole would be with me in the effort to give the city a good police service."

Would Keep Deputies.

Mr. Woods was asked if he would retain the Deputy Commissioners appointed by Mr. McKay.

"I should hope," he replied, "that they will all stay."

Col. Porter, Commissioner McKay's secretary, Mr. Woods said, had offered to remain as long as the new Commissioner might require his services.

The news of the Woods appointment had been expected at Police Headquarters. It seemed to please the rank and file, many of whom knew Mr. Woods in the Bingham days and have always retained a friendly feeling for him.

But it was the going of McKay that caused the most talk in the department. From what the old-timers as well as the younger men of the force had to say it would appear that the young West Pointer was the most popular head the department has had in years. To a man they said he had been among the most efficient, a tribute that Mayor Mitchel himself joined in paying to the retiring Commissioner.

The Mayor said that he was sorry that Mr. McKay was going to leave the city service and added that he had hoped that the Commissioner would remain a part of the new administration. McKay, he added, "is the kind of a man the city needs in its employ."

Mr. McKay was busy all day cleaning up his desk preparatory to vacating his office to-day. One of his last acts was the issuing of a general order to the department which practically makes every policeman a traffic man. Up to the time of the passage of the bill through the Legislature a few days ago only 550 men were allowed for traffic duty. In the order issued by Commissioner McKay yesterday afternoon it is stated that "every officer—every member of the force—shall thoroughly familiarize himself with the regulations for street traffic as now in operation, and shall give all attention to the enforcement thereof within the limits of his post."

Arthur Woods, the new Police Commissioner, is 43 years old, and is a graduate of Harvard of the class of 1892. In politics he is a Progressive, and is Vice President of the Progressive Party organization in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District. Before coming to New York he was a master at the Groton School in Massachusetts, where Col. Roosevelt's sons received their preparatory education. In the Summer of 1905 he went to the Philippines as a member of the party headed by ex-President Taft, who was then Secretary of War in the Roosevelt Cabinet. In 1907 Mr. Woods went abroad to study police systems in England, and on his return was appointed Fourth Deputy Commissioner under Gen. Theodore A. Bingham. In that capacity he had supervision of the Detective Bureau, the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, and the School of Recruits. After the removal of Gen. Bingham by Mayor McClellan, Mr. Woods went to Mexico, where for a time he was the Superintendent of a mining camp in the Pacific Coast State of Colima.

Last Fall he was one of the managers of the Fusion campaign. He is a member of the Harvard and the Racquet Clubs, and lives at 12 West Forty-fourth Street.

$1,000 for Honor Legion Fund.

In his mail yesterday the Commissioner found a check for $1,000 from Isaac Guggenheim to be applied to the Legion of Honor Fund of the department. The check was accompanied by this letter:

New York, April 7, 1914.

Hon. Douglas I. McKay.

My dear Commissioner: I am in hearty sympathy with the object of the fund which is being established to bring prompt relief to the families of those members of the Police Department who lose their lives in the line of duty.

I also understand that this fund in the discretion of the trustees, may be used for the immediate relief of the families of citizens who may lose their lives in assisting police officers to make arrests.

Such a fund is much needed and will undoubtedly be the means of accomplishing much good.

It gives me great pleasure, therefore, to hand you a contribution of $1,000.

Permit me to add a personal word in joining in the general regret at your leaving the command of the Police Department, where you have performed, during your incumbency, such excellent service that it has been my hope that you would be continued indefinitely. With all good wishes for your future, believe me.

Sincerely yours,
ISAAC GUGGENHEIM.

The Honor Legion's fund was started on Sunday, when Dock Commissioner Smith sent his check for $1,000. The widow of Detective Guarnieri, who was killed by a fugitive, was the first person to profit by the fund.

BABY, CRYING IN JAIL, MAY BE HOME TO-DAY

Broker Orders His Lawyer to "Go the Limit" to Free Mrs. Gallo.

WORRIES ABOUT HER TWINS

Wretched Mother Who Owes $188 Weeps All Day and Can't Understand Why She Is Imprisoned.

Mrs. Gialchino Gallo, who has been in Ludlow Street Jail since Saturday for debt, along with her four-months-old baby, who could not be separated from her because he had not been weaned, received the cheering news late yesterday afternoon that a prominent Wall Street broker had become interested in her case, and that she probably would be released to-day so that she might return home to the tenement at 244 East Forty-fourth Street and care for her husband and five other little children. Mrs. Gallo had spent most of yesterday weeping and asking for information about her family.

She could not quite understand why she was imprisoned, because she knew she had not done anything to anger the police, and it all seemed very strange and unjust to her. She said she did not have any money to pay her debts, which, according to the court records, amounted to $188. Her chief concern, however, was about her twins, Josephine and Virginia, who are so weak and poorly that they have to wear leg braces and need a mother's care.

Mrs. Gallo did not suffer any personal discomfort, because Sheriff Max S. Griffenhagen, who has a big heart, saw to that. He gave orders that, so far as the law permitted, she should have the freedom of the jail and get plenty of good food and a soft bed to sleep on. But even at that the Sheriff was worried all day about the baby, for the reports which reached his office at 299 Broadway were to the effect that the baby had been crying most of the day. The Sheriff kept fidgeting about in his chair and asked everybody who dropped in if he thought it was a safe place for the baby, and whether there was any danger of the little fellow being taken ill and perhaps dying.

The Sheriff hated to arrest the mother on Saturday when the demand was made upon him, but the law was plain, and Mrs. Gallo's creditors were determined, and there was no other course for him to follow. The woman's creditors refused to relent, because, they said, despite her denials, she could pay her debts if she wanted to do so, and they wouldn't listen to arguments or pleadings.

It was nearly 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon when word came to the Sheriff's office over the telephone that relief was in sight for Mrs. Gallo. At that time Martin C. Ansorge, an attorney of 100 Broadway, made inquiries, and said that he had been retained by a wealthy Wall street man to "go the limit" to free the woman, if it was found on investigation that her story was true, and that her imprisonment was really causing much suffering in her family. He said that the stories in the newspapers were conflicting, but all seemed bad enough. Finally he decided to jump into a taxicab and go to the jail to question the prisoner.

The plan now is to ask for the release of Mrs. Gallo under Section 775 of the Judiciary law, which places it within the power of the Court which issued the order for imprisonment to also issue an order for release if it is proven that the person in question is physically unable to endure the confinement. It is probable that application will be made before City Court Judge McAvoy this morning, after Mrs. Gallo has been examined by a physician. The legal papers were all carefully prepared last night, so that there need be no delay. It is hoped to get Mrs. Gallo home in time to prepare the noonday meal.

Mrs. Gallo was sent to the Ludlow Street Jail as a debtor on April 4 after she had been adjudged in contempt by City Court Judge Lynch because of her failure to meet an earlier decision of the court that she must pay the $188 in question April 4 was on Saturday, and Stanley Garten, a clerk for the law firm of Campbell & Boland, which represents Mrs. Gallo's creditors, Mrs. Dibuona Saveria and Ignazio Stabile of 778 Second Avenue, arrived at the Sheriff's offices at 11:50 o'clock in the morning, ten minutes before the closing hour. He demanded that the arrest be made at once, and even followed the deputies to Mrs. Gallo's tenement home to see that she was taken to jail. He said, however, that he would be glad to let Mrs. Gallo go free but that he was without power to do so, as his clients demanded her arrest.

Mrs. Gallo, it seems, bought a fruit stand from the complainants last June in order to help out her husband, who is a bootblack, and because she knew, that with another baby coming, they would need more money. Her lawyer, Isador Block of 140 Nassau Street, says that a butcher shop where the fruit stand was located in Forty-fourth Street near Second Avenue, was removed, and the business suffered. When Mrs. Gallo was forced to let go her hold on the business she owed $188.

Counsel for the creditors say that the woman admitted she had $400 in a bank in Rome, although she later, according to the lawyers, told a conflicting story about having sent the bankbook to her father, who had drawn the money out. The case was dragged from one City Court Judge to another and there were also supplementary proceedings in October, when Mrs. Gallo was examined. The creditors asserted that they needed the money badly and refused to relent.

Gianz Gallo, 9 years old, was in charge of the tenement flat yesterday and did her best to cook for the rest of the family. The father, it was said, earns only $8 a week.

MR. LOW NAMES COMMITTEE.

Experts for Civic Federation's Study of Rural Conditions.

Seth Low, President of the National Civic Federation, has named a Committee on Plan and Scope for the Department to Study Agricultural Conditions, which was authorized by the Executive Committee of the Federation on March 23. D. F. Houston, of the Department of Agriculture, has outlined subjects for study as follows:

"The plans proposed for rural betterment are numerous. There are plans for rural organization, for co-operative enterprises specifically for the marketing of farm products, and for rural credits, for rural sanitation, for improvement of the social and intellectual side of country life, for good roads, &c. Unquestionably there should be improvement in all these directions. The question is mainly one of agency and method."

The membership of the Committee on Plan and Scope is as follows:

Seth Low, Chairman;	Charles W. Holman,
Frederick H. Allen,	Ralph Ingalls,
Thomas C. Atkeson,	Dr. Lillian W. Johnson,
Wilmer Atkinson,	Dr. Grace Kirkland,
Charles S. Barrett,	Mrs. H. H. Lund,
Edward N. Breitung,	D. O. Mahoney,
Charles W. Burkett,	Charles McCarthy,
K. L. Butterfield,	Mrs. T. M. Owen,
Wallace Buttrick,	G. Harold Powell,
Arthur Capper,	Leonard G. Robinson,
Andrew Carnegie,	Albert Shaw,
Thomas N. Carver,	John M. Stahl,
P. P. Claxton,	Henry Wallace,
John Lee Coulter,	Miss Maude Wetmore,
John J. Dillon,	Oliver Wilson.
Myron T. Herrick,	

Ambassador Herrick, who is a member of the committee, has written a letter indorsing the project.

E. SCHRENKEISEN A SUICIDE.

Grief Over Death of His Wife Said to Have Been the Cause.

Edward Schrenkeisen, aged 39, a retired merchant, committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas on Monday night in his rooms on the third floor of his residence at 17 East Seventy-fifth Street. Grief over the loss of his wife, who was Miss Sidney Clark of Brooklyn, and died about a year and a half ago, is assigned as the motive by the family. According to his brother, Victor Schrenkeisen, he had been very despondent ever since the death of his wife, and had brooded a great deal. This disposition grew on him of late, but none of the family had any suspicion that he contemplated any extreme step.

About 11 o'clock on Monday night he went to his rooms, apparently in as good spirits as usual, and was not seen again until servants found him dead at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

The Schrenkeisen family formerly owned a large furniture factory at Elizabeth and Canal Streets, but of late years the Schrenkeisen Estate, with offices at 1,123 Broadway, in which the dead man and his brother were interested, had been engaged in real estate dealings.

ACCIDENT REVEALS MOROSINI BROTHER

Son of Banker Has Been Living for Several Years in Montclair as A. C. Moro.

NEW AUTO KILLED MAN

Car Just Bought as Birthday Gift for Wife—Mrs. Morosini Slightly Hurt—Chauffeur Held.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., April 7.—Mrs. Mary Washington Bond Morosini, wife of Attilio P. Morosini, a son of the late Giovanni P. Morosini, was greatly distressed to-day when told at Seymour Hall, where she is living at present with her husband and daughter, that a fatal automobile accident in which the three figured last night had revealed that Mr. Morosini was a brother of Giulia Morosini Werner, whose domestic troubles have been much in evidence in the last few days. Until to-day the Montclair Morosinis had been known here under the name of Moro.

Mr. and Mrs. Morosini and their daughter were being driven from New York to Montclair last evening in a motor coupe, which Mr. Morosini purchased yesterday as a birthday present for his wife. The car was in charge of James M. Wherry of 25 Vine Street, Plainfield, and in Bloomfield Avenue, at Eighth Street, in Newark, it struck Herman Bertsch of 492 Delavan Avenue, Newark, as he was alighting from a trolley car. Bertsch was fatally injured, dying at the Newark City Hospital a short time after the accident. The coupe, which Wherry turned to the side of the street in his efforts to avoid striking Bertsch, was badly wrecked.

Mrs. Morosini was slightly injured, but neither her husband nor her daughter was hurt, though all three had a narrow escape from serious harm. Wherry, after being arraigned in Newark, was released in $1,000 bail.

In her excitement at the time of the accident, Mrs. Morosini gave her name as Mary Washington Bond and that of her daughter as Bond also. To-day, when questioned, she said that she was so wrought up by the affair that she gave her maiden name without thinking. She and her husband admitted that the latter's name was Morosini and that he was the son of the New York banker. Both were very much grieved at the fate of the man who had been struck by the newly purchased car, and Mrs. Morosini said she did not think she could ever ride in an automobile again.

The Moronsinis have been residents of Montclair for several years, and few of their acquaintances knew that he was a brother of Mrs. Werner. Mr. Morosini smilingly asserted to-day, however, that his financial affairs were transacted under his real name and he receives mail addressed to A. C. Morosini.

Wherry was arraigned in Newark on a charge of manslaughter. He was released in $1,000 bail for the action of the Grand Jury. Wherry will also have to answer to a charge of driving a car without a license.

WOULD ENJOIN CORONERS.

Dr. Schultze Appeals to Court to Stop Trial for Insubordination.

O'Gorman, Battle & Vandiver, as counsel for Coroner's Physician Dr. Otto H. Schultze, asked Supreme Court Justice Davis yesterday to enjoin the Board of Coroners from continuing with the trial of Dr. Schultze on charges of insubordination. The attorneys contend that the four Coroners making up the Board of Coroners of Manhattan, who have been hearing the charges, do not constitute the Board of Coroners as authorized under the city Charter, and that the only legal Board of Coroners is one made up of all the Coroners in the city. The law states, they say, that Coroner's physicians can be removed only by the Board of Coroners of the city.

The charges against Dr. Schultze, according to the application, are that he failed to obey orders of the Chief Clerk of the Coroner's office. The law, they say, requires the Coroner's physician to act only under subpoena, but in the instance when insubordination is charged Dr. Schultze says that he was not subpoenaed. Dr. Schultze also says that the Coroners have not complied with the law that requires that a Coroner's physician be subpoenaed when he is required to view a body, and that there is animus in the attitude of the Coroners toward him because he is believed to have favored legislation having for its object the abolition of the Coroner's office.

The hearing on the writ asked for by Dr. Schultze's counsel will be held before Justice Davis this morning.

MISS ANGLIN TESTIFIES.

Says a Yard Is 36 Inches, but Her Husband Loses Two Suits.

Margaret Anglin, the actress, testified in Justice Donnelly's part of the Supreme Court yesterday in behalf of her husband, Howard Hull, the dramatist, who was made the defendant in two suits, one brought by Mrs. Mary Cooper for $2,000 for injuries received when she was struck on Sept. 4, 1912, by Mr. Hull's automobile, and the other by Mr. Cooper, who asked for $10,000 for the loss of his wife's services. Mrs. Cooper was struck as she was crossing Fifth Avenue at Thirty-third Street.

J. Arthur Hilton, counsel for Mrs. Cooper, asked Miss Anglin yesterday how far Mrs. Cooper was from her husband's automobile when Miss Anglin, who was in the machine at the time, first saw her. Miss Anglin shook her head.

"I'm no judge of distances," she said.

"Don't you know anything at all about distance?" asked the attorney. Miss Anglin said she knew very little.

"Well, what is your best judgment of a yard?" pursued Mr. Hilton.

Miss Anglin brightened considerably, and to the amusement of the court replied sweetly, "Thirty-six inches, Sir."

After counsel laughter had died Miss Anglin said that Mrs. Cooper had become confused when she saw the automobile approaching her and had changed her mind so many times that the chauffeur also became confused and ran into her.

The jury awarded $2,500 to Mrs. Cooper and $250 to her husband.

New Counterfeit $10 Banknote.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Discovery of a new $10 counterfeit note of the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco was announced to-day. The counterfeit is of the series of 1902-1908. It is printed from photo-etched plates, and the back is very botchy. It should not deceive experienced handlers of money. This is a second edition of the counterfeit $10 note on the same bank, the first being issued on Oct. 10, 1911.

RENEWALS NEW POLICIES.

Insurance Decision Upsets Opinion of Supreme Court.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has just handed down an opinion that conditions restricting the operations of an insurance policy must be inserted expressly every time a policy is renewed and that the restrictions of one year do not carry into another year unless under express stipulation.

The suit was that of the Casualty Company of America against the United States Casualty Company. The plaintiff sued to collect half of a life insurance policy of $12,500 taken out by Henry G. Elliott. The first policy, taken out in 1904, stipulated that the policy should not run during any period that Elliott was in Alaska.

The policy was renewed every year up to and including 1909, but in none of the later policies did the stipulation regarding Alaska appear. In December, 1909, Elliott met his death in a snow slide in Alaska, and the Casualty Company of America paid the amount of the premium and then sent a bill to the United States Casualty Company for 50 per cent. of the amount.

The latter company declined to pay on the ground that the policy was not to run while Elliott was in Alaska, but the plaintiff explained that this restriction was part only of the first policy, and was not a condition of the policies taken out later. The defendant still refused to pay, and said that the conditions of the first policy covered all of those taken out subsequently. The Supreme Court sustained the defense and the case was carried to the Appellate Division, which reversed the findings of the lower court.

In its decision the Appellate Division said that each policy was a new and separate contract, and was based upon a new application which constituted a part of the contract of insurance.

Lyman D. Spalding prepared the case for the plaintiff.

Good food and a small check

THAT'S what thousands of New York business men are enjoying every business day in our **Exchange Buffet Restaurants**—the best the market affords, well cooked and *promptly served*.

No extras to add to the size of your check. No hat-boy, no excessive tips. You can save money each day by eating in an **"E.B." Restaurant.**

Special To-day Small Sirloin Steak with Fresh Mushrooms and Vegetables, **30c**

Every dish ready to set before you. Whatever time you have for lunch, you spend it all in eating—not in waiting for your order.

Supper also served at the Hudson Terminal Building, on the Concourse, and at Broadway, S. E. corner 33d Street. Good cigars; no liquors.

EXCHANGE BUFFET E.B. 1885 RESTAURANT

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Financial and Insurance District
22 New Street
37 Broad Street
74 Broad Street
36 Beaver St. (cor. Broad)
90 Beaver St. (cor. Pearl)
69 Pine Street
45 John Street
Hudson Terminal District
Hudson Terminal Bldg., on the Concourse
55 Dey Street
95 Liberty Street
Post Office District
11 Murray Street
New York Life and Old Dry Goods District
354 Broadway
78 Walker Street
625 Broadway
740 Broadway (cor. Astor Place)
Madison Square and Fourth Avenue District
222 Fourth Av. (18th St.)
928 Broadway
26th Street (Broadway to 5th Av.)
Herald Square District
B'way, (S.E. cor. 33d St.)
Grand Central District
5 West 35th Street
103 Park Avenue (cor. 41st Street)

"A Restaurant for Business Men"

Your Chance to Buy
FAMOUS
LENOX Hosiery
Direct from Factory Office at WHOLESALE PRICES

WOMEN'S
$1 (Retail Value)
Pure Thread Silk, full fashioned, reinforced foot, high spliced heel, double wide garter top. Sizes 8½ to 10. Popular shades. Per pair 79c

MEN'S
$1.50 (Retail Value)
"Easter Favorite" Pure Ingrain Silk Socks. Full fashioned, reinforced foot, high spliced heel. Great for wear. Sizes 9½ to 11½, in black, tan, navy, and taupe.
2 Pairs for $1

Other Hose in all qualities at equal savings.
No Samples No Seconds
LENOX SILK WORKS, Inc.
151 West 34th St., N. Y.
2 Doors West of Macy's.
Mail Orders Postpaid (State Size). Satisfaction Guaranteed. Send for Catalogue.

Baby Grand Pianos
Slightly used, but reliable and good
In Steinway and Christmans.
Don't lose your Piano by exchanging it for a Player Piano. Have a Christman player action installed, and you will have a perfect
PLAYER PIANO
at a moderate cost. Send for circular.
Sale of the Latest 88-Note
Player Rolls
SPECIAL PRICES THIS WEEK:
$1.75 Rolls for.....88c
1.00 Rolls for.....50c
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Christman Studio Building,
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The Largest Series in the World!
All the Beauty Spots and American Tourist Centres of the British Isles, with Maps and Illustrations.
The Dorland Travel Service, 261 5th Av., N. Y.

Comfort, Convenience Courtesy

Are three reasons for using the New Jersey Central to Philadelphia.

Another Reason

Your Watch is your Time Table, because fast trains leave Liberty Street Every Hour on the Hour from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. and at midnight; 10 minutes before the hour from West 23d Street.

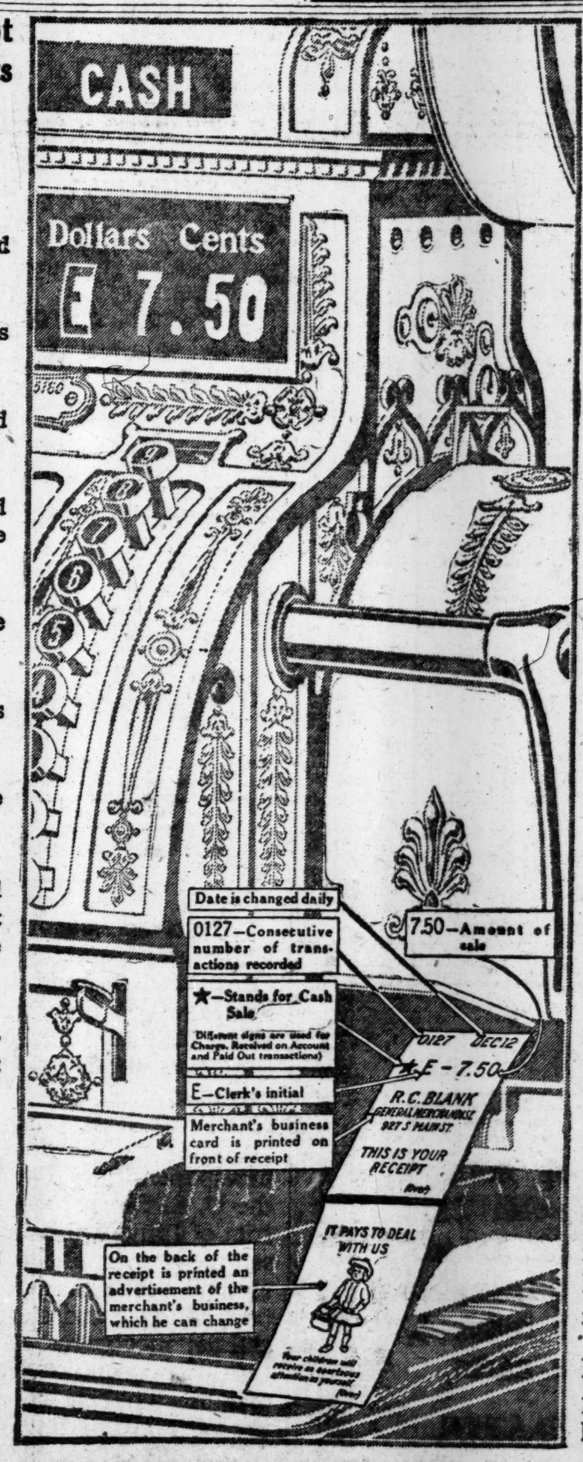
Dining Car Service of Marked Excellence at Dining Hours

The N. C. R. Receipt Benefits the Merchants in 10 Ways:

1. It increases profits.
2. It stops mistakes and losses.
3. It advertises his business and increases trade.
4. It is plainly printed and cannot be changed.
5. It guarantees a printed record of every article sold.
6. It tells the date the sale was made.
7. It protects employees against temptation.
8. It shows which employee is most efficient.
9. It shows in dollars and cents the same amount that is recorded inside the register.
10. It enforces correct records which cannot be lost or destroyed.

If merchants knew of these 10 benefits, they would give N. C. R. receipts for all money taken in.

We make cash registers for 286 kinds of businesses.


CASH
Dollars Cents
7.50
Date is changed daily
0127—Consecutive number of transactions recorded
7.50—Amount of sale
★—Stands for Cash Sale
Different signs are used for Charge, Received on Account and Paid Out transactions)
E—Clerk's initial
Merchant's business card is printed on front of receipt
0127 DEC12
★E - 7.50
R.C. BLANK
THIS IS YOUR RECEIPT
IT PAYS TO DEAL WITH US
On the back of the receipt is printed an advertisement of the merchant's business, which he can change

The N. C. R. Receipt Benefits the Patrons of Stores in 10 Ways:

1. It prevents customers from being overcharged.
2. It insures credit for all money paid on account.
3. It prevents paying the same bill twice.
4. It shows which clerk made the sale.
5. It stops disputes with clerks.
6. It prevents mistakes in change.
7. It enables customers to get goods and change quickly.
8. When the customer gets home, it tells how the money was spent.
9. It proves where goods were purchased if exchange is desired.
10. It protects servants and children against temptation and unjust suspicion.

If customers of stores knew of these 10 benefits, they would demand N. C. R. receipts for all money paid at stores.

National Cash Registers print many different kinds of receipts.

They are a necessity wherever money transactions take place.

Considering what they do, National Cash Registers are the lowest priced machines sold in the world.

The National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio
New York Office: S. E. Cor. 28th and Broadway
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GOVERNMENT LOSES LACKAWANNA SUIT

U. S. District Court Dismisses It, Holding Road's Coal Company Is a Separate Concern.

MAY AFFECT OTHER CASES

Attorney General Will Appeal at Once — Talk of New Laws to End Coal Monopoly.

TRENTON, N. J., April 7.—The suit of the United States Government to break up the device created by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad to market its coal, regarded as one of the most important cases ever brought by the Department of Justice to end an alleged monopoly, was won by the railroad to-day, when Judges Gray, Buffington, and McPherson of the United States District Court, sitting in banc, handed down a decision dismissing the action. The suit was brought against both the railroad and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co. It alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and of the commodities clause of the Hepburn act, which prohibits a railroad from transporting and selling products in which it is interested.

This suit was considered of the highest importance by Attorney General McReynolds. In the oral argument the Government counsel paid little attention to the alleged violation of the Sherman law, and tried to win a verdict under the commodities clause. The suit was dismissed without prejudice, and an appeal will at once be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

The action was instituted against the Lackawanna and its allied coal company in February, 1913, and was argued in Philadelphia under an expediting certificate on Jan. 27, last. It aroused unusual attention from the fact that it was the forerunner of similar suits against other railroads having coal interests, and because it was regarded by the Washington authorities as a critical test of the efficacy of existing statutes to carry out a programme of reforms favored by President Wilson.

A somewhat similar suit was recently instituted against the Lehigh Valley Railroad and its subsidiaries in the Federal Court in New York. Another Federal suit against the Reading to separate it from the Jersey Central Railroad and other interests is in the United States Court in Philadelphia.

Based on Supreme Court Ruling.

To-day's decision is the second that this court has handed down in a commodities clause case. The first case involved all the anthracite roads, and reached the Supreme Court, which decided that the commodities clause was constitutional, but that a railroad might own stock in a bonafide corporation which owns the commodity the railroad is transporting.

After the Supreme Court decision the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company declared an extra dividend of 50 per cent. and the option was given to the stockholders to use half of the dividend to purchase stock of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company, which was organized to take over the marketing of the railroad's coal.

The railroad made a contract to sell its coal to the new coal company on the basis of 65 per cent. of the average price received for anthracite at New York, tidewater. Under this contract the railroad, which continues to mine the coal from the land it owns, sells it at the mine to the coal company, and the railroads transports it for the coal corporation.

The Government's contention in the suit was that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company were practically one and the same corporation, and that they were violating the law for the reason that the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company was admittedly engaged in transporting over its lines a large quantity of coal shipped by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company.

Same Shareholders Own Both.

It was admitted at the hearing of the case that the stock of the coal company was largely if not entirely owned by stockholders of the railroad company, but it was contended on the part of the defendants that there was a bonafide distinction between the two companies, while it was contended, on the part of the Government, that the maintaining of the two companies with the stock of the coal company was a mere subterfuge to evade liability under the statute prohibiting a coal company from carrying goods manufactured, mined, or produced by itself.

The opinion filed goes extensively into former decisions in the United States courts, including the United States Supreme Court, in which the defendant companies with other companies were involved. It is pointed out that after these decisions, which were adverse to the defendants, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, which at the time owned the stock of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, placed the stock of the coal company on the market, giving preference in the sale of such stock to the stockholders of the railroad company. This method of the railroad company in divesting itself of the stock of the coal company is held in to-day's opinion to have been a substantial compliance with the decisions in the former cases. To-day's decision goes on to say:

Not Illegal to Own Stock in Both.

"No act of Congress or judicial decision has declared it to be illegal for any individual citizen to invest his money in two enterprises merely because the two enterprises may be closely connected."

The decision also states that the facts before the court are to the effect that the two companies are entirely distinct and that the railroad company, which owns mines and sells coal to the coal company, has no interest in that coal after it is mined except the interest that it has in the business of transporting the same.

Dealing with the alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, to-day's opinion says there was a formal charge against both defendants under the Anti-trust act, but that the oral argument left the court under the impression that these charges were not much insisted on by the Government. The court's understanding was that what was desired was a decision on the alleged violation of the commodities clause on which to-day's dismissal is based, and for this reason the court deems it needless to discuss the evidence bearing upon the charge of restraining or monopolizing commerce, and adds:

"If we are mistaken in this supposition, the error can easily be corrected."

The Government's case was prepared by Frederic R. Coudert and Howard T. Kingsbury, special assistants to the Attorney General, who alleged in their brief, filed in Jannary of this year, that the organization of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company was a flagrant attempt to deceive the Government by arranging for a nominal transfer of interest in the coal mined by the railroad during transit. On this point Mr. Coudert said:

Called Coal Company a Cloak.

"Obviously, this coal company was no independent organization, but a mere cloak for the stockholders of the railroad, who were invited and privileged to subscribe to its $6,800,000 of stock, and were supplied out of the treasury of the railroad with double the necessary funds by means of an extra dividend of 50 per cent.

"Naturally enough, substantially all, i. e., about 90½ per cent., of the stockholders of the railroad availed themselves of this invitation, and by the month of August, 1909, the coal company was in full operation as a $6,800,000 corporation, the stockholders of which were substantially the same persons as the stockholders of the railroad, and held substantially the same proportionate interets."

The Government described the actual workings of the arrangement between the two companies as follows: "Coal is mined by the railroad from coal lands which it owns or leases. Additional coal is bought from independent producers. The fact that counsel for the railroad testified that he considered it a matter of no importance whether the coal purchased along the line was purchased by the railroad or the coal company was interesting, as unconsciously indicating his own view that the two were in fact but one. Surely this must outweigh any theories that the witness as a lewyer may have regarding the duality of the two artificial persons."

Both companies have prospered under the arrangement now declared legal by the court. In 1908 the railroad had $26,290,000 of stock and a surplus of $34,638,000. Since that time it has paid regular dividends of 10 per cent. a year, and seven extra dividends totalling 140 per cent. On Dec. 31, 1912, the capital stock was $30,277,000, and the surplus $29,515,000, the combined capital and surplus being practically the same as in 1908, although the company had paid out 40 per cent. in regular dividends and 140 per cent. in extras.

The Government charged that the Lackawanna had to-day substantially the same resources as it had before the organization of the coal company; that during the four-year period covered it had paid 180 per cent. in dividends; that the coal company, starting with $6,200,000 capital, supplied out of the treasury of the railroad by means of a small portion of these dividends, has paid dividends to its stockholders, practically all of whom are also stockholders of the railroad, at the rate of 10 per cent. a year, besides an extra dividend of 20 per cent. in 1913, and has also accumulated a surplus of more than $4,000,000, or 60 per cent. of its capital.

Appeal to be Taken at Once.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Steps will be taken immediately by the Department of Justice to appeal to the Supreme Court from the decision in the case against the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company. Attorney General McReynolds said to-night that he hoped to be able to have the case up for argument during the Fall term.

Although officials here say to-day's result is not a serious blow because it is not the final decision, it was evident that if the Supreme Court were to sustain the Circuit Court, the whole plan of the department to break up what it believes is a monopoly of the hard-coal industry in Eastern Pennsylvania would be in great danger.

It was pointed out to-night, however, that while there are many points of similarity in the case against the Lackawanna and those against other roads in the anthracite region, there are also material points of difference, and a decision in one case against the Government need not necessarily mean an adverse decision in the others.

The decision at Trenton caused great interest in Washington to-night, and it was predicted that there might be a revival in Congress of efforts to prevent, by specific legislation, such ownership of stock as the Department of Justice seeks to end under existing law. The Court's reference to the fact that there was no law to prevent such ownership in two allied companies was taken as a basis for the prophecies that Congress might busy itself with this subject.

FAIL TO AGREE ON RECEIVER.

Rivals in American Oil Cloth Company in Court Again.

The tangled affairs of the American Oil Cloth Company, Salem, N. J., came up before Judges Rellstab and Haight in the United States District Court in Newark yesterday on a rule to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed.

Two of the Directors, Alexander J. Bimberg and Louis J. Bimberg, are now under $60,000 bail on charges of conspiring with John B. Campbell, an employe, to destroy the plant of the company by fire. There is also involved the case of the dynamiting of the company's safe in the offices, 262 Canal Street, New York, and the theft of valuable papers and jewelry.

The application for a receiver, made by the Bimbergs, was answered by six stockholders. Later the applicants asked to withdraw their action and then a rule to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed was issued.

Judge Rellstab and his colleague agreed the court had jurisdiction, but advised that both sides unite in a plea for a receiver. The rivals could not agree and the court laid the matter over until Monday.

CUT THE COAL BILL? TRY THERMAL UNITS

Interborough, Since Adopting System, Has Reduced Tonnage Used 41 Per Cent.

OTHER DEVICES EXHIBITED

Public Service Commission Is Among the Contributors to the National Efficiency Exposition.

When the Interborough Rapid Transit Company goes into the market to buy coal it does not bother itself so much about the number of tons it purchases as about the number of B. T. U.'s it gets. This when it is interpreted means that before it pays its bills it calculates exactly the number of British Thermal Units or the amount of heating power it has acquired and settles its accounts on that basis.

In this way, it was explained yesterday at the company's exhibition at the National Efficiency Exposition in the Grand Central Palace, it has avoided paying for a lot of black earth, and has succeeded in reducing its coal consumption by 41 per cent.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the company; Frank Hedley, Vice President and general manager, and other officials gave a luncheon at the Ritz-Carlton and then took a party of visitors around the exhibit.

One of the chief features illustrated is the greatly increased efficiency with which the fuel supply is set to work. A stream of water pouring through a glazed frame and running out in a spout illustrates the enormous amount of waste energy there is even now. Out of every 100 units of heating power the boiler, the stack, the piping, the auxiliaries, the condensers, the turbine, and the A. C. Bus to the third rail must take toll, so that only twelve of the units are actually applied to the running of trains.

Even this is an improvement on the conditions which existed when the Subway was opened, for then only 7.5 per cent. of the heating units were made efficient, the rest being dissipated in the process of transforming the coal into electricity. In that year 176,000 tons of coal were used to transport 116,209,313 passengers, whereas last year 332,092,355 passengers were carried with 236,000 tons. If there had been no economies effected, 400,000 tons would have had to be used.

Part of this saving is effected by the substitution of mechanical for hand methods of firing. Then there comes the analysis of the coal as it is purchased. 2,000 pounds being taken from every 800-ton barge as a sample for comparison with standards received from Washington. Instruments used in the analysis are so delicate they record a difference of 1-2000 of a degree Centigrade and 1-10 of a milligram.

In addition, the Interborough shows a full-sized electro-pneumatic brake, which can put on the brakes all through a ten-car train and stop it instantaneously. There is also a model of the signaling system, which makes it impossible for a train to run into the same block as the one ahead, as the brakes are put on automatically.

The Public Service Commission showed the way it tests every scrap of the material which goes into the new subways. Not only in its laboratories in Fulton Street and Park Place, but also in a regular establishment at Allentown, Penn., in the midst of the cement region, and at the great steel works, its Inspectors are continually at work insuring that specifications are accurately observed.

For example, it is of the first importance that every rivet as it is set into a structure shall be driven in true. If the holes in the two trusses to be riveted together do not exactly coincide, the 60,000-pound pressure of the riveting machine will drive the rivet home, but will cut it almost in half. So the commission's Inspectors must compare every rivet hole with the blue print supplied them by the engineers and see that the trusses are in exact position.

The concrete, too, needs rigid examination. In the first place it must be ascertained that the stones and the sand employed are of the right size and variety. When a block has been completed it must be strained until it breaks to make sure that its strength is up to the specification.

The paints, the asphalt, the waterproofing, and every other material has its standard fixed, and before any supplies are received they must be proved to be of proper quality. Lately the commission has taken up the examination of air in the street cars, and it is discovered that, whereas in ordinary country air there are 3-10,000 of carbon dioxide and in ordinary city air from 4.5-10,000 to 5-10,000, the average atmosphere of a street car has 15-10,000, and it may run as high as 43-10,000.

Frederick W. Taylor of Philadelphia, who if he did not invent efficiency at least spread the gospel of it throughout the world, explained the nature, aims, and results of scientific management at a dinner given for him at night by the Efficiency Society at the Grand Central Palace. He said that the most important fact now facing the civilized world was restriction of output, and he was not backward in asserting that the men who adopted this as their permanent policy were robbing the world and their fellow-men of the increased wealth which greater efficiency would produce.

Mr. Taylor admitted the honesty of labor leaders in fighting scientific management, but showed from the growth of the weaving industry in Lancashire that every labor-saving device had eventually reacted to the good of the trade in which it was employed and the workmen who used it, and declared that scientific management would raise wages from 30 to 100 per cent., greatly increase profits, make possible a lower selling price, and above all make the workmen and managers friends instead of enemies.

The nature of scientific management was explained, with illustrations from Mr. Taylor's own trade experience as a patternmaker and machinist, as foreman at the Midvale Steel Works, and later as efficiency engineer and expert. The object of the system, Mr. Taylor declared, was to make the surplus—the difference between selling price and the combination of overhead expenses and cost of material—so large that workman and employer would have no need to quarrel over its division.

Mr. Taylor, who was the only speaker, was introduced by Elihu C. Church, assistant general manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company and Secretary of the Efficiency Society, who emphasized the need of efficiency work after the age of tremendous but wasteful progress just closing, and outlined the society's aim to bring together the men who had been working toward that end in various fields of business without knowing what was being done in other lines.

There were 250 efficiency engineers, accountants, manufacturers and other business men present. Among those were Major Charles Delano Hine, who reorganized the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific in the days of Harriman; Harrington Emerson, author of books on efficiency, and Sylvester Burns, Vice President of R. H. Macy & Co.

UNCLE SAM'S AUCTION.

An Automobile Goes for Less Than Half Its Appraised Value.

Uncle Sam's semi-annual auction of unclaimed and abandoned goods, which began yesterday in the Seizure room at the Appraiser's Stores, netted $5,192.10.

The most pretentious offering of the day was lot 188. This was a Metathergique 20 horse-power automobile, 1912 model, which was imported from France, and unclaimed. Considerable mystery surrounded the circumstances attending the shipping of this car to this country. After its arrival here several months ago, nobody appeared at the Government garage to claim possession, nor were the steamship agents or shippers abroad able to throw any light regarding the identity of the persons sending it to New York, or to whom consigned.

The car, which is of French make, was appraised by Appraiser Higgins as having a foreign value of $1,910, and an American value of $2,483. This was exclusive of accessories, of which the car had none. The bidding for the automobiles was lively, but it finally went to a man for $1,000, who introduced himself to the customs officials as "Mr. Stevens." He made payment in bills of large denominations, and made arrangements to remove the car from the Government garage.

Several lots of cartridges of different calibres, 24,630 in all, received such poor bids that Col. Storey withdrew them from the day's offerings. The best bid was $10 for a lot of 4,700, Nos. 38 special, 38 and 44 regular. Another attempt will be made to-day to dispose of the ammunition. Notices of the sale have been sent by the authorities to agents of Huerta and Carranza as well as to local merchants in the hope of obtaining reasonable bids for the goods. The other goods disposed of yesterday included dry goods, wines and liquors, and a great variety of other merchandise. The remaining 389 lots will be sold to-day, beginning at 10 o'clock.

FORMER GOV. DRAPER ILL.

Stricken with Paralysis While Traveling in the South.

GREENVILLE, S. C., April 7.—E. S. Draper, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, was stricken with paralysis at a local hotel shortly before 9 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Draper was returning to his home in Massachusetts from a trip to Florida and Cuba and intended to stop in Greenville only a few hours. He was accompanied by J. D. Cloudman of Atlanta, Ga., and was talking with him when stricken. Since the attack he has been in a semi-conscious condition, but physicians said late this afternoon that he was slightly better and probably would recover.

HOPEDALE, Mass., April 7.—Former Gov. Eben S. Draper was considered to be in fairly good health when he left home six weeks ago, though intimate friends were aware of the effects of the affliction he suffered by the death of Mrs. Draper last Fall.

The former Governor is 55 years of age. He retired from public life in January, 1911, when he was defeated for a third term by Eugene N. Foss. He has since been active in the affairs of the Draper Company, manufacturers of mill machinery here.

A brother, George A. Draper, left for Greenville this afternoon. Before starting he said that he had received private advices of a reassuring nature.

ATTACKS LEGALITY OF BILLBOARD ACT

Laurence M. D. McGuire, President of Real Estate Board, Explains Its Objections.

FOR 'SANE, LEGAL CONTROL'

Critic Favors Recasting of Ordinance on Which Aldermen Hold Last Hearing To-day.

The fact that the hearing to-day is the last to be held before the Board of Aldermen on the billboard ordinance has heightened interest in this measure. The ordinance provides certain changes with respect to "fences, signs, billboards, roof-signs, sky-signs, advertisements and other structures." The hearing is set for to-day at 2 o'clock in the Aldermanic Chamber. At two previous hearings the measure was opposed by the Real Estate Board of New York. The reasons for this opposition were made plain yesterday by Laurence M. D. McGuire, President of the Board.

"First," said Mr. McGuire, "I wish to emphasize this point: The Real Estate Board is most emphatically in favor of billboard and outdoor advertising. It believes that there is wide room for improvement in the character and method now employed in this form of enterprise. The board would like to see it regulated. But it believes in sane, legal control.

"To a certain extent the ordinance works unnecessary hardship on the advertising business. But the board is not interested in this phase of the matter. It holds no brief for the advertising companies. It is concerned entirely with the effect this ordinance would have on the revenue to real estate owners. If it were merely a question of reduced revenue, necessary to proper regulation, worked out upon practical and legal lines, the objection would be less emphatic. But this ordinance is impractical in many provisions, and in many particulars does not seem to me to be legal.

"The provision requiring that openings shall be 22 feet apart is, on the face of it, a purely aesthetic requirement. It is also highly impractical. It is ostensibly designed to abate certain nuisances, but a vacant lot, fenced, with openings 22 feet apart, is just as dark as a vacant lot boarded up with a solid fence. People do not climb over fences in daylight to commit depredations, and the spaces proposed, while largely restricting revenue, will not secure the desired benefit. Perhaps the suggestion that each owner be required to provide duplicate keys, one to be in possession of the policeman on the beat, may be worth considering.

"The section providing that ground signs should be only 10 feet high, though not a serious matter, is coupled with a provision that these signs may exceed this height when set back one and one-half times the height of the sign. This may be a necessary provision, but the need for it is not obvious. Certainly it would confiscate the double-deck signs and would very materially reduce their number.

"Section 7 is perhaps the most serious of all provisions. It prohibits the erection of signs on any tenement house, hotel or other dwelling, except detached dwellings which are at least 40 feet from any other dwelling. The word 'tenement' suggests to the casual reader the tall multi-family house; but this section applies equally to any building in which three families live and do their cooking independently. The word 'hotel' suggests the magnificent tall hostelry, but the provision applies with equal force to the many small buildings along the lines of the elevated and railroads in suburban territory which are operated under hotel licenses. The larger hotels are permitted to display signs only when they advertise the business of the hotel. It is doubtful whether this provision is legal. Certainly it is neither fair nor reasonable to restrict the owners of low, safe buildings, occupied by only three families, or the owners of small hotels. If signs are allowed at all, there should be no discrimination of this sort.

"Nor is there any reason why an owner of a private house should be deprived of this form of revenue. Such advertising may not be desirable, but I believe the ordinance in this respect invades a constitutional right.

"Section 9 provides that there shall be no closed roof signs on any except fireproof buildings. There is no justification for this. It would practically eliminate all roof signs, and to say that the owner of a frame dwelling in the suburbs facing railroad stations and tracks cannot receive the benefit of this advertising is going a great deal too far in the restriction of property rights. I am reliably advised that it is not legal.

"Section 10, which requires that signs should be able to resist a forty-pound wind pressure, is unreasonable.

"Section 16, to regulate signs on property facing parks, &c., touches an unpleasant form of the advertising business. Unfortunately, however, this provision cannot do what the courts many times have decided as unconstitutional.

"Section 18 requires the registration of signs with the Bureau of Buildings. In so far as registration is concerned the provision is approved, but when it requires that all existing structures must, in order to be registered, comply with the existing ordinance, it is not giving those who do not comply a fair chance.

"Some existing structures do not technically comply with the present ordinance, but they are just as safe and desirable as some of those which do. The effect undoubtedly would be to exterminate practically all structures erected prior to the adoption of the existing ordinance.

"Section 19 is wholly unnecessary as a regulating provision. It is absurd to say that because a cornice incroaches six or eight inches an owner cannot have the right to erect a sign.

"Another exceedingly serious fault in the proposed ordinance is the unfair position in which it would place owners of existing buildings upon which sign structures are erected. If this ordinance were passed it would be practically impossible for the owners of these buildings to renew their leases except upon terms satisfactory to the advertising concerns, and the signs they might wish to erect could not be made to comply with the proposed ordinance.

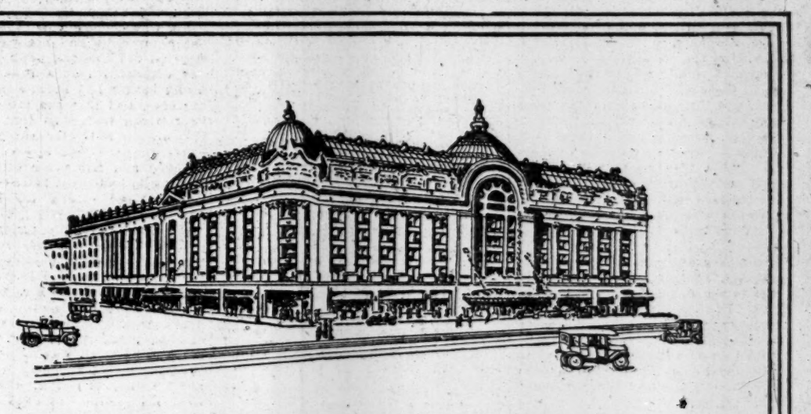
"The only proper thing to do is to recast this ordinance in such a way as to conserve the interests of the city and the owners of real estate, and still give due weight to legitimate aesthetic requirements."

149TH ST. EXPRESS STOP.

Commission Votes Against Hunts Point Road.

By a vote of three to one the Public Service Commission determined yesterday to make an express station on the Interborough's new Southern Boulevard line in the Bronx at 149th Street, instead of Hunts Point Road. Those who favored the motion were Chairman McCall and Commissioners Cram and Williams, while Commissioner Maltbie voted against it. The express station is replaced at the street originally designated for it.

Commissioner Maltbie said he did not believe in placing express stations too close together. Commissioner Cram said he was in favor of plenty of express stations in the outlying districts. Commissioner Williams said the commission had made a promise to the people near 149th Street.



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BROOKLYN DEFEATS YANKEES---GIANTS WIN --- WATERBURY DEFAULTS IN COURT TENNIS

YANKEES' DEFENSE CRUMBLES IN SPOTS

Close Battle at Ebbets Field Goes to Brooklyn, Chiefly Through Errors.

The Yankees' defense was quite porous at Ebbets Field yesterday, and a victory over the Brooklyns slipped away from them on buttered fingers. The Dodgers took the game, 5 to 4, after the score had been tied three times. The clubs are now tied in the series for this week's championship of Ebbets Field. The fifth and deciding game will be played Saturday.

The Yanks did not look so spry yesterday, but the Brooklyns displayed a little more life than in the other games. This was because Manager Robinson has promised the players a jolly evening at the "movies" if they whip Chance's team. Cook and Channell in the New York outfield were fine on the "hesitation," but a little shy on the "walk" of modern dancing steps. Channell's arm also was a bit rusty. He tried to throw like Gilhooley, and he did.

Harry Williams at first base, who is Manager Chance's model, was slightly nervous and mushed up a few plays. The Brooklyns took advantage of all these slips, and that was one important reason why they won. The Yankees didn't care a bit for the umpiring of Bob Emslie on the bases, for he called all the "close ones" against them. Ed Sweeney wouldn't believe it when Umpire O'Brien called him out on strikes in the seventh inning. But Mr. O'Brien finally convinced Mr. Sweeney that he was telling the truth.

The Brooklyns behaved brilliantly afield. Dick Egan and Red Smith made nifty stops of red-hot grassers, supplanting them with dashing tosses to first. But it remained for Stengel, in right field, to gallop to the right-field stockade and gather Peckinpaugh's aerial drive over his shoulder in the fourth inning. The Yankees hit Ruelbach hard, Maisel and Cook getting triples and Channell a double. Cook, a left-hand swinger, is very apt at spanking the ball into left field. Then when the outfield shifts over for him he sends the ball the other way. Which, according to Hoyle, is the proper way to bat.

Marty McHale used his University of Maine education to good effect, and with proper support would have come out on top. Jake Daubert got a couple of two base hits, but he has the Yankee outfield to thank for them. The day was the warmest of the season and the players moved a bit more sprightly than under the frigid conditions of last week. About 2,000 people, including the full staff of officials of both clubs, gazed at the spectacle.

The Yankees got onto the scoreboard in the first inning. Maisel singled, stole second, was sacrificed to third by Boone, and scored while Walsh was being tossed out at first. Brooklyn got the run back in the same inning. With two out, Daubert sent a floater to centre, which was badly played by Cook and he slid safely into second, although Emslie split a hair in making the decision. Zach Wheat singled to centre, scoring Daubert. Wheat, shortly after, was caught asleep off first.

Brooklyn took the honor in the third. Miller doubled to left, was sacrificed to third by Ruelbach, and scored on Dalton's sacrifice fly to right. Channell made a meek toss to the plate. With two down in the third Maisel sent a whooping triple to left, but Boone failed to help him along. The Yankees went to the front in the fourth. Walsh singled to centre, and went down on Williams's out. Ruelbach made a poor toss of Cook's grounder. Channell hit safely to centre, scoring Walsh, and shoving Cook around to third. Channell scored on Peckinpaugh's long sacrifice fly to right, Stengel making a real flossy catch.

The Dodgers tied the score again in the fifth. Egan started out with a double and scored on Miller's hit over Peckinpaugh's cap. Ruelbach sacrificed, but Williams spilled an easy toss. Dalton laid one down near the plate, and Sweeney fumbled the ball before getting it to first a few minutes late.

Then came the most brilliant play of the game. Cutshaw lifted a foul fly near the boxes back of third base. Little Maisel made a great catch, running backward. He turned quickly and threw Miller out at the plate on a slick double play. Brooklyn took the advantage in the sixth. Wheat was safe on Williams's error, while Smith got an infield hit. Stengel forced Smith at second, sending Wheat to third. He scored on Egan's sacrifice fly.

New York tied again in the seventh. Cook tripled and scored on Channell's two-bagger. Peckinpaugh rolled to Egan, who tried to throw Channell out at third. The ball bounded off the runner's back and he slid far over the base. Smith recovered the ball in time to tag Channell out.

Brooklyn won out in the seventh. With two out Cutshaw singled to right and scored the winning run on Daubert's double to centre, which fell harmlessly between Cook and Walsh, Cook fearing a collision with Walsh. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Dalton, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	4	1	1	1	2
Dbert, 1b.	4	1	2	14	1
Wheat, lf.	4	1	0	0	0
Smith, ss.	4	0	1	2	4
St'gel, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Egan, ss.	2	1	1	2	4
Miller, c.	3	1	1	3	1
R'bach, p.	1	0	0	0	4
Total.	28	5	8	27	18

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'sel, 3b.	4	1	2	2	3
Boone, 2b.	3	0	1	1	2
Walsh, lf.	4	1	1	2	0
W'rms, 1b.	4	0	0	13	0
Cook, cf.	4	2	2	1	0
C'nell, rf.	3	0	2	3	0
Sw'y, c.	4	0	0	4	1
McHale, p.	3	0	0	1	4
Total.	31	4	8	24	13

Errors—Boone, Williams, (2,) Sweeney, Egan, Ruelbach.

Brooklyn	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	—5
New York	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Daubert, (2,) Egan, Miller, Channell. Three-base hits—Maisel, Cook. Sacrifice hits—Ruelbach, (2,) Boone, Sacrifice flies—Dalton, Peckinpaugh, Egan. Stolen bases—Maisel, Peckinpaugh. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 4; New York, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; New York, 4. Double plays—Maisel and Sweeney. Struck out—By Ruelbach, 4; by McHale, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ruelbach, 1; off McHale, 1. Umpires—Messrs. O'Brien and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Athletics at Brooklyn To-day.

The world's champion Athletics will pay their first visit to Ebbets Field in Brooklyn this afternoon. Mr. Ebbets is going to have the band out and Brooklyn fans will make a lot of noise over Connie Mack's well-known baseball team. Before the game the players, led by Mr. Mack and Mr. Ebbets, will parade across the field behind Shannon's Twenty-third Regiment Band. After being thus exposed to public view the teams will start to play at 3:30. The Athletics will play an encore in Brooklyn to-morrow afternoon.

Cantillon Offer a Wild Rumor.

President Robert B. Ward of the Brooklyn Federal League team yesterday denied that his club had made an offer to Joe Cantillon, manager of the Minneapolis Club of the American Association. It was reported that Cantillon was offered a contract for seven years, calling for $15,000 a year. President Ward labeled the story as ridiculous and stated that the club was perfectly satisfied with Bill Bradley as manager.

Athletics Defeat Phillies Again.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The Philadelphia Nationals had the local Americans shut out until the eighth inning to-day, when the Athletics tied the score and won out in the ninth. Score, 2 to 1. The world's champions got one hit off Alexander in the five innings he pitched. The game was won in the ninth on Pennock's triple and Murphy's single. The series now stands 3 games to 1 in favor of the Athletics. The Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Nationals	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0
Americans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	0

Batteries—Alexander, Jacobs; Killifer, and Burns; Shawkey, Pennock, and Lapp. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Byron.

Tamura Wins Match.

Tamura, the Japanese billiard player, easily defeated Dr. H. D. Jennings in an 18.2 balk-line match at the Knickerbocker Billiard Rooms, Brooklyn, last night. Tamura's average was 9 11-21 and his high run 38. Dr. Jennings made an average of 4 11-21 and a high run of 11.

GIANTS BLANK PELICANS.

Third Straight Shutout New Yorks Score Over New Orleans Nine.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 7.—The defense of the Giants was so strong in the four games here that the New Orleans team was shut out three times. In the closest, snappiest, and most interesting game the Giants have played this year they won from New Orleans this afternoon by a score of 1 to 0. The Giants gave Fromme superb support, and that boxman took a leaf out of the book of Marquard, Tesreau, and Mathewson, and pitched a game which was beyond the ken of the Pelicans.

Although Fromme held the Pelicans to three hits and would have held them to two if he had covered first base on a line ball blocked by Merkle, he had his support to thank for getting by unscorched as to alien runs. He smothered some hot shots himself, as did the whole infield. Bescher came to the rescue with two catches of rare merit, and the Pelicans blew twice on the run and hit by lifting to fielders for three rattling double plays.

Fred Merkle, conspicuous by his all-around work, stood between his team and a whitewash by exploding a home run over the left field fence. The Giants ought to have had at least two more runs, but overlooked points or faded away with a man on bases. Meyers singled in the third, and was on second with two out when Burns pushed a safe fly back of first, which the first baseman tried for and missed. Meyers would have scored by running the hit out. Merkle led off in the seventh with a three-bagger, and nobody was able to bring him in. Fletcher opened the ninth with a hit and Doyle hit into a double play. The Pelicans suffered still more acutely from New York's double plays. After Northen had singled in the fifth O. Burns, on the run and hit, busted a liner straight to Doyle, so Northen and Burns were doubled by Doyle and Merkle. The third hard smash of this inning was spoiled by Bescher's fine catch. Northen and Burns were doubled again in the seventh trying the run and hit. This time Murray and Merkle made the two-ply play.

The Giants go to Mobile to-morrow for one game. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
G.Burns, lf.	4	0	1	0	0
Fl'her, ss.	4	0	1	1	2
Doyle, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3
Merkle, 1b.	4	1	3	14	0
Murray, rf.	4	0	2	1	1
Stock, 3b.	3	0	0	0	3
Meyers, c.	2	0	1	5	0
From'e, p.	3	0	0	1	2
Total.	31	1	8	27	14

NEW ORLEANS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sylv'r, 1b.	3	0	1	13	1
Starr, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3
Hend'x, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Northen, rf.	3	0	2	2	0
O.Burns, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
L'dsay, 3b.	3	0	0	3	5
Barb'e, ss.	3	0	0	2	2
Adams, c.	3	0	0	7	2
Bagby, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Glav'h, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Gudger, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Higgins.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	27	0	3	27	17

*Batted for Gudger in the ninth inning.

New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
New Orleans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—New York, 5. First base on balls—Off Glavenich, 2. Struck out—By Bagby, 1; by Glavenich, 4; by Fromme, 5. Home run—Merkle. Three-base hit—Merkle. Two-base hit—Murray. Stolen bases—Merkle, Double plays—Stock, Doyle, and Merkle; Doyle and Merkle; Murray and Merkle; Starr and Sylvester. Hits—Off Bagby, 3 in three innings; off Glavenich, 2 in four innings; off Gudger, 2 in two innings. Umpire—Mr. Cusack. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes.

Rain Prevents Giants Colts' Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 7.—The game scheduled for to-day between the Giants' Colts and the Nashville Club was called off on account of heavy rain. The Giants will leave to-night for Knoxville, where a game is scheduled for to-morrow.

PRINCETON WINS IN NINTH.

Reed's Double Sends Hoyt Over Plate with Victory Over Colgate.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 7.—A ninth inning rally won for Princeton in baseball to-day from Colgate after the score had been tied for three innings. Hoyt beat out a scratch hit for the Tigers in the second half of the ninth, took second on Cook's out, and scored when Reed put in a double just inside the foul line in right field. The score was 5 to 4. Neither team showed baseball of quality, and the game dragged along for nearly two and a half hours. Reed starred at the bat, getting three two-baggers out of four trips to the plate.

After the game Coach Clark announced the sixteen players who would compose the squad which starts to-morrow for the annual Easter trip in the South. The team will play Jersey City at Jersey City to-morrow afternoon, and after dinner in New York will leave at 1 P. M. for Washington. On Thursday the Tigers play Catholic University at Washington; Virginia at Charlottesville on Friday, and Georgetown at Washington on Saturday and Monday. The squad is as follows:

Catchers, Wall and Kelleher; pitchers, Wood, Copeland, Link, Lamberton, and Deyo; first base, Rhoades; second base, Bolton and O'Kane; third base, Reed; shortstop, Law; fielders, Voorhees, Cook, Hanks, and Hoyt.

Score of to-day's game:

PRINCETON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hanks, lf.	4	0	1	2	0
Hoyt, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Cook, cf.	5	0	1	4	0
Reed, 3b.	4	1	3	0	4
Rh'des, 1b.	1	0	0	14	0
Law, ss.	4	0	0	3	4
O'K'ne, 2b.	1	1	0	0	1
Bolton, 2b.	2	0	1	0	1
K'her, c.	4	2	1	3	1
Link, p.	4	0	0	0	3
C'p'l'd, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total.	34	5	8	27	15

COLGATE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'son, 3b.	5	0	0	2	1
R'son, c.	5	2	1	3	0
McL'n, cf.	5	1	2	1	0
G'd'ing ss.	5	0	3	3	5
Abell, lf.	4	0	2	1	0
J'kson, 2b.	3	0	2	2	0
P'rine, 1b.	4	0	1	14	0
Stew't, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Brown, p.	2	1	1	0	7
Allen, p.	1	0	1	0	4
Total.	38	4	10	*26	17

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Law, O'Kane, Kelleher, Johnson, Glendenning, Ferrin, Allen.

Princeton	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	—5
Colgate	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	—4

Stolen bases—Hanks, Robinson, McLaughlin (2,) Glendening, Abell. Sacrifice hits—Link, Hoyt, Rhoades, (2,) Allen. Two-base hits—Reed, (3,) Cook, Glendening, Robinson. Number of innings pitched—By Link, 5; by Copeland, 4; by Brown, 4; by Allen, 5. Hits—Off Link, 6; off Copeland, 4; off Brown, 4; off Allen, 5. Struck out—By Link, 5; by Brown, 1; by Allen, 1. Bases on balls—Off Link, 1; off Brown, 2; off Allen, 1. Hit batsmen—Kelleher, O'Kane, and Hoyt by Brown; Jackson by Link. Passed balls—Kelleher, Robinson. Left on bases—Princeton, 9; Colgate, 10. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Conahan and Freeman.

Fordham Loses to Cornell.

Fordham suffered defeat for the first time this season yesterday, when Cornell won a 2 to 1 victory at Fordham Field. The game was the first in the series for the intercollegiate title of New York State. Cornell continued the fast work that has marked its trip through the South, and, although only able to get as many hits as the Maroon, displayed a superior knowledge of the game in every point. This was evident especially in the base-running. Cornell took the lead in the first inning, when the Red and White players secured their first run. Sherrick, the first man at bat, reached first when Keeler threw an easy out over Flanagan's head. Donovan sacrificed him to second, and he came across the plate with the run on Grossman's drive over second. Fordham evened up things in the next frame, when Conway drove a triple to right field and scored on Dooling's sacrifice fly to the same vicinity. Fordham's hopes were short-lived, however, as Cornell took an undisputed lead in the third. A base on balls to Bills, followed by Grossman's second hit and a sacrifice fly of Gordon, accounted for the Ithacans' winning tally. The score:

FORDHAM.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kane, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
p, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Car'll, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
M'El'n, ss.	3	0	0	3	2
Conw'y, c.	4	1	1	7	1
Dool'g, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
M'G'v'n, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
K'nan, 2b.	4	0	3	0	2
Fl'g'n, 1b.	2	0	0	9	0
Keeler, p.	3	0	1	1	2
Vivlano, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
C'p'man.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	1	5	27	9

CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sher'k, c.	5	1	2	8	2
D'n'v'n, 2b.	4	0	0	2	1
Bills, ss.	4	1	0	2	2
G'sm'n, rf.	4	0	2	1	0
Taber, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
B'gh't, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Sut'rly, 1b.	3	0	0	5	0
Adair, 3b.	3	0	0	2	2
Bryant, p.	3	0	0	0	3
G'don, cf.	2	0	1	1	0
H'rt'd, lf.	2	0	0	2	0
Ludwig, 1b.	1	0	0	3	0
Total.	33	2	5	*26	10

Errors—McElhean, (2,) McGovern, Flanagan, (2,) Keelin, Sherrick.

*Batted for Flanagan in the ninth inning.

†Kiernan out, hit by batted ball.

Cornell	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Fordham	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Kiernan, Keelin, Gordon. Three-base hit—Conway. Sacrifice hit—Donovan. Sacrifice flies—Dongler, Dooling. Stolen bases—Sherrick, (2,) First base on errors—Cornell, 4. Left on bases—Fordham, 5; Cornell, 5. Double plays—Viviano and McElhean. Struck out—By Keelin, 7; by Bryant, 7. Bases on balls—Off Keelin, 4; off Bryant, 4. Wild pitch—Bryant. Passed balls—Sherrick, 2. Umpire—Mr. Olgis.

WATERBURY OUT OF COURT TENNIS

Tonsilitis Causes Athlete to Withdraw from Further Competition.

New York's chances of winning the National amateur court tennis championship were somewhat lessened yesterday when it was announced that Larry Waterbury, the racquet champion and backbone of the "Big Four" in polo, was confined to his bed with an attack of tonsilitis, and the doctor ordered the New York Racquet and Tennis Club representative to withdraw from the court tennis tournament now in progress at the Racquet Club. As a result of the doctor's orders, Waterbury defaulted to William H. T. Huhn of the Philadelphia Racquet Club, against whom he was drawn in the second round. With Waterbury eliminated, the only New York survivor is Charles E. Sands, who, however, has been showing splendid form this year.

Waterbury complained of throat trouble subsequent to his match with Kingdon Gould on Monday, and he said he was unable to do himself justice in the court. In spite of this handicap, he defeated Gould in a sensational five-set match. He left the Racquet Club shortly after his match, and the Tournament Committee was advised at noon yesterday of his withdrawal from the tournament.

Three matches were played and the four survivors will play to-day in the semi-final round. In the morning contest Pierre Lorillard, Jr., of the Tuxedo Racquet Club will face Charles E. Sands of the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, and in the afternoon game W. H. T. Huhn of Philadelphia will compete against C. T. Russell of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club. There will be no play on Friday, and the winner of the final round on Thursday will play Jay Gould, the title holder, for the championship on Saturday.

Pierre Lorillard scored a well-merited victory over G. W. Wightman, of the Boston Athletic Association, in a three set match, 6-5, 6-5, 6-3. The score does not indicate the superiority of Lorillard, for he outclassed his opponent throughout and proved himself a clever, resourceful player. He made many kills to the tambour and reached the winning openings successfully.

Charles E. Sands made a surprisingly good showing against Philip Stockton, of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club. The latter easily disposed of Daniel L. Hutchinson, of Philadelphia, in the first round, and on the form he then displayed promised to make matters interesting before the final round was reached. Sands, however, was at his best and won in straight sets.

C. T. Russell, of Boston, quaified for the semi-final round by defeating Fulton Cutting, of the New York Racquet Club, 6-5, 6-2, 6-3. Russell showed himself a match for the Boston player, who held the upper hand throughout. Russell gives promise of developing into a good player, and shapes himself well in the court. His stroke is unfinished, but he makes up for this by his willingness and activity. The summary:

LORILLARD VS. WIGHTMAN.

FIRST SET.

Lorillard	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	6
Wightman	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5

SECOND SET.

Lorillard	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	6
Wightman	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5

THIRD SET.

Lorillard	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	6
Wightman	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3

Referee—Jack White, New York Racquet and Tennis Club. Marker—H. Harris, New York.

RUSSELL VS. CUTTING.

FIRST SET.

Russell	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	6
Cutting	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	5

SECOND SET.

Russell	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	6
Cutting	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2

THIRD SET.

Russell	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
Cutting	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3

Referee—H. Harris, New York. Marker—Jack White, New York.

SANDS VS. STOCKTON.

FIRST SET.

Sands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Stockton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SECOND SET.

Sands	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
Stockton	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

THIRD SET.

Sands	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	7
Stockton	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	5

Referee—George Standing, New York Racquet and Tennis Club. Marker—Harry Harris, New York.

GOING AFTER SEATON.

Walter Ward Will Insist That the Pitcher Shall Play with Brooklyn.

Walter Ward, Treasurer of the Brooklyn Federal League Club, left yesterday for New Orleans, where he will join Manager Bill Bradley, and together they will have a conference with Joe Tinker about the Seaton case. Seaton, who has signed with the Brooklyn team and accepted $5,000 advance money, refused to play with Brooklyn, and wants to play with Chicago.

President Weeghman of Chicago and Manager Joe Tinker are backing Seaton, and are very anxious to have the Brooklyn club relinquish their claim on the player. Yesterday, President Weeghman offered Pitcher Claude Hendrix for Seaton. Hendrix is the best pitcher on the Chicago club, and it was only after long consideration that Tinker consented to the offer.

Weeghman's overtures, however, will be turned down by the Brooklyn club, according to what Vice President George Ward said last night. Mr. Ward admitted that the generous offer of Hendrix was to get Seaton pitcher, but he said that Seaton was their property, and they would insist on him reporting to the Brooklyn Feds.

It is expected that after Walter Ward and Manager Bradley will lay down the law to Tinker and Seaton the latter will consent to carry out the terms of his contract with the Brooklyns. Treasurer Ward said that the Brooklyn club did not propose to have any player dictate to the club. He was somewhat surprised to think that baseball players regard their contracts with such little concern.

"In the business world, a contract is a contract," said Mr. Ward, "and has to be lived up to, and I fail to see why it shouldn't be the same in baseball. We propose to find out, anyway.

Colgate Plays Columbia Next.

Colgate will play the Columbia baseball team on South Field this afternoon. Coaches Billy Lush and Andy Coakley gave the entire Columbia squad a lecture at noon yesterday and pointed out in no uncertain terms the shortcomings of the team in the game with Amherst on Monday. Later the coaches put the players through the hardest drill they have had this season and they look for a big improvement in the game this afternoon against the up-State team.

Pennsylvania, 5; Swarthmore, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The University of Pennsylvania hit the ball hard to-day and defeated Swarthmore, 5 to 2. Swarthmore's two tallies were made by Brown and Harry on home run drives. The Score:

									R.	H.	E.
Swarthmore	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—2	6	0
Pennsylvania	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—5	12	1

Batteries—Twining and Harry; Madden and Koons. Umpire—Mr. Moore.

Scores of Other Games.

At Atlanta, Ga.—Rochester, 7; Atlanta, 6.

At Norfolk, Va.—Norfolk, 5; Athletics, (Yannigans,) 4.

At Portsmouth, Va.—Portsmouth, 4; Paterson, 4, (darkness.)

At Washington—Washington, 19; Alexandria Cardinals, 13.

At Lexington, Va.—Buffalo Federals, 10; Washington & Lee, 0.

At Birmingham, Ala.—Cleveland A. A., 6; Birmingham, 1.

At New Haven, Conn.—Yale Freshmen, 9; New Haven High School, 0.

OUIMET PLAYS AT DEAL.

American Golfer Plays Over English Course in 81 Strokes Against Wind.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 7.—English newspapers are devoting considerable space to Francis Ouimet, the American golfer, who already has won many friends by his unassuming manner, modesty, and sportsmanship. Ouimet made his first appearance on an English golf course at Deal to-day, and there was much speculation as to how he would shape up after his long rest from golf. That he needs ver ylittle practice to get into form was shown by the fact that he went around the course in 81 strokes, which was a remarkable performance, as the wind was blowing fiercely, accompanied by rain, requiring skillful generalship. He started somewhat indifferently, but toward the end was playing beautifully, especially with wooden clubs. Notwithstanding the unfavorable conditions to-day, Ouimet was enthusiastic over the Deal links. He says he has never playedon such velvety turf.

188-FOOT YACHT LAUNCHED.

Caroline, Owned by Edward Ford, Takes Water at City Island.

The largest steel steam yacht that has been built in these waters in ten years was launched yesterday morning at City Island by Robert Jacob, the builder. The sponsor was Miss Eleanor Vinton Jacob, and she christened the yacht Caroline. The yacht is being built from the designs of William Gardner & Co. and under their supervision for Edward Ford of Toledo, Ohio. The Caroline will register about 400 tons, and is 188 feet long over all, with a beam of 24 feet and draft 10 feet 3 inches.

Though Mr. Ford intends using the yacht primarily on the Great Lakes, the designers have produced a yacht of the deep sea type. The hull is built of high tensile steel, with two longitudinal and five athwartship bulkheads. Bilge keels are fitted to prevent rolling.

The owner's and guests' quarters are located aft of the machinery space, and consist of two large double staterooms, four single rooms, central passageway, lobby, three bathrooms, and dressing room. The finish below is in mahogany and white enamel. Each room is equipped with a bureau, wardrobe, sofa, cheval glass, and wash basin, with running hot and cold water.

On deck there are two large houses; the exterior wood used is East India teak, and the interior of African mahogany. The forward house contains a large dining room, seating sixteen persons. Adjoining are a pantry, stewards' room, lobby, and stairs to chartroom on shade deck. The after house contains a large smoking room and social hall.

The machinery consists of two water tube boilers and one triple-expansion engine of 800 horse power, giving a natural draft speed of twelve knots, and fourteen knots per hour when forced draft is used. The coal bunkers are of large capacity, giving the yacht a cruising radius of over 2,500 miles. A 5,000-candle power searchlight is fitted on the bridge, and a wireless outfit will be installed.

When the vacht is complete it will have cost about $175,000.

The Caroline will be delivered the early part of June, and Mr. Ford intends cruising in these waters part of the Summer and then to take the yacht to Toledo, her home port, via the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Among those present at the launching were Judge Richard Arnow, Dr. Fred Lawrence, Lieut. E. J. Hearle, Mr .and Mrs. William Todd Wilcox, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. William Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Nevins, Miss Amy Lurch, Mrs. B. Nicholas, Miss Joan Anderson, George Edwards, A. H. Sibley, Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jacob, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Leventhal, Mr. and Mrs. H. Horton, William Waldron, Mr. and Mrs. Kapp.

SALE OF POLO PONIES.

Westerners Pay $3,925 for Three of Agassiz String.

Two Western polo players, Charles W. Gillett of Chicago and Edmund S. Burke, Jr., of Cleveland, were the purchasers of three of the best polo ponies in the string of R. L. Agassiz, the former international player, which were sold at Van Tassell & Kearney's, on East Thirteenth street, yesterday morning. The three ponies brought a total price of $3,925. The largest price was paid for Red Wing, a bay mare, 8 years old, which Burke purchased, after some spirited bidding, for $1,600. The other two ponies, Miss May and Delcini, were purchased by Gillett for $775 and $1,550, respectively.

The three ponies were purchased by Mr. Agassiz from Charles R. Snowden, the Philadelphia polo player. They were used by Mr. Agassiz in the practice before the international match last year, but were not used in the match, as Mr. Agassiz did not play. Mr. Agassiz has determined to retire wrom polo, and has already sold practically his entire string. He said that Miss May, Red Wing, and Delcini were the best of the lot, and that he did not dispose of them at private sale because he thought he could get a better price at auction. Many of his other ponies were purchased by H. P. Whitney and other members of the American polo squad. They would also have taken these three, it is said, but the prices offered by the Westerners were too high.

Only $250 was paid for Dignity, a bay gelding, belonging to George G. Rohlig, which has won a number of blue ribbons. This horse was formerly the property of Paul A. Sorg, and was one of the leaders when Sorg won the world's record with four horses, trotting one mile in 3 minutes 14½ seconds at the Westchester County Horse Show in 1910. The horse was purchased by Emil Selig.

Brooklyn .Fds Practice Indoors.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb 7.—Brooklyn Federal League players worked indoors this morning in the big steel auditorium at the South Carolina State Fair Grounds. The indoor work-out was caused by a drizzling rain which continued throughout the morning. The sun came out in the afternoon, but too late for the Federals to take advantage of it.

While it was generally understood that the Tip Tops would break camp Friday, it is possible that they will leave Thursday. A game is pending with a college team for Saturday afternoon at Dayton, Ohio, and if it is arranged at least par. of the squad will leave Columbia Thursday afternoon.

Motor Boats Must Display Lights.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7.—Motor boats on all waters within the State, as well as other vessels propelled by machinery, in the future will be required to display lights when navigating between sunset and sunrise under the terms of the Brereton bill signed by Gov. Glynn to-day.

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DAVIS CUP MATCHES MAY BE DOWN EAST

Longwood Cricket Club Is a Strong Bidder for Blue Ribbon Tennis Event.

It is being whispered about in tennis circles that New York is liable to be disappointed in its expectation that the games for the Davis Cup will be played at the grounds of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I. Boston has had envious eyes on the greatest event of the tennis season since it was certain that the games for the international championship would be played on this side of the ocean, and the Longwood Cricket Club was an applicant for the dates before the meeting of the National Lawn Tennis Association in March. The Crescent Club of Brooklyn, the Allegheny Club of Pittsburgh, the Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia, and the West Side Club of this city were also bidders for the event.

The allotment of dates for the New York State championship to the Crescent Athletic Club and of the Intercollegiate to the

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MR. UNDERWOOD'S VICTORY.

Far beyond the boundaries of the State of Alabama there will be sincere rejoicing that OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD has beaten RICHMOND PEARSON HOBSON in the popular Senatorial primary. A majority for HOBSON would indeed have been afflicting. It would have been a humiliation to all men of sense and sound judgment to see the voters of one of the sovereign States of this mighty Union express a preference for such a very unsenatorial person as HOBSON over a man of real weight and substance like Chairman UNDERWOOD.

HOBSON has not exactly been a nonentity in the House, but he has been saved from that rating only because he is such an absurdity. His chief title to notice and ridicule has been his habit of discovering mare's-nests. HOBSON has plunged us into countless wars, he has drenched his native land and other lands in blood more times probably than he is years old, and has got himself laughed at for his pains. Apparently, it is only in Alabama that anybody takes HOBSON seriously. He has canvassed his State diligently and he actually succeeded in convincing an almost incredible number of his fellow-citizens that he ought to be sent to the United States Senate. Any vote for HOBSON beyond a dozen or a score might seem incredible, so unfitted is he for Senatorial service. He is beaten, and that suffices for HOBSON.

Mr. UNDERWOOD goes to the Senate by the good old-fashioned process of promotion for merit. In the House he has represented his State with great ability, and, what is more, with great industry, for the two qualities are not always found in the same man. His conspicuous service won for him the high and very responsible office of Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and to him fell the honor of having the chief part in preparing, presenting, and supporting before the House and before the country the Tariff act that bears his name. They have had experience of the Senatorial primary in the South, but the result of the Alabama primary affords ground for the hope that in other States where for the first time Senators will this year be chosen by the people's vote their choice may be guided by such sound sense and wisdom as the people of Alabama showed on Monday.

THE OSTEOPATHIC BILL.

Senator HERRICK'S bill, No. 1,580 upon which Gov. GLYNN will hold hearing next Monday, would nullify the rule of the Board of Health of this city denying "transit or burial permits except on death certificates signed by a physician on whom has been conferred the degree M. D." The bill would permit an osteopathic practitioner to take entire charge of a case, no matter how serious and complicated, to diagnose and treat it, excluding the services of a regularly licensed physician, and then his statement of the cause of death must be accepted both by the families of patients who die and by the State. An amendment of the public health law of 1907 reads:

> Any person who shall be actively engaged in the practice of osteopathy in the State of New York on the 13th day of May, 1907, and who shall present to the Board of Regents satisfactory evidence that he is a graduate in good standing of a regularly conducted school or college of osteopathy within the United States, which, at the time of his or her graduation, required a course of study of two years or longer * * * with actual attendance of not less than twenty months * * * shall upon application and payment of ten dollars be granted, without examination, a license to practice osteopathy.

Overriding the requirements for the training of physicians in this State, this law by its fiat admitted all osteopaths to practice. Not one of the eight schools of osteopathy is in New York State. How these schools are conducted may be learned in the report on "Medical Education in the United States and Canada," submitted to the Carnegie Foundation by Dr. ABRAHAM FLEXNER. Dr. FLEXNER states that the schools "fairly reek with commercialism"; that at one of the chief schools an applicant will be accepted "if he pass examinations in English, arithmetic, history, and geography," and if he fail to meet these requirements he "may get in anyway"; that the schools fail deplorably in their equipment for teaching pupils to diagnose disease; that "no one of the eight osteopathic schools is in position to give such training as osteopathy itself demands," and that in the fundamental matter of anatomy the cornerstone of a so-called science which "relies wholly on local manipulation," they are "fatally defective." Dr. FLEXNER has just written to Gov. GLYNN a letter of protest against the Herrick bill, and he assures us that up to this time there has been practically no change for the better in the conduct of the osteopathic schools.

Is Gov. GLYNN willing to sign a bill that gives to practitioners so wretchedly trained and equipped the power of life and death over their patients?

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

In tendering congratulations to Mr. ARTHUR WOODS on his accession to the Police Commissionership we are impelled to say a word or two of farewell to the retiring Commissioner, Mr. DOUGLAS I. MCKAY, who in his short term of office has borne himself so well and performed his duties so ably as to win the cordial approval of the community which he has served, as we now know with no hope of a permanent appointment, and no chance whatever of personal gain. Mr. MCKAY assumed the arduous and frequently trying post of Police Commissioner at a critical moment, and he has had no bed of roses. He has met the problems presented to him in a cheerful spirit, and has solved all that could be solved with signal ability. Perhaps, at the age of 31 years, he is somewhat too young for a position beset with so many difficulties, but it must be admitted that his administration has not been marred by any unacceptable evidences of the youthful spirit. That his career has been injured by his service in the Commissionership is not to be assumed. On the contrary, his recent revelation of executive ability of a high order should be of great help to him in the future.

His successor, Mr. WOODS, who stands very near Mayor MITCHEL, has had ample training for the Commissionership and enters upon his task under the happiest auspices. The Mayor, seemingly, has unbounded confidence in his ability, while he has a thorough knowledge of the Mayor's policies in regard to police management. Few Commissioners have ever taken office with just these advantages. His record is unimpeachable, and he has had valuable experience in the Police Department. There is reason to hope, therefore, that the efficiency of the department will be increased under his rule. We are emboldened to hope also that the efforts of the department to check lawlessness and suppress incipient riots will have his support.

THE NEW CANADIAN TARIFF.

Possibly the most natural and yet the most remarkable thing about the new Canadian tariff is that it is in effect as an entirety from the moment of announcement. When we passed our tariff some of it—the income tax clauses, which strictly speaking are not properly part of a tariff at all—was made effective backward half a year before the law was passed. A considerable part is not yet effective, being suspended by the administrative officers. This is the case with the 5 per cent. rebate on goods imported in American bottoms, which the Treasury assumed to suspend, nominally on the ground of unconstitutionality. Doubtless another reason was the obscure wording of the law, and possibly chiefly because the Treasury is more prudent about inviting retaliation than our truculent Congress. The obnoxious inspection of foreign producers' books also is only nominally enforced, lest a worse thing should happen than Congress fancied. There is nothing exceptional about this Canadian tariff in this respect any more than the administrative repeal of considerable portions of our tariffs is unusual with us. Frankly, the Canadian way is better.

The substance of the Canadian tariff is as open to difference of view as all tariffs, but as regards retaliation the Canadian manner as far surpasses ours as the manner of enactment. There are two sorts in this bill. The preference to England is increased upon the iron and steel schedules, and the "general" rate is increased. How can the United States object to the preference to the Motherland? Or how can the United States object to an increase affecting all nations in the same class? All that is left to the United States is to smile at the futile enactment, which will not alter the course of trade at all, if experience is any guide to an opinion. The second sort of discrimination is also general in its terms, being a taking of power to discriminate against discriminating nations. This is not Canada's best method of discriminating on acount of Panama tolls. The treaties governing the rates on the Canadian and the Panama tolls are identical. If it comes to discriminating upon canals the Canadians can hand us the hot end of the poker better than through their tariff. However, the provision is an indication of the Canadian frame of mind which it behoves us to notice.

The Dominion allows the rebellious Western provinces a reduction of 5 per cent. on their importations of agricultural machinery, but declines to allow Canadian consumers to buy their food to as good advantage in the United States as our Congress allows us to supply our wants in Canada. The change regarding farmers' tools is of slight importance. We can make such ironwork either side of the border, and we sell it both sides. The reduction will not alter the course of trade nearly as much as the refusal of free food is likely to alter the course of Canadian politics. Every time a Canadian takes a bite of his daily bread he will be reminded that it costs him more than it ought because of the edict of his Government. The fact that he gnaws a railway schedule as well as a tariff schedule will be bitter seasoning. An excessive proportion of freight cost on food is part of the price the present Government pays for the patriotic preservation of an east and west trade against the inroads of a north and south trade. But while the Canadian appetite is fed on dear food the Canadian farmer, for whose benefit "protection" is maintained, is not able to sell his grain on as good terms as he could on the terms of reciprocity which the United States has ratified, and which his own Government keeps out of his reach.

There is nothing in this about which the United States cannot be philosophical or even amused. No tariff can be enacted which can be endured and which will alter the course of trade between such near and good neighbors as the Canadians and ourselves. They are hardly nearer to England in sentiment than ourselves, our respective tariff systems being the test, and in trade they are an ocean nearer. The idea that profitable relations with the United States—"truck and trade with the Yankees"—is treason to the empire is preposterous so long as the Canadians reject free trade with the Motherland. There can be no British Empire in either a political or a commercial sense until it has solved the problem of free trade in the same manner as we have solved it within our own little ring-fence. Protection as a test of patriotism is all against Canada's practice, and reduces "loyalty" to barren ideality.

WALL STREET'S BLUES.

When Wall Street is in the hypochondriac mood nothing can happen to suit. The farmers along Broad Street have been saying that nothing but the crops could save the situation. Whereupon the Government reports prospects surpassing all private expectations, and Wall Street grumbles because the price of wheat softens. Since when has it not been a bull argument that stocks should rise as breadstuffs fell? No doubt, but this year it is different. A hundred million bushels more than last year is like praying for rain and getting a flood without an ark. How in the world is all that grain going to get to market in the anaemic condition of our railways? How can the Interstate Commerce Commission give the 5 per cent. advance when there is all that new and good business in sight?

It is useless to reason with these delusions of pessimism. Those who are wont to find their cheer in the hope that the worst is yet to come may be left to find their profits there. Prices have been making a line lately, and all the scientific speculators have been guessing whether it was a line of accumulation or distribution. Frankly we do not know, but we should think that 100,000,000 more bushels of wheat might contribute a factor to the solution of the cost of living for both railways and bread eaters. The farmers will likely enough spend that wheat before it is harvested. With that business in sight the railways will see promise of good business. The crop report is fair notice to prepare to get busy and be happy.

MAGISTRATES AND THE POLICE.

The public must note with some impatience a certain tendency of Magistrates to discredit the police and accept the statements of their prisoners in the I. W. W. cases. We need not necessarily infer, of course, that the police in this matter are always right and the Magistrates always wrong. But, obviously, a careful examination of all the facts in the case of the Anarchist O'CARROLL, who was arrested for making a disturbance threatening to the peace of the community last Saturday, and was discharged from custody by Magistrate FRESCHI, after some remarks derogatory to the officers who made charges, should be ordered by the Mayor. The encouragement given to the riotous element by the refusal of Magistrates to hold prisoners whom the police find defying the law and inciting mobs to violence need scarcely be pointed out. The I. W. W. has declared its intention to hold another public meeting without a permit and to form a parade in spite of the police next Saturday. We hope that the police will be on hand, as they were last Saturday, to prevent any such meeting, unless a formal permit to hold it can be shown, and to stop any attempt to block the thoroughfares without authority. The sentiment of the law-abiding part of this community is all with the police so far as the suppression of the riotous element is concerned.

The charges against O'CARROLL were disorderly conduct, inciting to violence and parading without a permit. The police offered testimony to sustain the charges. The defense denied them all, but the denial was not convincing. If the Magistrate's view of the incident is justified the officers who made the arrest should be severely punished. No person was badly hurt in the charge of the police on the mob last Saturday, and all who have had experience with mobs and can remember such riots as that supposedly caused by the military draft in this city in 1863, or the Chicago Anarchist uprising, know that it is only by expeditious and well-directed police action that such terrible outbreaks can be prevented.

It is nonsense to say that the police made too free use of their heavy clubs. One good blow from one of those clubs would stretch out a strong man. None of the malcontents was disabled. A few of the most ungovernable had scalp wounds. Magistrate FRESCHI'S assertion that prisoners were clubbed in the patrol wagon should be investigated. There is no public disposition to treat lightly any charge of brutality against the police. But if they are impelled by the attitude of the Magistrates to desist from their efforts to prevent riotous meetings and check illegal parading there will be danger of an outbreak in our streets one of these nights that will make the memory of the bloodshed of 1863 seem a trifling thing. Our police are competent to prevent such an occurrence, and they have the will to do it. In cautioning them not to make undiscriminating use of their authority Mayor MITCHEL does well. Discrimination is essential.

THE SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS.

At the hearing before the Mayor today on Senator CARSWELL'S bill, No. 29, which commands the Mayor to appoint a committee of fifteen persons to recommend to the Board of Education the textbooks that shall be adopted in the elementary schools, and provides that committees of high school teachers shall recommend textbooks for high schools, the chief opponent of the bill will be President CHURCHILL himself. With him stands Dr. MAXWELL, the City Superintendent. The Mayor appoints the members of the board of which Mr. CHURCHILL is the head. That board now trusts the School Superintendents to recommend textbooks, reserving to itself the option to reject any book offered. The system has worked well. No scandals have arisen, as in other cities using other methods. Here an open list is kept, and school Principals are free to make the widest possible choice of books for their pupils. In his letter of protest President CHURCHILL says:

> It would be as inconsistent and incongruous for the Mayor to appoint a committee to select textbooks for adoption by the Board of Education as it would be for the Mayor to appoint a separate committee to select medicines for use in the city hospitals.

There is now no single textbook list, no monopoly or advantage in the sale of textbooks. Stagnation in teaching and in study would follow a monopoly. There can be no possible advantage of taking from the accredited heads of the school system the natural and inherent function of choice of their tools.

Gov. GLYNN'S refusal to grant a reprieve to the four condemned murderers of ROSENTHAL will have the approval of all good citizens. The highest court in the State had reviewed the case and found no ground for reversal of the verdict. Nevertheless, the Governor's action indicates firmness and courage, as great pressure had been brought to bear upon him. The ends of justice are too frequently defeated, and this just and well-considered action of the Governor will serve to increase the confidence of the people in his fitness for the high office he holds. In this particular hour the ability to resist clamor is too rare a gift to escape recognition.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Compulsion Open to Criticism.

Nothing could better illustrate the occasional ineptitude and clumsiness of "the law" than the fact that it has just compelled an unwilling Judge to send to jail, and an unwilling Sheriff to lock up, a woman with a very little baby. And they had to do it, not for any crime committed, but for a purely technical offense, the result in part of ignorance and in part of what may—not "must," nowadays—be called domestic conditions.

It is not true, of course, that the unfortunate Mrs. GALLO has been imprisoned for debt; what she did was seemingly to ignore, and actually to disobey, a court order to turn over to a creditor a savings bank book in her possession. The failure had what any Judge in his private capacity, or as a man, would have considered a sufficient excuse, but the wheels of the law rolled steadily on, since there was nothing in the statutes about granting a special privilege to Mrs. GALLO because she was very much needed at home. So we have the pathetic and unpleasant spectacle which she presents as a prisoner, and a great, but somewhat belated, skurrying around by compassionate officials of high and low degree in search after a colorable pretext for restoring her to freedom.

Naturally Mrs. GALLO'S brief incarceration has been made as comfortable as possible, and of "horrors" it has had none, but it remains true that she should not have been shut up at all. We know only too well what very different uses can be made of legal technicalities by offenders of a sort unlike this woman—how they keep out of jail for months or years through appeals and other devices which were practically beyond her reach.

It is this knowledge, and the effect it has on a certain part of public sentiment, that give seriousness to episodes like that of which Mrs. GALLO has been the mournful heroine. The law shares fallibility with its makers, and to expect that it should never inflict hardships would be unreasonable, but it would be well to make them as infrequent as possible. And there was irritatingly little relation between getting hold of Mrs. GALLO'S bank book and the punishment she suffered.

Examiners Who Met Their Match.

One would have to be a fierce hater of the rich, merely as such, and quite regardless of their conduct and character, not to feel something of sympathy with young Mr. ROCKEFELLER for the way in which his examination by the House Committee on Mines was conducted.

This particular exponent of great wealth has always given convincing proof that he realized his responsibilities as well as, or more than, his privileges, and about the sincerity of his interest in social problems, as about the intelligence of his efforts to solve some of them, there is not, so far as we know, any intelligent doubt. Yet the Congressional investigators of the Colorado strike badgered and scolded him in a way that would have been most trying to the temper of a man less self-controlled and philosophical than Mr. Rockefeller. They exerted, too, much persistence, if no great amount of ingenuity, in an effort to fix on him a responsibility which as a matter of fact he frankly confessed and assumed.

He said with accuracy that this responsibility—for the treatment of Colorado miners—he had extended to, rather than put off on, a carefully selected and fully trusted representative, concerning whose actions he had kept himself as fully informed as circumstances required or even permitted. It is not obvious or even probable that he could or should have done anything more or different, and yet an effort was made to show him up as a highly inconsistent "uplifter."

The attempt was completely, one is tempted to say ludicrously, unsuccessful. As a witness Mr. Rockefeller became neither flustered nor excited, and such indignation as he may have felt he managed to repress. He did not even make any references to the manufacture of political capital for use in coming elections, though there would have been not a little excuse for him to do so.

DRY GOODS PRICES.

Retail Profits Said to be Much More Than 4 Per Cent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention was directed to-day to an article in THE TIMES on the "Real Cost of Selling Goods." I note the figures given on the cost of selling a pair of gloves, on which the manufacturer's price is $1, showing that it costs the retailer 44 per cent. on the cost of merchandise before profit begins, and that by the sale of such a pair of gloves to the consumer at $1.50 a profit of 6 cents is made on the transaction, which equals only 4 per cent. Does Mr. Expert assume that's the way a retailer sells goods?

I am of the opinion that such figures could not be verified in any going retail establishment in the United States, and, furthermore, there is nothing to verify an assertion that the retailer would sell those gloves at $1.50. He is more certain to charge $2 or $2.50 for them, with goodness only knows how many turn-overs per season in the way he now buys with hand-to-mouth purchasing policy.

I have seen shining examples of merchandise costing converters 5 cents a yard, (at the mills,) and after conversion at a cost of approximately 2 cents a yard they are sold by the producer in a finished condition at from 7½ cents to 8½ cents, and then distributed by the jobber at from 9½ cents to 10½ cents. The natural conclusion would be that the retailer would in turn distribute at either 12½ cents or 15 cents. I have noticed, however, that large distributions of such fabrics this season have reached the consumer at not less than 19 cents, and in many cases 25 cents a yard. Many concerns getting such prices are first-hand purchasers, saving jobbers' cost of distribution and profit.

Can Mr. Dry Goods Efficiency Expert, (who is evidently a retail dry goods efficiency expert,) satisfactorily account for the excessive charge and explain it successfully? I think not.

AN OBSERVER.
New York, April 7, 1914.

HIGH SCHOOL SPELLINGS.

Melvil Dewey Points to Need of Phonetic Reform.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You cald attention last week Wednesday to the Albany despatch that the Regents found "Isosceles" speld 56 different ways by high school students. Few readers realize how many other ways they might adopt from the analogy of other English words.

Phyfe's "How I Pronounce," publisht by Putnam, p. 142-162, gives a table of the different spellings for each sound: I 13, a 15, o 5, short u 18, i 15, e 16. Ther ar 3 a sounds (4 characters for this sound) in the word. Any one familiar with permutation has only to multiply these together to lern that the boys and girls might hav speld this word in 947,700,000 ways and found authority in the dictionary for each of them by showing that the sound was speld in that way in some other word.

If intelligent people wud look up the facts they wud be more appreciativ of the work of spelling reform. They are as all who believe their own eyes, like the countryman who stared in open-mouthd wonder at the giraffe's flagpole-like neck and then mutterd, "Ther aint no such animal." Some will persist in their blindness.

After getting the lists of sounds speld in all these ways and multiplying them together they will insist that the adding machine has slipt a cog: it can't possibly be as bad as it is proved.

MELVIL DEWEY.
Essex Co., N. Y., April 6, 1914.

Americans Not Original?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is there so little originality in many Americans? I attended a dance recently where I happened to compliment a girl on her graceful dancing. She smiled sweetly, evidently at her own wit, and said: "You are looking for a quarter!" I also smiled. But it was an ironical smile at this silly, hackneyed witticism of a girl who enjoyed a reputation of being clever.

On another occasion, at a dinner party, my knife fell accidentally to the floor. As I was searching under the table I heard the people exclaim in a chorus: "You dropped something." I told the guests that they were all very clever and original, but that I had heard that remark at least a million times before.

Now, let my American friends try and be just a little more original in their sayings. That would make their companionship more interesting and far more enjoyable.

IASCHA FOURMAN.
New York, April 6, 1914.

Loud Conversation Annoying.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Among the "public nuisances" should be classed the man or woman, mostly woman, I am sorry to say, who stands in a crowded railroad train or in an office and discusses in a voice so loud and rasping as to annoy all within ten feet of her. Such a person annoyed at least twenty people one morning a few days ago. Her companion was a man who talked very low, but she talked very loud, and to the annoyance of these twenty persons, who in despair had to lay their papers down and give up trying to read. All the glares directed toward her only seemed to make her talk the louder. We heard the name and history of every man and woman employed with her, which would have been most embarrassing, I should think, to them could they have heard some of the remarks.

New York, April 6, 1914. M. E. M.

DRAMA LEAGUE'S WORK.

Seven Committees Active in Encouraging Interest in Plays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Public interest in the work of the Drama League is so largely centred upon the part which the Playgoing Committee takes in building up an audience for the plays they consider worthy that the less spectacular though equally important educational work is apt to pass unnoticed. At the annual meeting last week there were reports from no less than seven educational committees, all actively in the field to promote the interests of drama in some form, and some of which promise interesting and effective service. The High School Committee, under the Chairmanship of Frederick Law of the Stuyvesant High School, has made a canvass of the theatregoing of 700 high school boys and finds that the legitimate theatre is, to all intents and purposes, a negligible factor in their lives.

The Library Committee is busy in many directions and has had the pleasant co-operation of Edwin Anderson of the Public Library in planning for discussion centres in the branch libraries where bulletined plays may be discussed. This same committee is working to build up the department of dramatic literature in the libraries of New York and its suburbs and to encourage the use of the Drama League series of modern dramas, which is being published by Doubleday, Page & Co., as an experiment in popular-priced plays, such as can be found in almost all the countries of Europe.

The Committee on Clubs, with the assistance of the National Educational Committee, plans courses of drama study of various kinds, and issues lists of books about the theatre, as well as lists of plays for reading and amateur acting. There are almost fifty clubs, including the MacDowell, University, and Cosmopolitan, and many other important city clubs, as well as most of the suburban woman's clubs, that are affiliated members of the league, post the bulletins and carry the educational literature on their shelves.

One of the interesting things which the Educational Committee has under way, through their Junior Department, is the publication of a pamphlet listing and defining the activities of all New York societies that are doing dramatic educational work for young people. This list is being eagerly awaited by those who have tried for years to disentangle the aims and purposes of the Educational Dramatic League, the Children's Educational Theatre, the Educational Players, &c.

Besides these committees there is one on school festivals and lecture bureau that has prepared for the use of members of the league a list of lecturers and dramatic readers with their special topics and their prices, and which is now making up a list of play directors for amateur theatricals.

EDITH R. ISAACS.
New York, April 6, 1914.

VERNAL COURTSHIP.

Its Sights Stir the Bachelor to Protest His Admiration.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am greatly embarrassed at the effect of my statement on the dangers of Spring, which you headed "Unguarded Bachelors." You have already printed the letter of Mr. Orton of Brooklyn, (when before has romance been known there?) who refers pityingly to my jaundiced state of mind. I have received several notes—from ladies, mind you—berating me up and down for what seemed to them my animadversions anent their kind. Only this morning a charming woman of my acquaintance, with whom any sane man would risk even the insidious breath of Spring, telephoned me before I was up and gently chided me.

Now these good people do not know that of all things I hold cynicism the emptiest. They do not know that you in your editorial exigency were forced to omit that portion of my letter in which I told with keen pleasure of seeing in a public park an engaging young couple in whose veins the fever of springtime and of love was palpably surging precisely as it ought to surge; that I saluted with a certain cordiality (if not with personal hope) the spirit, the joys, the implications of Spring, and bade youth seize its moment and wrest from it all the happiness that the thieving years would steal. They do not know that I said these things, but you do, and I ask you to set me right. Lord Rosebery once wrote: "Napoleon on his rock at St. Helena chattered like a magpie; he wanted to explain." Please extricate me from a similar pass.

G. C.
Sleepy Hollow Farm, April 7, 1914.

Irish Battle of Clontarf.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On April 23—coincident with the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Shakespeare's birth—will occur the nine hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Clontarf, in which the Irish soldiers of Brian Boru defeated the Danes, who had enslaved both France and England. The battle was one of the greatest events in Ireland's long history, for it signalized the downfall of the Scandinavian Empire of the West, which concentrated its full might on the Irish shore, as well as the triumph of Christianity over Paganism.

To Ireland itself the circumstances surrounding the event were fateful. For 500 years the high throne of Ireland had been filled by the direct descendants in the higher branch of Niall of the Nine Hostages, later known as the O'Neills, Kings of Ulster, and the O'Donels, Princes of Tyrconnel. Brian, who belonged to the family of the O'Briens, Kings of Thomond, wrested the high throne from the descendants of Niall, and as one of Ireland's very greatest Kings bade fair to establish an even more powerful and long-lived dynasty. He was slain, however, in his tent at the very moment of victory, his sons and heirs dying with him. It was in the struggle between the Irish Princes that followed, each claiming the high throne of Ireland, that Dermot, son of Murrough, King of Leinster, brought over, in 1172, the Norman mercenaries, who formed the entering wedge of Anglo-Norman power in Ireland.

BENEDICT FITZPATRICK.
New York, April 6, 1914.

Got Along Without Lying.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to "Perplexed," I can say that I was a teacher for some seven years and a life insurance agent for about twenty-five years, and I never found it necessary to lie or to deceive any one to his injury. Sometimes I did not tell all the truth, but I always stopped at that. I did not get rich. I made a comfortable living, and retained my self-respect. Lying is unnecessary.

C. BIRDSALL.
Newark, N. J., April 6, 1914.

IN MEMORIAM.

Joseph Guarnieri, died April 5, 1914.

No man may know the hour his work is done,
The day he looks his last upon the sun,
The time his long, long journey is begun.

No man may do a better thing than this—
Shrink from no peril, ne'er evade Death's kiss,
When duty calls; to find no task amiss.

And this man, cool, undaunted, undismayed,
With scars still fresh by ruffian bullets made,
Has heard on earth his last call to parade.

Indomitably brave, according to his light,
Surely in Heaven to-day that flame shines bright,
As on the Roll of Honored Dead his name we write.

E. H. WOLFF.

LIFE IN CITY'S GARDEN.

Birds and Small Animals Respond to the Season's Impulses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the crocuses and the pussy willows and the hundreds of swelling buds strongly suggest that the season of flowers is approaching, it is the animal life of the New York Botanical Garden that impresses one most forcibly just at this time. Song sparrows and robins are singing everywhere. A large flock of starlings that spent the Winter with us may frequently be heard singing in choir, while the harrying hawk sits lonely and anxious watching for stragglers, afraid to attack the whole flock. The red-wing blackbirds are back in the meadows flashing their brilliant colors. The wild mallard ducks are noisy on river and lakes, except when shyly spying out a good and convenient nesting place. Kingfishers, gulls, herons, cranes, owls, and the great army of small birds come and go, but always seem to find attractive haunts among the quiet woods and meadows of the garden. Only our one mocking bird is lonely, like Adam in Eden, for he is a bachelor. He spends the severe Winters in the hawthorn trees and in Spring sits disconsolate among the merrymakers, apparently utterly ignorant of what is happening among the magnolias further south.

Among our most helpful birds are the woodpeckers, which have been unusually abundant this Spring in the hemlock grove feeding upon the bark-beetle on the hemlocks. The hickory bark is unfortunately too tough for them. Last year the crows and starlings were very valuable in destroying white grubs in the lawn, and there may be more of this work during the present season. English sparrows are a continual and unmitigated nuisance. I have thought of training half a dozen small falcons to keep them in check, since the constable crows are powerless where they are concerned.

Gray squirrels are abundant and most "necessary," although improvident and often destructive to the twigs of trees and the eggs and young of birds. Since the chestnuts are gone, they often cut holes in the sugar maple trees and suck the sap. We have two black squirrels, which are color forms of the ordinary gray squirrel. Chipmunks abound, and set a good example for thrift and preparedness against Winter conditions by hoarding a plentiful supply of acorns in their comfortable quarters underground.

Rabbits are scarce, and the few we have usually rear their young in the immediate vicinity of buildings, where proper police protection is afforded against cats and owls. Cats are abundant, some of them living wild among the rocks in the hemlock forest and preying on the birds and squirrels, but they are necessary to keep the field mice in check. When the snowdrifts melted recently, a group of forsythias, or golden-bells, was found to be badly damaged by field mice that had built their nests under a large drift and lived on the bark of these shrubs. Rabbits are usually expected to do this kind of work, if sufficiently abundant.

But I must not forget our family of coons, which lives in style on young ducks and other luxuries. Last Summer, when a specially fine kind of corn grown for breeding experiments was beginning to ripen, Father Coon brought his entire family into the inclosure night after night and destroyed much valuable breeding data before the cause of the ravages could be discovered. Muskrats also catch the ducklings occasionally, and are exceedingly destructive to the water lilies. We have been compelled to trap them regularly, both Summer and Winter.

Two nests of wild bees in hollow trees on the grounds are sources of great interest and are valuable pollen-carriers in our flower beds, where seeds are saved for planting here and for exchange with other botanical gardens.

W. A. MURRILL,
Assistant Director New York Botanical Garden.
New York, April 7, 1914.

BONAPARTE ORNAMENTS

Bring Top Price at Countess von Zeuner Sale—Rachel's Jewels, $70.

Ornaments of Pauline Bonaparte, set with amethysts, aquamarines, and topazes, showing some of the defects of age, brought the highest price of the Countess von Zeuner sale at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to H. E. Muir for $75. There were many interesting pieces in the collection. A necklace, two bracelets, and a comb, said to have belonged to Rachel, the actress, went to F. Baumeister for $70, and also a Renaissance gold enameled pendant with elaborate chain and several rose diamonds. Three pairs of Medici earrings set with emeralds and crystals went to Baumeister for $50.

A Rajah belt buckle of the seventeenth century, encrusted with stones and crystals, went to W. Harding for $50. Pencil and charcoal drawings from the Marquis de Grollier collection, Paris, were sold in the evening. A woodland study by Corot went to Miss Mary Martin for $30; George W. Fearns paid $26 for a "Park Landscape Study," by Rousseau, for $26, and a "Woodland Study," by the same artist, for $23. A small oil, "Grand Canal, Venice," attributed to Guardi, went to J. W. Lane for $25; W. H. Beck gave $35 for the figures of "Two Women in the Woods," with attractive coloring, by Diaz; a "Study of Trees," attributed to Corot, went to H. E. Muir for $25, and F. Maynard paid $35 for a pastel "Portrait of David Garrick," by an unknown artist.

The returns for the sale to date are $8,222. Antique Spanish and Italian vestments, church banners, and textiles will be sold this afternoon and the remainder of the pictures this evening.

NEW LIBRARY AT COLUMBIA.

Branch of the Public System to be Opened Next Week.

A branch of the New York Public Library system is to be opened at Columbia University next week. It is to be housed in the Columbia library building and is intended primarily for use of the faculty and students. It is to be open every morning of the week and three afternoons.

Three thousand books, with an experienced librarian in charge, will form the first collection, which will be changed or increased as occasion demands. Regular deliveries by automobile twice a week will enable this branch to borrow books from all the other branches of the circulation department. Through this so-called interbranch loan system 80,000 titles are available.

WILSONS TO HOT SPRINGS.

President and Family Go There Tomorrow for Easter.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—President Wilson and his family will spend Easter at Hot Springs, Va. The President will leave here on Thursday night and return to Washington the following Monday morning.

The chief purpose of the trip is to benefit the health of Mrs. Wilson, who is slowly recuperating from the effects of a fall. She slipped on a White House rug some time ago and was externally injured. Yesterday she was able to go out of doors for the first time since her accident.

DR. DAVIS DISCUSSES ENGAGING A HUSBAND

Other Officials Represented by Wives at League for Political Education Luncheon.

TWO VIEWS OF MATRIMONY

Mrs. R. E. Ely and Miss M. M. Bartelme Present Them—Blanche Bates Also a Speaker.

Mrs. Martin H. Glynn, Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman were guests of honor at the sixth annual luncheon and the twentieth anniversary of the League for Political Education at the Hotel Astor yesterday, Elgin R. L. Gould, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the league, presiding.

Katharine Bement Davis, Commissioner of Correction, who was one of the speakers, told the league, apropos of public men having their wives represent them, that she thought it would be no more than fair for her to get a husband for the same purpose, one to hold at least for the four years for which she is appointed to office.

"For a number of years," said Dr. Davis, "it seemed to me while I was making out my vacation plans and schedules that it would be a very nice thing to have a husband for the holidays. Since I have been Commissioner of Correction I have thought it might be a desirable thing to have a husband all the time. I notice so frequently that the city officials have their wives represent them. Gov. Glynn and Mayor Mitchel are at just this minute probably working faithfully at their desks and I am here. I am thinking of engaging a husband for the four years that I am in office."

Mrs. R. E. Ely talked of "Woman's Sphere," and asked what it would be if the care of the house and of the children was to be taken from her.

"They are taking so many things from us," said Mrs. Ely, "that I wonder if they are going to be willing to have us take care of our own husbands, or do they want some other woman to come in and do that? They say our husbands will love us just as well if we don't cook for them, but there is more love between those who have done material as well as other things for each other."

It was an afternoon for talking on sentimental topics, and Mrs. Mary M. Bartelme, who was from Chicago, also had something to say on matrimony. She said first that her heart was constantly flying back to Chicago.

"The women there are voting for Aldermen to-day for the first time, you know," she said. "I do not live in Chicago, and so I am not entitled to vote or I would not be here, where I am very glad to be as it is."

"I was really angry when I was at law school," continued Miss Bartelme, "when one of my fellow-students among the men asked another why I had not married and was told that I did not care for men. 'I do like men very much indeed—generally,' I said. 'That is just the trouble, Miss Bartelme,' they answered. 'You must learn to concentrate.'"

"I am passionately opposed to the opening of public scres in the theatre," said Blanche Bates (Mrs. George Creel,) when her turn came to speak. "The part of the actors is to fill people's leisure hours. Heaven knows we are not necessary. There are great questions that must be understood, but the theatre is not the place for them. It is the place for beauty and art and the development of fine ideas. It is the place of you women to mold your children so that they will have a right dramatic taste. I could stand outside the theatres where these pernicious plays are going on and call the people names as they go in. It is your fault, as a part of the great public, that there are such plays, and I take great pleasure in telling you this."

Louis Kaufman Anspacher and Mrs. Anspacher (Kathryn Kidder;) Henry M. Leipziger, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders, and Henry Woodhause, the aviator, were other speakers.

Mr. Woodhause told of the little cost of opening an aerial highway as compared to the time and cost ($300,000,000) of opening the Panama Canal. He told of the plan to cross the Atlantic in eighteen hours and of the 'round the world race from San Francisco and back.

Fancy ice cream boxes at the luncheon were miniatures of the proposed new building for which the League of Political Education is selling stock.

SIGNS THREE CANAL BILLS.

Machinery and Repair Measures Approved by Gov. Glynn.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—Three measures affecting the State's canals, introduced by Assemblyman Conkling with the approval of the Superintendent of Public Works, received the Governor's approval to-day. They provide $150,000 for the repair of exist

MISS HAMERSLEY TO WED S. N. HINCKLEY

Sister of L. Gordon Hamersley, Victor in Legal Battle for Late L. C. Hamersley's Millions.

BRIDE-TO-BE HORSEWOMAN

Active in Charities—Mr. Hinckley, Broker, Union Club Member, and Cousin of Mrs. R. C. Vanderbilt.

L. Gordon Hamersley of 1,030 Fifth Avenue, announces the engagement of his sister, Miss Catherine L. Hamersley, to Samuel Neilson Hinckley of New York and Cedarhurst, L. I.

This formal announcement of the engagement of the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley of New York is one of unusual interest to society. Few young women in society are more widely known than Miss Hamersley, whose family has been among the most prominent residents of New York, and her coming marriage, for which no date has been set as yet, will be of widespread social importance.

There has always been a degree of pleasant romance surrounding the youth of Miss Hamersley and her brother, whose parents died when they were young. Although left a large fortune, they have been reared in the most democratic manner in the imposing brownstone house at Fifth Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street. Several years ago a legal battle was waged by various claimants to the Hamersley estate, but last June the Court of Appeals handed down a decision which gave young Mr. Hamersley the possession of the entire estate of his father's cousin, the late Louis C. Hamersley, valued at approximately $6,000,000. Mr. Hamersley is a sophomore at Harvard University.

Miss Hamersley made her bow to society four years ago. She has traveled extensively, is a talented musician, and has devoted much of her time since her formal début to her pet philanthropies. She and her brother have frequently provided a Christmas feast at the Newsboys' Lodging House, which is managed by the Children's Aid Society, sometimes joining in the festivities. She has taken part in many of the amateur entertainments given by the younger set for society, and is fond of outdoor sports, being an expert horsewoman. She spent the late Winter at Bermuda with her chaperon, having returned only a few days ago from that place. Mr. Hinckley was a visitor in Bermuda at the same time, and the announcement of their engagement has followed closely on their return to New York.

Mr. Hinckley is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker Hinckley of Cedarhurst, L. I. His mother was Miss Rosalie Neilson before her marriage, a sister of the late Frederic Neilson of this city. He has a brother, Julian Hinckley, and his sisters are Mrs. Cornelius W. Wickersham and Mrs. Thomas Resolved Williams. He is a cousin of Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt. He is a direct descendant of Thomas Hinckley, who was Governor of the Massachusetts Colonies about 1680. Mr. Hinckley was graduated from Harvard, class of '05, and belongs to the Union, Rockaway Hunt, and Harvard Clubs, and is engaged in the brokerage business with the firm of Burrill & Stitt in Broad Street.

Miss Hamersley's uncles are George E. Chisolm of Morristown, N. J., and B. Ogden Chisolm of New York. Mrs. Courtlandt de Peyster Field is her aunt. Mrs. Charles W. Stickney, another aunt, died several years ago. Her brother recently purchased a large estate at Barrytown, in Dutchess County, N. Y., where she expects to spend the early part of the Summer, going to Bar Harbor and Southampton later in the season.

For thirty years the hope of sharing in the Hamersley millions animated the relatives of Louis C. Hamersley in their attempt to break his will. More than eighty persons were enrolled at one time or another as plaintiffs, and at one time there were twenty-five lawyers representing contestants. In May, 1913, after the lower courts had upheld the will and the contentions of the attorneys in behalf of young Louis Gordon Hamersley, who was born years after the will was made, the case went to the final tribunal.

In June of the same year the Court of Appeals handed down a decision sustaining the validity of the trust of the will of Louis C. Hamersley, who died in 1883. It refused to approve the contention of the executors of the will of Lily Warren Beresford, formerly Duchess of Marlborough, that the trust was void as violating the law against perpetuities in confining the succession to the male issue. The Duchess, who was first the wife of Louis C. Hamersley, afterward was married to the Duke of Marlborough, and then to Lord William Beresford, by whom she had a son, William de la Poer Beresford.

Under the terms of Mr. Hamersley's will his widow got a life interest in her husband's estate, valued then at $7,000,000. Although the will was probated in 1886, the legal questions involved were deferred for settlement until the termination of the life estate. Upon the death of the Duchess of Marlborough the remainder of the estate was turned over to young Mr. Hamersley. Immediately after her death the relatives of Louis C. Hamersley began to contest the will.

As far back as 1883 the will originally was attacked by the relatives of Louis C. Hamersley's mother, who as Sarah Mason had been married to him from his mother's close management of the property. The decision of the highest court lost for young Beresford his title to any share of the estate, and more than 100 relatives of the late Louis C. Hamersley lost their shares.

Miss Muir to Wed G. S. Dresser.

Mr. and Mrs. John Muir of West Eighty-sixth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jessie Muir, to Gardiner S. Dresser, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Dresser of Brooklyn. The wedding will take place this Spring, but the date has not yet been decided upon. Mr. Dresser is a partner of Mr. Muir, the firm being members of the New York Stock Exchange.

The Cromwell

is our latest pattern. Note its sturdy simplicity. It will appeal to people of refined and artistic taste.

1847 ROGERS BROS.

"Silver Plate that Wears"

Famous for over 65 years for its durability and beauty. Absolutely guaranteed.

Sold by Leading Dealers

TO WED KIN OF NAPOLEON.

Mrs. Blanche P. Strebeigh, Divorcee, Engaged to Jerome N. Bonaparte.

The formal announcement is expected in a few days of the engagement of Mrs. Blanche Pierce Strebeigh of this city and Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Strebeigh obtained a divorce from her husband, Harold A. Strebeigh, several months ago. This was not known until within a day or so to the friends of the divorced couple. Mrs. Strebeigh was Miss Pierce when, only a few years ago, she married Mr. Strebeigh.

Mr. Bonaparte is a nephew of Charles J. Bonaparte, at one time Secretary of the Navy and later Attorney General under President Roosevelt. He is a great-nephew of Napoleon I., being a great-grandson of the Emperor's brother, Jerome Bonaparte, who married Miss Patterson. His mother, Mme. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, died in 1911. Her first husband was Newbold Edgar, and Newbold Le Roy Edgar of New York is Mr. Bonaparte's half brother. The Countess von Moltke-Huitfeldt, who was Miss Louisette B. Bonaparte, is his sister. Mme. Bonaparte also left two other children, Commander Webster A. Edgar, U. S. N., and Sister Mary de Sales Edgar of the Convent of the Visitation, Baltimore, are also half brother and sister to Mr. Bonaparte.

Mr. Bonaparte was at one time reported to be engaged to Miss Matilde Townsend, now Mrs Peter Goelet Gerry, and later to Miss Glover, daughter of President Glover of the Riggs National Bank, Washington.

MRS. MARY K. WOOD WEDS.

Daughter of ex-Lieut. Gov. Knight Bride of A. B. Mason.

The marriage of Mrs. Mary Knight Wood, widow of Charles Greenleaf Wood of Boston, and Alfred Bishop Mason of New York, took place at noon yesterday in the Chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, the rector, the Rev. Karl Reiland, officiating.

Mrs. Mason is a musician and composer, and a member of the Women's Cosmopolitan Club and the Equal Franchise Society. She is a daughter of Horatio G. Knight, at one time Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts.

Mr. Mason is a lawyer, a writer on political economy, and a railroad builder. His first wife was Miss Mary E. Murdoch. He is a member of the University, Tuxedo, and Yale Clubs, having been graduated from Yale in 1871. His father, R. B. Mason, was at one time Mayor of Chicago.

On their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Mason will make their home at 150 West Fifty-ninth Street and in the Summer at Onteora, in the Catskills.

Leipzig-Werner Wedding To-night.

The wedding of Miss Theresa Werner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Werner of Danbury, Conn., and William Butler Leipzig, son of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Leipzig of this city, will take place this evening at the Hotel Savoy. After a wedding trip in the West, Mr. Leipzig and his bride will reside in this city.

HALLE—BERNHEIMER.

The wedding of Miss Helen Bernheimer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Bernheimer, to Stanley J. Halle of this city took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton. The ceremony was followed by a large reception.

Spring Dances at Hotel Majestic.

A series of subscription Spring dances under the direction of Miss Florence James will be held in the Rose du Barry ballroom and conservatory at the Hotel Majestic, Seventy-second Street and Central Park West, on Thursday afternoons, April 16, 23, 30, and May 7. The patronesses include Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Henry S. Fleming, Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott, Mrs. John E. Berwind, Mrs. Oscar Stillman and Miss Harriman. Among the subscribers are Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley Tappin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Campbell, Charles C. James, William Rodewald, Gordon D. Hamilton, and Philip Britt.

Woman Suffrage Amendment Again

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The woman suffrage amendment recently defeated in the Senate was again reported to that body to-day by the Suffrage Committee, and was placed on the calendar. Senator Hoke Smith gave notice that he would raise a point of order against it.

Vainly Gave His Blood to Save Wife

Mrs. Helena Fitzgerald Vosburgh, wife of Charles H. Vosburgh, Vice Principal of the Jamaica High School, died Monday at her home at Central Avenue and Church Street, Richmond Hill, following an operation. Her husband gave two pints of his own blood in the hope of saving her life and is critically ill at his home. Mrs. Vosburgh was 36 years old and was born at Fort Edward, N. Y., where the interment will take place to-morrow. Besides her husband, she left two small children.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships—Departures.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

GEORGE WASHINGTON (Bremen)—Miss Dorothy Aiken, Gen. and Mrs. Adelbert Ames, Mrs. H. August, Miss H. G. Baldwin, C. W. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. S. Bingham, J. W. Bird and Mrs. F. A. Bloomer, C. J. Brooks, Miss Jessie Burbach, Mrs. C. W. Clinton, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cunningham, Mrs. Marcus Daly, C. L. Currier, Mrs. A. L. David, Miss R. F. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Dumaning, Miss C. B. Eaton, J. C. Panthaleon, S. T. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. John Fagan, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Fox, Miss Alice Goodman, Mrs. J. W. Grece, Alma Hall, Miss Josephine Hallburton, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hyde, Musgrave Hyde, Miss Sybil Hyde, Baroness Fidler von Isacborn, Baroness Walpinga Fidler con Isacborn, Miss Evelyn Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. George Lyman, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Manley, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Mark, Miss Florence Metcalf, Mrs. Bessie Morris, Miss Dorothy Owen, Miss J. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, D. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. G. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Taylor, M. P. Wilson, and A. R. Wilson.

MINNEWASKA (London)—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bartles, John Black, Dr. L. C. Bulkley, Mrs. Bulkley, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Burt, Marquis Emanuel Caffoni, H. Dallas, Mrs. A. B. Cronin, J. G. Edwards, J. W. Freeland, J. E. Garrett, W. D. Gregory, P. C. Hall, Mrs. M. E. Hemming, C. Kitts, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Lyman, J. C. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Robinson, L. S. Stanton, E. Taylor, J. S. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Thorp, Stuyvesant Wainwright, Mrs. W. Wells, J. Williamson, and G. E. Wilson.

CAMERONIA (Glasgow)—R. C. Anderson, Mrs. H. M. Anderson, G. W. Banks, J. L. Bradshaw, Miss Jane A. Brownile, Mrs. E. J. Buchanan, Mrs. E. R. Byrne, G. W. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hardie, J. W. Henson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Kyle, H. M. Morrison, J. F. Reid, William Salen, Alexander Walker, A. K. Tennent, William Youngson, and Bailie McMillan.

Some of those booked to leave to-day for Havre on the France are:

H. S. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Burden, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Cartier, W. K. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. T. Dickinson, Mrs. A. S. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Gillespie, Miss Dorothy Gardner, Mrs. C. H. Jones, Mrs. M. Livingston, Count de la Meillaie, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. E. Rey, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Robinson, Monam Robinson, A. T. Samuel, Mrs. Lee Thomas, C. G. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Wells, and Miss L. Vaughan.

Tourists for Bermuda and Panama.

Among those sailing to-day for Bermuda on the Bermudian are:

Mrs. W. C. Carroll, James Canning, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Collier, Mrs. H. C. Davis, Mrs. D. M. Follansbee, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Howells, Prof. Charles T. Horne of Columbia University, and J. M. S. Patton of Princeton.

KALMARANTE (Panama)—Edwin Elliott, Dr. W. H. Nosworthy, C. Nosworthy, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Paddock, Sol. and Mrs. Sheldon Potter, R. D. Clark, A. Carter, C. A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. St. Carroll Brooks, C. W. Cushing, C. H. Holland, and Charles Sutton.

SWIFT PLAYS TO VIE WITH MOVIES

Frohman Says Our Audiences Demand Movement Rather Than Dialogue or Ideas.

DUE TO DANCING INFLUENCE

Manager Off to London to Produce 'Jerry,' 'Kitty MacKay'—Drew and Ethel Barrymore to Play There.

Determined to carry out his plan of giving English theatregoers a number of American comedies Charles Frohman sailed for London yesterday afternoon on the Mauretania. "I go to look after my theatres and productions in London and out side of London with American and English plays," said Mr. Frohman in his stateroom on the Mauretania.

"The season past has been a series of victories for American plays. It has demonstrated that American audiences demand strong, quick scenes—no matter how they are put together or why; or strikingly funny plays of movement more than of dialogue or ideas. This craving for movement in the theatre I attribute to the influence of dancing. Personally, I think the style of play that will have the best vogue next season will be the play of a succession of scenes so quickly over that it will compete with the moving picture play; only it will compete victoriously because it will have all the movement of the moving picture plays plus real people and real voices.

"I shall produce in London Billie Burke's comedy, 'Jerry' and 'Kitty MacKay,' both by Catherine Chisholm Cushing; the latter by arrangement with William Elliott. Mrs. Cushing will soon join me in London for the production of these plays and a new work.

"Besides these American comedies I expect to have for production in London plays by Barrie, Maugham, Chambers, and Sutro. While in England I shall engage artists for the Gilletie-Sees-Doro Diplomacy' combination over here next season, and decide on a musical play for the Sanderson-Brian-Cawthorn combination. I hope that when they finish their engagements in New York John Drew and Ethel Barrymore will make a quick four weeks' visit to London in 'A Scrap of Paper.' I shall consult with John Galsworthy for Otis Skinner's American production of the Galsworthy play, 'The Mob,' and arrange with Galsworthy to come to New York for the production.

"Miss Maude Adams will play 'The Legend of Lenora' all next season. She therefore will not require a new Barrie play until the year following.

"Miss Billie Burke will continue in her present play, 'Jerry,' for the remainder of this and all of next season. When she next appears in New York it will be in a new American comedy.

"Edward Sheldon will join me shortly in England, where we shall arrange the details for producing his play, founded on Sudermann's novel, 'The Song of Songs,' over here.

"Paul Armstrong not long ago told me the story of a play of New York life. I was tremendously interested at once and wanted his play. Mr. Armstrong said, 'the play is yours if I can have Martha Hedman for the chief part.' Then and there it was settled that Miss Hedman will play Mr. Armstrong's play. What I am in London I will see Miss Hedman, even if she is with Sir George Alexander at the St. James Theatre."

Camille Brenner.

News has been received by cable at the Ritz-Carlton of the death on Friday of Camille Brenner, proprietor of the Hotel Stephanie at Baden-Baden. Mr. Brenner was personally known to most of the nobility of Europe and to a large number of traveled Americans. Only a week ago his eldest son, Herbert Brenner, who had spent fourteen months acquiring an American experience at the Ritz-Carlton, left for Baden-Baden to assist in the management of the hotel, which in the last thirty-five years, under the management of the elder Brenner, has become one of the most famous, socially, on the Continent of Europe. Mr. Brenner, Sr., came over here a year ago last September to study the latest features of American hotels, with a view to incorporating some of them in the new hotel which he was building on the site of the Hotel Minerva, adjoining the Stephanie.

He had inherited the Stephanie from his father, a small hotel it then was, and he made it the great late Summer gathering place of many of the crowned heads of Europe. Mr. Brenner amassed a considerable fortune. He was 58 years old, and was identified with the development of Baden-Baden. He left four sons.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Major Morton J. Henry and Mrs. Henry are sailing to-day on La France en route for Paris, where Major Henry has been appointed Military Attaché to the American Embassy.

The marriage of Miss Marjorie Wiggin and Sherburne Prescott of Washington will probably take place next Autumn. Miss Wiggin will leave town in May with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crocker of San Francisco have gone to Europe, to be absent until June.

Mrs. James Lowell Putnam of Boston has arrived in town and is at the St. Regis.

Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness gave last night the last of three evening receptions from 10 o'clock at 8 Washington Square North.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have returned to the Plaza from the South, to remain until they sail for home.

Mrs. Richard D. Sears of Boston is due to arrive in town to-day, to remain until after Easter, and will be at the Plaza.

Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner will give a luncheon of forty covers on Tuesday next in the Pall Mall Room of the Ritz-Carlton.

Mr. and Mrs. George Emlen Starr (Miss Emily Dearborn Ayres) have left the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia, for their home at Radnor, Penn.

Mrs. William Cumming Story is leaving town this week for Washington, D. C., to remain until after the D. A. R. Congress there. Mr. Story and Harold and Allen Story will join her after April 20.

Mrs. George Von L. Meyer and Miss Julia Meyer, who spent the Winter at Asheville, have gone to their home in Hamilton, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Luis T. Corea have returned from a visit in Washington to Mrs. Corea's mother, Mrs. David S. Gordon.

Miss Leonie Bispham, a daughter of David Bispham, the baritone, will open a studio for dancing this afternoon at 32 West Fifty-eighth Street. Her mother, Mrs. David Bispham, will be the chaperon.

Miss Harriette Cady will give this morning the last of three musicales at her residence, 601 Madison Avenue. The Wagner excerpts will include the "Good Friday Spell" from "Parsifal."

Easter Novelties

Unusual assortment Easter Cards and Novelties. Prayer Books, Hymnals. Books suitable for Easter Gifts.

BRENTANO'S

5th Ave. and 27th St. New York.

DUCHESS DI LITTA IS DEAD.

Most eBautiful Woman of Her Time and King Humbert's Favorite.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, April 7.—The Duchess Eugenia di Litta, perhaps the most beautiful and celebrated woman in modern Italy, died to-day.

In her honor Balzac, while a guest of the family here in 1838, wrote and dedicated his much read romance "A Daughter of Eve." The most renowned painters and sculptors of the day vied with each other in transferring her features to canvas and marble. She posed as the model for Vincenzo Vela's statute, "The Virgin's Prayer."

As the grande dame of Lombard aristocracy the Duchess di Litta had the courage in the fifties to head a social boycott of all festivities under the patronage of the then dominating Austria.

Present-day Italians best recall her in the notorious rôle, which she assumed later as the favorite of King Humbert, with whom she was left alone in his dying moments at Monza, where, in her sequestered villa adjoining the royal park, she ended her days at the ripe age of 78.

MILAN, April 7.—Before ascending the throne King Humbert was so lavish in his attentions toward the Duchess that Queen Margherita in 1875 returned her nuptial ring to her father-in-law, King Victor Emanuel II., declaring that she would not wear it while the Duchess was received at Court.

With time, however, this resentment wore away, and when King Humbert was assassinated at Monza, in 1900, Queen Margherita ordered that the Duchess di Litta be informed immediately, and she, after the Queen, was the first person to reach the side of the dead monarch.

Early in March, 1910, the Duchess di Litta was the centre of a controversy in the Chamber of Deputies which resulted in the challenge of five duels. During a stormy debate on the floor of the Chamber, Eugenio Chiesa, an Italian Deputy, accused the Duchess of having been a favorite of King Humbert, whereupon he was promptly slapped by a nephew of the Duchess. The five challenges to duels followed this incident, but only two were fought.

SAMUEL F. BARGER DEAD.

Director in Railroads and Corporations and Union Club Member.

Samuel F. Barger, capitalist, died yesterday at his residence, 135 East Sixty-fifth Street. Mr. Barger was born in this city on Oct. 19, 1832. He was formerly a lawyer, but for a number of years he had not been active in that profession. He was a director of the New York Central and Huson River Railroad, the New York and Harlem River Railroad, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, the Michigan Central Railroad, the Detroit and Chicago Railroad, Canada Southern Railway Company, West Shore Railroad, and many other corporations.

He was prominent socially in Newport and Boston, and belonged to the Union Club, Metropolitan Club, Knickerbocker Club, and St. Nicholas Society in New York and the Casino Club of Newport. He is survived by a son, William Milton Barger, Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad, and two daughters, Mrs. Barger Wallach, the well-known tennis player, and Miss Edna Barger.

Montgomery Maze.

Montgomery Maze, well known as a real estate operator, died of pneumonia yesterday at his home at 322 West Fifty-seventh Street. He was born in New York in 1864 and attended the City College for some time. He was President of the Maze Realty Company, with offices at 2,650 Broadway and 623 West 207th Street, and was formerly President of the East Side Taxpayers' Association, but was perhaps best known as manager of the old Grand Central Palace, which he leased from the Goelet estate for many years. Mr. Maze was a widower and is survived by a son, Montgomery Maze, Jr. His clubs were the Lambs, New York Athletic, Rockland County Country, and Transportation.

Mme. Frieda Hempel's Mother Dead

Mme. Frieda Hempel of the Metropolitan Opera House received a cablegram last night from Berlin stating that her mother had died there. The singer's father and a brother and sister survive the mother.

Obituary Notes.

SIMEON HENRY TALBOT, dealer in hides and leather in this city and member of the firm of Talbot & Forfar, 35 Frankfort Street, died on Sunday at his home, 273 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was born in Brooklyn, and in early life he lived at Lockport, N. Y., but was a country home. Mr. Talbot served as a Corporal of the Twenty-third Separate Battery during the civil war. He was a Director of the Hide and Leather Bank and a member of the Palestine Commandery, K. T., and Lockport G. A. R. Post. His widow and a daughter, Mrs. F. Philo Van Saun, survive.

WILLIAM H. WEBSTER, retired from active business, died on Monday at the home of his son-in-law, John R. Morse, 811 East Eighteenth Street, Bath Beach. He was born in Hartford, Conn., but had lived in Brooklyn for fifty-four years. He is survived by his widow, two sons, and two daughters.

Mrs. JANE BULOID LEWIS CONSELYEA, widow of Joseph C. Conselyea, died on Monday at the residence, 895 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 88 years. She was formerly a resident of Commack, L. I., and left two daughters, Mrs. Charles J. Latto and Mrs. Anna J. Brown.

LOUIS KRYNITZ, 57 years old, is dead at his home, 941 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Krynitz was the manager and secretary of P. H. Gill & Son, machine manufacturers, and was one of the foremost automobile engineers in Brooklyn. He belonged to the Society of Automobile Engineers, Fern Council, R. A., and Cosmopolitan Lodge, F. and A. M. His widow and a son survive.

Mrs. MARTHA W. REDFEARN, widow of William R. Redfearn, a contractor and bridge builder of Providence, R. I., died Monday at her residence, 2,261 Eighty-second Street, Bath Beach, from heart disease. She was 87 years of age and was born in England.

CLAUDE SEYMOUR, son of Charles Bailey Seymour, once editor of The New York Tribune, died in Chicago yesterday. Mr. Seymour was a wealthy merchant.

JOHN VAN PELT SHIELDS, a well-known hotel man in Nassau County, died yesterday in Mercy Hospital, at Hempstead, L. I., from injuries received in an automobile accident two years ago. Mr. Shields was 42 years old. For the last five years he had been the proprietor of "Jack's" Road House at Bellmore, L. I. He is survived by his widow and a brother, William Shields, proprietor of a bathing house at Bath Beach.

VAN RENSSELAER C. GIDDINGS, dean of the Fairfield County Bar, died at his home in Bridgeport, Conn., yesterday of pneumonia. He had been a practicing lawyer for half a century. He was 79 years old and is survived by a granddaughter, Miss Minnie C. Nichols.

EDWARD JONES, 107 years of age, is dead at his home in Niles, Ohio. Mr. Jones was born in Wales, and in his younger days followed a seafaring life. He had been a resident of Niles for half a century.

FAUL C. BOCHMANN, 39 years old, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital. Mr. Bochmann was born in Saxony and came to this country when 17 years old, and shortly after went into the dress goods business. Five years ago he became Treasurer and a member of the firm of F. A. Bochmann & Co., 254 Fourth Avenue. He was a member of the St. Andrews Golf Club and unmarried.

STEPHEN P. REILLY, for many years a member of the dry goods firm of Reilly Bros., Franklin Street, this city, died of heart disease yesterday in the New Rochelle Hospital, aged 75 years. He retired ten years ago and began the development of his real estate in New Rochelle. Mr. Reilly left a large estate. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Charles C. Rusher of 123 Sickles Avenue, New Rochelle, with whom he made his home.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

TO-DAY, 10 A.M. TO 11 P.M.

EFFICIENCY EXPOSITION

Admission 50¢

APRIL 4 TO 11 INCLUSIVE

An Exposition for "Live Wires"—Don't Miss It!

SUN: "Caused spasms of ecstacy among visitors."

Editorial in WORLD: "There should be a waiting line before six o'clock every morning."

HERALD: "The 'efficiency first' propaganda received its greatest forward impetus when Exposition opened."

TRIBUNE: "There was not only fascination but comfort in this demonstration."

PRESS: "Opens with a bang."

AMERICAN: "No achievement in the mechanical or electrical world was missing."

SPEAKERS OF NATIONAL PROMINENCE EVERY DAY.

DR. JOS. D. BRYANT, NOTED SURGEON, DIES

Physician and Friend of Ex-President Cleveland Succumbs in St. Vincent's Hospital.

HIS MANY PROFESSORSHIPS

Ex-State Commissioner of Health and Author of Medical Works—Operated on Cleveland at Sea.

Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, one of the most prominent surgeons in this city and medical adviser and friend of ex-President Grover Cleveland, died in St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Bryant was taken from his home at 48 West Fifty-ninth Street to St. Vincent's Hospital Wednesday, March 11, the day before his 69th birthday, suffering from diabetes with complications. Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, the recently appointed State Health Commissioner, Dr. Jose M. Ferrer, Dr. Constantine J. MacGuire and others were called but they could do little. He sank slowly until his death.

By sheer determination and power of personality Dr. Bryant raised himself from boyhood on a Western farm to a position in which he commanded wide respect for his ability and character. One of the incidents of his life indicative of his character occurred when he was State Commissioner of Health, a position he held from 1887 until 1893. Cholera appeared in New York between these years, and, although the Department of Health had much less authority than it now has, Dr. Bryant believing the emergency justified unusual measures, assumed an authority as Health Commissioner that has never been approached by any official since.

By his command every ship entering the Port of New York was held in Quarantine until Dr. Bryant had assured himself that there was no cholera on board. Many delays in shipping were caused and the big business men went frantic with impatience.

"You will stop the commerce of a nation," they said.

"I don't give a continental," Dr. Bryant replied. "I'll stop the cholera."

And he did.

His Friendship with Cleveland.

The long-standing friendship between Grover Cleveland and Dr. Bryant was a matter of public interest for many years. While Mr. Cleveland was President, Dr. Bryant was among his closest friends. He was called upon to perform an operation on the President of which the public has remained in ignorance until to-day. A malignant tumor which required immediate attention developed in Mr. Cleveland's mouth. Mr. Cleveland did not want any one to know of his ailment, so Dr. Bryant took him to sea on a yacht, removed the tumor at sea, and took the President back well and ready for work. The public thought the yachting trip no different from other jaunts of the President with Dr. Bryant.

Dr. Bryant was nearly always one and often the only companion of Mr. Cleveland on pleasure trips. The two were hunting and fishing together time and again and were friendly rivals with gun and reel. Through his recreations with the President Dr. Bryant came in contact with many newspaper men. Whenever he and Mr. Cleveland returned from a trip they besieged the reporters eager for some incident that had occurred to Mr. Cleveland or for some expression of opinion that he had let fall. But, although Dr. Bryant was uniformly courteous to the newspaper men, he seldom told them anything of importance. His inevitable answer to their question was "I am a guest of the President's and cannot talk about his affairs."

Dr. Bryant's Career.

Born in East Troy, Wis., March 12, 1845, Mr. Bryant was the son of Alonzo and Harriet Atkins Bryant. He learned his first lessons in the public schools of Wisconsin and then attended the Norwich, N. Y., Academy. He was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1868 and the next year entered Bellevue Hospital as an interne. From 1869 until his death, forty-five years, he was connected with the hospital or the college, generally with both, as teacher or surgeon.

Dr. Bryant was one of the principal factors in effecting the amalgamation of the medical colleges of New York University and Bellevue Hospital in 1898, and he accepted the professorship of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and that of Operative and Clinical Surgery on the joint Faculty, positions he held until his death. He held other positions in the college from time to time. Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor Emeritus of New York University, recently referred to him as "The Nestor of the Faculty."

But Dr. Bryant's activities were not confined to the Bellevue Hospital and college. In addition to having been visiting surgeon to Bellevue Hospital since 1882, he had been consulting surgeon to the New York City Insane Asylum since 1882, visiting surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital since 1887, and consulting surgeon for the Northwestern Dispensary, the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, the Woman's Hospital, and St. John's Hospital in Yonkers since 1887.

The people of New York City and State had the benefit of Dr. Bryant's services, with only one interruption, from 1873 until 1894. He began his public life as Sanitary Inspector for the City Health Department in 1873, and served for six years. From 1887 to 1893 he was both State and City Commissioner of Health, and the results of his work in correcting a bad sewerage system and in cleaning unsanitary districts of cities are appreciated to-day.

Dr. Bryant was a veteran of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and was surgeon of the regiment from 1873 to 1882. In 1892 Grover Cleveland, then Governor, appointed him Surgeon General of the National Guard of the State of New York with the rank of Brigadier General. He served throughout Cleveland's administration and under Govs. David B. Hill and Roswell P. Flower. Gov. Cleveland's successors. Gov. Flower's term expired in 1894, and it was then that Dr. Bryant retired to private life.

Author of Two Notable Works.

Dr. Bryant wrote many treatises on medicine and surgery for medical journals, and was the author of two notable works, "Operative Surgery," published in two volumes and through four editions, and the eight-volume "American System of Surgery," in which he collaborated as senior editor with Dr. Albert H. Buck.

Recognition of Dr. Bryant's position and services was given by various institutions of learning and medical associations. When the new American College of Surgeons was formed last May, he was chosen among the first for a fellowship. He was also a Fellow of the American Surgical Association and of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was President of the latter institution in 1895, of the New York State Medical Association in 1898, of the New York State Medical Society in 1906, and of the American Medical Association in 1907-8. He was also a member of the International Society of Surgeons. In 1908 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by New York University. His clubs were the Manhattan, the Lotos, and the New York Yacht.

Dr. Bryant was married in 1874 to Miss Annette Crum of Bath, N. Y. She and one daughter, Mrs. Florence Annette De Peyser, survive him.

As soon as he heard of the death of Dr. Bryant yesterday afternoon, Dr. Elmer E. Brown, Chancellor of the University, ordered all flags at the centres of the University to be flown at half-mast for the remainder of the week.

Dr. MacCracken's Tribute.

Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor-Emeritus of the University, regarding the death of Dr. Bryant, said:

"I first came to know Dr. Bryant well when the union of Bellevue Hospital and the University Colleges of Medicine was first suggested. He was one of the professors named to represent Bellevue in the negotiations. He made an impression upon me at once by his broad-minded and straightforward views and methods in all business matters. He put aside in a frank, hearty spirit every thing that approached narrowness or meanness. He commanded the deep respect of all fair-minded men. Apart from his professional ability, his character rendered him a powerful support of the consolidated college. He had been connected with Bellevue as a teacher for twenty-seven years before the union, and has been a leader in the united college throughout the sixteen years of its existence.

"I found him ever genial and helpful in all university work. Since he was the most advanced in age of our professors of medicine, having entered upon his seventieth years last month, his life of public service was well rounded out. Yet to myself, both as a trustee of the university and as an individual, the removal of Dr. Joseph Decatur Bryant leaves a large vacant place."

Dr. Bryant's funeral will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and Fiftieth Street, to-morrow at 5 P. M. Interment will be in Norwich, N. Y.

CY WARMAN DEAD.

"Poet of the Rockies" and Short Story Writer a Victim of Paralysis.

Cy Warman, poet, journalist, and short-story writer, died yesterday in a hospital in Chicago from paralysis after a long illness. Mr. Warman was known as the "Poet of the Rockies," and was born at Greenup, Ill., on June 22, 1855, on a homestead presented to his father by the Government for gallant service in the Mexican war. He received a common school education, and in his early life was a farmer and wheat broker.

In 1880 Mr. Warman went to Colorado, where he worked as a locomotive fireman and engineer on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. He remained there eight years and then went to Denver, where he became editor of The Western Railway and of The Crede (Col.) Chronicle. In 1892 Mr. Warman wrote his first railroad story, "Two Thousand Miles in a Night," when he rode on a locomotive from this city to Chicago, and then followed a number of poems and stories about railroads and railroad men which were based on personal experiences in Colorado.

Mr. Warman was twice married. His first wife was Miss Ida Blanch Hays, who died in 1887. In May, 1892, Mr. Warman married Miss Myrtle Marie the original of the song "Sweet Marie," written by Mr. Warman. Mr. Warman traveled for two years in Europe and the Orient, and built a beautiful home in London, Ontario. Among his better known works are "Tales of an Engineer, "The Express Messenger," "Frontier Stories," "The Story of a Railroad," "The White Mail," "Snow on the Headlight," and "The Last Spike." He had also contributed a number of verses and short stories to magazines and newspapers.

Col. Charles R. Houghton.

Col. Charles R. Houghton, 73 years old, died on Monday at Christ Hospital, Jersey City. He was a civil war veteran and former department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in New Jersey. Col. Houghton fought through the civil war with the Sixtieth New York Infantry and the Fourteenth New York Heavy Artillery, and received the medal of the Legion of Honor, voted to him by Congress for bravery on the battlefield. Following the close of the war he was appointed Collector of Customs for the Port of Perth Amboy, and in 1881 resigned to enter the auditing department of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Three years ago he retired from business.

Charles Lenz.

Charles Lenz, an author and newspaper writer, is dead at his home, 1,542 East Tenth Street, Flatbush, aged 73 years. He was born in Germany and was educated at Heidelberg University, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He enlisted in the Forty-sixth Regiment at the outbreak of the civil war and was wounded three times. Mr. Lenz was formerly Chairman of the Original Rights Society of New York and was for several years the editor and publisher of the Original Rights Magazine. He was the organizer of the Boot and Leather Manufacturers' Association of New York and one of the originators of the Federation of Labor. He was the author of an unpublished work called the "Cossack and the Sword." In recent years Mr. Lenz was connected with The New York Herald and The Staats-Zeitung. He was a member of Koltes Post, G. A. R.; the Guardian of Liberty Society, and left a widow and a son

WHEAT PROMISES A BUMPER CROP

Yield of 551,000,000 Bushels Expected on Winter Growth, 95.6 Per Cent. of Normal.

36,506,000 ACRES SOWN

Area Abandoned Will Be Small if Favorable Conditions Continue —Condition of Rye.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A record-breaking Winter wheat crop is in prospect this year, the Department of Agriculture estimating on a conservative basis that the yield may exceed 551,000,000 bushels. The condition of the crop on April 1 was 95.6 per cent. of a normal, or 11.5 per cent. better than the average April 1 condition for the last ten years.

The area planted last Autumn was 36,506,000 acres, and, with a comparatively good Winter, it is believed that the percentage of acreage abandoned has been somewhat less than 9.6 per cent., the average abandoned during the last ten years, so that an unusually big acreage will be harvested if conditions continue favorable throughout the season.

In a statement to-day concerning the crop, the department said:

"The condition of Winter wheat on April 1, viz., 95.6 per cent. of normal, is 11.5 per cent. higher than the average of the last ten years. The yield per acre in the same ten years averaged fifteen bushels; an increase of 11.5 per cent to this average would be 16.7 bushels.

"The area planted last Fall was estimated at 36,506,000 acres; 16.7 bushels applied to this acreage gives 609,-451,000. But there is always some of the planted area abandoned before harvest; the average of such abandonment in the past ten years has been about 9.6 per cent. of the area planted. If this average of abandonment be deducted from the estimated planted area, and 16.7 be applied to the remaining amount, a production of about 551,000,000 would be indicated.

"The wheat planted wintered unusually well, and it is not to be expected that the ten-year average of abandonment has occurred this year. On the other hand, a crop that is in very high condition on April 1, as is the case this year, is more susceptible to deprecidation later in the season than a crop having a lower condition on April 1. The final estimate of production of Winter wheat in 1913 was 623,561,000 bushels, (the largest ever recorded,) and in 1912 it was 399,910,000 bushels."

The April 1 condition of Winter wheat compares with 91.6 last year, 80.6 in 1912, and 85.7 the ten-year average.

There was a decline in condition from Dec. 1, 1913, to April 1 of 1.6 points, as compared with an average decline in the past ten years of 3.5 points between these dates.

The average of rye on April 1 was 91.3 per cent. of a normal, against 89.4 last year, 87.9 in 1912, and 89.2 the average condition for the past ten years.

Comparisons for Winter wheat and rye States follow:

	Winter Wheat.		Rye.	
	1914.	10-Year Ave.	1914.	10-Year Ave.
Vermont	..	..	98	94
Massachusetts	..	..	96	92
Connecticut	..	..	94	92
New York	95	88	94	90
New Jersey	91	90	91	92
Pennsylvania	93	88	94	90
Delaware	93	90	90	91
Maryland	93	89	91	..
Virginia	95	89	95	85
West Virginia	94	86	93	88
North Carolina	91	92	93	90
South Carolina	89	88	92	90
Georgia	91	88	92	84
Ohio	96	86	96	87
Indiana	97	81	96	87
Illinois	96	86	96	87
Michigan	92	84	91	87
Wisconsin	85	90	87	92
Minnesota	83	..	88	89
Iowa	93	..	94	94
Missouri	98	85	96	89
North Dakota	..	..	87	..
South Dakota	87	..	87	88
Nebraska	92	89	92	91
Kansas	96	85	94	85
Kentucky	96	85	94	85
Tennessee	97	88	93	88
Alabama	95	89	93	91
Mississippi	96	85	96	..
Texas	92	81	91	73
Oklahoma	97	82	97	85
Arkansas	95	87	93	86
Montana	94	..	94	96
Wyoming	94	..	97	94
Colorado	94	..	92	88
New Mexico	94	..	..	..
Arizona	102	..	..	..
Utah	90	..	96	98
Nevada	95	..	..	..
Idaho	98	97	97	98
Washington	97	92	100	94
Oregon	102	93	98	97
California	95	88	100	92

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch office, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to,

12,870. BRASS TRIMMINGS FOR CHESTS AND BOXES.—A Canadian woodenware mfg. company has been making high-class chests and re-cedar boxes for clothes. The firm has been unable to obtain satisfactory brass trimmings, including hinges, locks, handles, corner braces, side stops, &c., and the manager would be glad to receive catalogues, prices, &c.

12,872. RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION AND ROLLING STOCK.—Proposals are requested by the Office of Public Works of Spain for the construction of a railway from Pamplona to Lecaroz via Estella, whose length is about seventy-three miles and whose capital on which the Gov. is to guarantee 4 per cent. interest is about $4,500,000. The rolling stock of this railway must comprise at least 12 locomotives, 4 first, 9 second, and 14 third class passenger cars, 2 baggage cars, 11 live-stock cars with air brakes, 11 livestock cars with hand brake and tube connection, 10 freight cars with automatic brakes, hand brakes, and connecting tubes, 25 freight cars (open) with high sides, automatic and hand brakes, 26 freight cars with wheel brake, 25 open freight cars, 3 tracks for the transportation of heavy pieces, &c.

12,873. MACHINERY FOR WOODWORKING PLANT.—A firm is building a large addition to its plant, in which hardwood flooring is to be manufactured. Orders have not yet been placed for the machinery and equipment for this new plant.

12,874. DRIED FRUITS AND CANNED FOODS.—A French commission agent desires to obtain price lists from Am. exporters of dried fruits, and, if possible, to secure the agency for the sale of such goods, particularly apples, prunes, peaches, and apricots. He would also like prices on canned foods.

12,875. DREDGING.—The Dept. of Public Works at Ottawa has advertised for tenders to be received until April 28 for dredging required at Nanaimo, B. C. Combined specifications and form of tender can be obtained on application to the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Canada. Dredges and other plant employed on this work must be registered or owned in Canada.

12,876. THERMOMETERS AND FOLDING FANS.—A firm of merchants in the United Kingdom desires to secure the names of Am. mfrs. of cheap japanned tin thermometers and folding fans.

12,877. RIVER AND STREET IMPROVEMENTS AND STREET CAR EXTENSION.—The Consul at Manchester, England, reports that according to recent press dispatches schemes have been considered to spend about $1,000,000 for the improvement of navigation on the River Ribble, tramway extension costing about $125,000 and street improvements at an expenditure of $100,000. Address the Corporation of Preston, Preston, Eng.

12,878. SUGAR MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.—A European firm desires the names of Am. mfrs. of machinery for cultivating, handling, and crushing sugar cane and of agricultural machinery and implements generally.

12,879. RAILWAY OPERATION.—Proposals are requested by the Direccion General de Obras Publicas for the operation during a term of 25 years and in benefit of the Spanish Gov. of the railway from Ferrol to Santanzos, which is alreay constructed. The Gov. will turn over the complete line, including stations, buildings, telegraphic apparatus, &c., the concessionaire being obliged only to supply rolling stock and repair machinery as follows: Four locomotives (51 metric tons, empty,) 2 first-class passenger cars, 2 first and second class passenger cars, 4 second-class passenger cars, 2 third-class passenger cars, 20 closed freight cars, 12 open freight cars with low sides, 9 cars for live stock, 3 baggage cars, and machinery and tools for the repair shop.

12,880. HOSIERY.—A mfr.'s agent in England desires to secure the representation on a commission basis of Am. mfrs. of hosiery for the London wholesale and shipping market.

12,881. BOOTS AND SHOES.—An importing firm in the Near East desires to be put in touch with Am. mfrs. of shoes for men, women, and children.

WANT KOCHERSPERGER, TOO

New Haven Vice President Subpoenaed to Produce Billard Books.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 7.—H. M. Kochersperger, Vice President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, in charge of finances, was subpoenaed to-day to appear with other railroad officers and local bankers before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington next Friday to testify concerning the Billard Company, which bought stock holdings of the New Haven Company in the Boston & Maine Railroad. The subpoena commands Mr. Kochersperger to produce books and accounts bearing on the matter.

Mr. Kochersperger has received leave of absence as Vice President until July 1, when his resignation will become effective.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

CITRON BROTHERS, manufacturers of waists at 142 East Thirty-second Street, assigned yesterday to Robert F. Lewis, and a petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by these creditors: Fred Nichols, $200; A. M. McCabe, $500, and William Pearsall, $25, all on assigned claims. Liabilities, $25,000; assets, $15,000. The partners are Nathan and Herman Citron, who reside in the White Plains.

GEORGE E. BLOOM, with a restaurant and cafe at 84 John Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $5,897, of which $3,333 are secured, and assets of $6,572.

DAVID REICHENBERG.—A petition has been filed against David Reichenberg, grocer, at 37 Spring Street, by these creditors: Samuel Bruck, $300; Charles Bruck, $100, and Abraham Gash, $176. Judge Hough appointed William Blau receiver, bond $1,000. Liabilities, $14,000; assets, $4,000.

BEHRENS BROTHERS.—Oscar I. and Albert L. Behrens, composing the firm of Behrens Brothers, bathrobes and sweaters, at 75 Worth Street, have filed a petition with liabilities of $8,342 and nominal assets of $10,000. There is only one creditor, the Douillier Company, for $8,342 in a law suit, and the assets consist of a counterclaim against the Douil-Miller Company for $10,000 for alleged breach of contract.

C. E. HUNTLEY & CO.—Sylvester E. Vaughan, surviving partner of the firm of C. E. Huntley & Co., architects at 103 Park Avenue, has filed a petition with liabilities of $3,697 and nominal assets of $15,479, made up of claims against the estate of the late Charles E. Huntley for $14,729 and against the Perth Amboy Beef Company for $750.

JOSEPH SAMUELS & CO.—Judge Hough has dismissed the application for a discharge from bankruptcy of Joseph and Jacques Samuels, composing the firm of Joseph Samuels & Co., manufacturers of braids at 120 West Twentieth Street. A petition was filed against them on Aug. 5, 1912, and their liabilities were $272,291 and nominal assets $493,791.

DAVID HARRIS.—Judge Hough has denied a discharge from bankruptcy to David Reinharz, dealer in dry goods of 1,964 Third Avenue, whose liabilities were $5,389.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Anspacher, Mortimer L.—Germania Life Insurance Co. of New York, $258.
Blatt, John.—L. Meyer, $159.
Brown, Hannah.—United Cigar Manufacturers Co., costs, $137.
Baldwin, Mary E.—M. V. Dimond, $1,977.
Blumenson, Isidor.—R. Seril et al., $2,691.
Bernstein, Max.—American Woolen Co. of New York, $279.
Briskman, Joseph.—A. Rabinowitz, $168.
Cassana, Luigi.—A. Richman, $147.
Conklin, Catherine F.—United Construction & Supply Co., costs, $171.
Conklin, Catherine F.—M. Burns, $131.
Douglas, Mary I.—S. Finger, $254.
Esterman, Max.—H. Rubinowitz et al., $106.
Farrell, Thomas V.—H. White, $153.
Frawley, Patrick J.—J. Ten Broeck et al., $114.
Gregory, Albert W.—L. Paulson et al., $135.
Goldberg, Rebecca and Wolf—D. L. Schwartz, $1,283.
Griffin, Francis H.—B. Schulich, Inc., $272.
Goodman, Clifford J.—R. Annitota, $185.
Gunnison, Austin—P. J. Danischewsky, costs, $130.
Hudson, Percy E.—H. I. Feldman, $135.
Hanshe, R. Irving—S. M. Ruhlin, $504.
Heald, Harry A.—Fishel Adler & Schwartz Co., $121.
Hart, Henry W.—Empire Square Realty Co., $400.
Harris, Samuel, and Samuel Alpern—S. Rabinowitz, $226.
Harris, Hooper—Number Sixty-eight William St., $433.
Kesch, Harry G.—H. Weidig, $883.
Kahn, David M.—J. J. Freedman, $1,769.
Kyle, Paul, and Ida A. Kyle—D. Price, $121.
Krakewer, Max—A. Tishman, $201.
Kohn, Isaac—L. Schnaier, $191.
Murphy, Ralph H.—Broadway Portlandt Co., $190.
MacDonald, James F., trustee; De Witt C. Ivins, Walter H. Freeman, James B. Guttridge and Henry B. Mathison, Jr., as Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.; costs, $102.
Miller, Mary E.—G. D. Miller et al., costs, $1,277.
McCloat, Thomas—Proctor & Gamble Distributing Co., $110.
Mitchell, J. Murray—T. V. Roe, $1,592.
Melander, Theo. A.—H. Panzer, $126.
Maurer, Rosa, and Ludwig—J. Lahr et al., $340.
Meyer, Ralph—G. Provot, $134.
Nelson, Morris S.—S. Fishman, $173.
Nicholas, George T.—T. Healy, $113.
Nagle, Harold E.—Morewood Realty Holding Co., $282.
Palley, Abram B.—Marcus Oakdale Mills, $237.
Pell, H. Archie—E. Seelig, $320.
Ruckert, Geo. R.—C. F. Donnocker, $574.
Rubinstein, Morris, Harry, and Samuel—J. L. Frankel et al., $902.
Rosenthal, Marcus—A. I. Kass, $660.
Ringland, James F.—E. G. Lewis Co., $334.
Rothman, Abraham—S. Miller, $486.
Solow, Louis—Consolidated Tea Co., $224.
Smith, Robert A.—S. Lichtenstein, Jr., et al., $818.
Sternglanz, Leo—L. Feldman et al., $162.
Seidman, Abraham—P. Meyerson, et al, $1,369.
Samek, Jacob—L. Fink, $826.
Smith, Norwood T.—Sherman Square Realty Co., $490.
Strum, Charles—A. Langer, $166.
Scott, Ella H. and Margaret P.—H. E. Ward, $652.
Simm, Rose—I. H. Milner, $286.
Seeley, Jurden E.—G. Platz, $146.
Saidin, Morris—Second National Bank of Somerville, N. J., $1,099.
Vohl, Mary—M. Meany, et al, $163.
Van Arsdale, Pierre and Minnie E. Traycruit—D. Krukin, et al $311.
Wupperman, Adolph E., Alfred J. Moisant and Druria D. Sanford—Royal Bank of Canada, $19,819.
Wittemann, Lillian—National Park Bank of N. Y., $2,561.
Same—Same, $9,135.
Whittmore, C. Thomas—J. M. Strong, $118.
Wanach, Wilkie—G. L. Harbauer, $519.
Ward, De Witt C.—T. Healy, $545.
A. Gordon & Co.—Finkelstein, Nations & Co., $166.
Barkin Const. Co.—Oriental Vermin Ext. Co., $277.
Concealed Transom Lift Co.—C. E. Nash, $274.
Delaware & Hudson Co.—E. M. Tilt, costs, $107.
F. W. Fry Paper Co.—B. Frindel, $111.
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.—M. Greenberg, costs, $128.
Queens Land & Title Co.—R. Schlakenberg, $1,524.
Robert Burns, Jr. & Co.—Wiener Machinery Co., $249.
Vesey Theatre Co., Inc.—P. J. Martin, $148.
White Hod Elevator Co.—N. Y. Edison Co., $155.
Same—Same, $448.
Westchester Engineering Co.—Astor Painting Co., $831.

In Bronx County.

Cohen, Max—Ericson Realty Co., $100.
Germansky Construction Co.—T. Zambetti et al, $198.
Klemk, Henrietta—Sherman National Bank of New York, $4,801.
Mr. Salvawa has advertised for tenders to be received until April 28 for dredging required at Nanaimo, B. C. Combined specifications and form of tender can be obtained on application to the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Canada. Dredges and other plant employed on this work must be registered or owned in Canada.
Riedman et al., $226.
Rosenthal, Harold W.—Humbert-Buldrini et al., $315.
Rottenberg, Nathan—M. Ellenbogen, $180.
Sirico, Raffaele, and Michelina Sirico—S. Falgiano, $1,237.
Schmit Realty and Construction Co.—Tinsley Brothers, $307.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Bowne, Walter, 2d—C. W. Schumann, Nov. 3, 1913, $156.
Halsye, Chas. D.; J. Nelson Borland, and John E. Dailey—W. Keller, Dec. 18, 1911, $23,012.
Same—W. B. Keller, Nov. 15, 1912, $114.
Grogan, Isabella, and Sara Trainor—S. E. Stockert, March 3, 1913, $405.
Same—Same, March 3, 1913, $375.
James Everards Breweries—J. J. Tally, Feb. 18, 1914, $3,366.
Same—Same, March 27, 1914, $113.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—R. Bluth, Jan. 21, 1914, $664.
Jochers, Herman—C. Rohe et al., June 13, 1895, $265.
Leitner, Jacob—M. Resnick, Nov. 1, 1913, $2,121.
Moore, Crawford — Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., $118.
Palermo, Antonio, and Elizabeth Smith—People, &c., Feb. 18, 1914, $500.
Perri, Michael S.—P. Masi, March 25, 1914, $909.
Swartz, Tobias—S. Klar et al., May 9, 1912, $350.
Trainor, Sarah A.; Letitia Smith or Letitia Cameron, Thomas Cameron, William Cameron, Daniel Cameron, Richard Cameron, and Emma Willey or Emma Cameron—G. E. Stockert, Nov. 25, 1912, $233.
Union Railway Co. of New York City—J. J. Lally, Dec. 9, 1910, $890.
Comody, Alice M. K.—K. Wilmerding, Dec. 9, 1905, (reversed,) $390.
Temple, Chas. R.—E. J. Grannis, Dec. 11, 1913, (reversed,) $2,124.
Calhoun, Chas. M.—G. W. Baily et al., March 4, 1914, $543.
Devine, Frank J.—R. Fixel, April 12, 1907, $138.
Intercity Land and Securities Co., Gustav A. Wandler, Emma Wandler, and Rental Mortgage Securities Corporation—R. R. Bletsch, March 25, 1914, (canceled,) $1,172.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Donald Campbell, James D. Merriman, and Henry Marx, N. Y. C., admitted to practice.

130—Rafael Martinez Nadal, pl'ff in error, vs. David W. May.—Argument cont'd.

873—USA, appel't, vs. 1st Nat. Bank of Detroit. 874—Same vs. Nichols-Chisolm Lumber Co. 875—Same vs. same. Argument commenced.

1, Original—Georgia, compl't, vs. Tenn. Copper Co, et al.—Argument of motion to enter final decree against the Ducktown Sulphur, Copper and Iron Co. commenced.

Call for April 8:

1, Original—417, 746, 829, to 837, 802, Louisiana vs. McAdoo, 838, 889, 861, 645, 751, 652, and 826.

Court of Customs Appeals.

Decisions announced:

1317—USA vs. W. A. Walker. Waterproof cloth composed in part of cotton velvet was assessed by the Collector as velvet. The importer protested that it was properly dutiable as waterproof cloth. The Board of General Appraisers sustained the protest of the importer and the decision of the board is affirmed.

1292—USA vs. Joseph O. Flatt & Co. Cocoa fibre for use in the mfr. of brushes was assessed by the Collector at 20 per cent. as a non-enumerated manufactured article, the merchandise being cut into uniform lengths and bunched. The importers protested that it should be properly free of duty as cocoa fibre. The Board of General Appraisers sustained the protest of the importers and the decision of the board is reversed.

1298—USA vs. W. A. Brown & Co. Dressed leather, such as is used in making sweatbands, ornamented on its plain side with a diced effect, was assessed by the Collector at 25 per cent. as gauffre leather. The importers protested that it was properly dutiable at 15 per cent. as leather. The Board of General Appraisers sustained the protest of the importers and the decision of the board is affirmed.

1135—USA vs. Hamburger Levine Co. et al. Children's frocks and aprons made of a 'cotton fabric and ornamented with strips or bands of other cotton goods sewed upon their surface were assessed by the Collector at 60 per cent. as cotton wearing apparel applied. The importers protested that the merchandise was not appliqued and was properly dutiable at 50 per cent. as cotton wearing apparel. The Board of General Appraisers sustained the protest of the importers and the decision of the board is affirmed.

CIRCUIT APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.

Stapleton Brick<SS Stephano.
Howard<Tug Arrow.
In re Scofield Co.
Wilson<Knowles.
Weeks<USA.
Smalls<Wells Fargo.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—At 11 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Fraser<Penn RR.
3d Nat Bk of J C<CNY.
Harned<Int Mag Co.
Stewart<N Y, N H & H RR.
Grosbeck<Rural Pub.
Cantalupo<Lacorazza.
Cary<Gt At & P Tea
Clark<NY,NH & HRR.
Seaman<Knowles.
Rockwell<Naumberg.
Falusky<Holbrook, Cabot, & R.
Fowler<Central Oper.
Hartkorn<Newcomb.
Morison<Poates Eng. Columbia Const Co<Empire T.
Napa Pulp<Lipschitz.
Comm'l Cars<Griswold
Stallo<Tillinghast.
US Fastener<Peiller.
Bennett<Penn RR.
Offield<CNY.
USA<Cuba Leaf Tob.
Dunwell<Soc Anonyme
USA<General.
Majors<Brooklyn Edison.
Am Hay<L Val RR.
Falchuk<Holland Am Line.
Stecker<Ryan.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Admiralty.—At 10:30 A. M.

Merritt & C<SS Nantucket.
McCaffrey<P'chester.
L Val Tran<Tug NY Dock.
Kranljer<CNY.
Rooney<Eastern Coal.
Howey<Gen'l Top.
Mosher<M B Geisha.
Reiser<Tug Freehold.
Lines<Ati Trans Co.
Beard<Lt & Savelle.
Mack<M & Min Line.
Atwater<Same.
Mer & Min Line<Bg Bangor.
Hill Bros<Austro-Am.
Pt Johnston Tow<SS.
New Hampshire.
Connett<Same.
Schoonmaker & Rice<Same.
N Eng SS<P'chester.
McAllister<Norwalk.
Hayashi<Lancashier Shipping.
Meyer-Denker<SS Patria.
Gaffner<N & ERTerm.
Harms<Tug S (S. O.)
Morrell<Tug Ganoga,&c NY Con<Tug Moran.
Taylor<King.
Ahern<Law.
Smith<Flynn.
Hempstead<Stern. Enumerated.
White<S. hweitzer.
Summo<Snare & T.
Angrisan<Cantoni.
Majestic Thea<Hyde & Behman.
J. Clark Est. <CNY, Spituler<Brown.
Galvin<NYC RR.
Well<F I A T.

MOTION CALENDAR—Putnam, J.

People ex rel Roache<Hanbury.

Notice: The next term of this court will begin on May 4. The printed cases or papers on appeal must be filed with the Clerk on or before April 25.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Kelly, J. Litigated motions.

Goldsticker<Cooney.
Truskularski<Lalance & Grosjean.
In re Reichers, (Moscowitz et al.)
In re Volk same.
Jughardt<Ragin.
In re Thatford Av.
In re B 96 St, (Husmann.)
Pigot<Riverhead E L.
Equit Trust<Watson.
Whirlwind<Sterck.
Nicholas<Hennessy
Ritterbusch<Ritterbusch.
Matheson<Monte.
In re Dowling.
People<Fiordalone.
Henkel<Wolff.
Suss<Farley.
People ex rel Kravitz<Deutsch<Barwin R'ty.
Buller<Dippel.
Murphy<Williams.
In re Marquise, (W'd. haven Vol Fire Ass'n)
In re Peoples Surety.
Hayward<Zimmer.
Gleason<Hughes.
Burney<Lampe & an.
Blanco<Degnon Con.
Chiafari<Stuft.
Seaman, C<CNY.
Seaman<Same.

PART II.—Scudder, J.—Ex parte business.

Rappaport<Rappaport.
Metzer<Metzer.
Rubinoviz<Rubinoviz.
Schneider<Schneider.
Levine<Levine.
Roren<Roren.
Methias<Methias.
Jukelis<Jukelis.
Waldmar<Lanzinker.
Marinello<Marinello.
Eassa<Eassa.

PART III.—Trials—Benedict, J.

Horowitz<Horowitz.
Vinikoff<F & J R'lty.
Tappl<Allen.
Clement<Clement, Arm<Arm.
Siegler<Siegler.
Kloar<Kloar.
Tonkin<B U E RR.
Gaetzner<Gaetzner, Schroeder<Snyder.
Saks<Back.
Reber<Reber.

Reserved Calendar:

Welsberg, M<Twinbrook RR.
Kennedy<Kennedy.
Conklin<O'Connell.
Murray<Murray.
Parenholtz<Parenholtz
Schweppe<Schweppe.
Fladen<Fladen.

Highest number reached, 802.

TRIAL TERM—Crane, Kapper, Jaycox, Blackmar, Clark, Garretson, Manning, JJ.

Tolan<Vandewiele.
McBride<Morse Dk.
Dougherty<B H RR.
Adt<same.
Curry<same.
Adler<same.
Hines<Sherwood.
Dohney<Rudolph Co.
Nola<Fabre Line.
Levinton<Nassau RR.
Rose<Mitchell Brew.
Cohen<Const Material.
Kletty<B H RR.
Andrulons<Univ Taximeter et al.
Gasmith<B H RR.
Wald<Weinstock.
Ratner<McCoy et al.
O'Hagan<Siegel et al.
Mesmin<Hyde.
Gaudenie<C I & B RR.
Vaughan<Tran Dev.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Murphy<Press.
Funk<Woronow.
O'Brien<B H R R.
McElroy<same.
Friedman<same.
Egan<same.
Kennedy<BQC&SRR.
Remington<Shults Brd
Lieberman<Roth.
Brott<Comp Type Bar
Schmidt<Auto Supply.
Rubel & an<R. D. Palmer.
McCann<Connolly.
Williams<Danda.
Dougherty<Cirker.
Greaney<Hoffman.
Goldberg<Erie R R.
Hammer<Hay Foundry
B Finnish Soc<Helin et al.
Congest<Reilly.
Hamer<Nas R R.
Fertel<Soper.
Thompson<N Y Con RR.
Brown<Brown.
Moorehead<R'il Ass.
Gorham<Kelly et al.
Butler et al<Greene.

Highest number reached, 3,322.

SPECIAL TERM—Scudder, J.—Ex parte business.

Federal.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR—Veeder, J.
USA<Cochrane, (on trial.)

MOTION CALENDAR—Chatfield, J.

Pendleton<Logan Coal.
Moore<Ham-Am Line.
US<Hom Lin.
Morgan<Priscilla.
Tracy<Elva.
Tebo Basin<Priscilla.

Surrogates' Court.

WILLS—Ketcham, S.

Will of:
Samuel D Miller.
Administration of:
James Farrell, Accounting in the estates of:
John C Springstein,
Katharina Wettenberg,
Sylvesta Ross, (2.)
Albert Johnson,
Mary E Chickerly,
Thomas Watson,
James Donnelly,
Gilbert Evans,
Israel Kalet,
Clara Griffin,
Frank Preston,
Anna Wolf,
Francis Carey,
Meta Rooker,
Abbie Merrill,
Charles Feltman,
Paul Buttner,
Mary Hammis,
Anna McBride,
Mary Molloy,
Abraham Soloman.
Contested calendar—
Will of:
Samuel Tompkins.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV.—Moore, J.

Kwiesler<Schneider.
McBride<B H RR.
Mangan<Nass' El RR.
Oliner<Witmer Ben Soc
Sharpows<Hansen.

These causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Kopman<Nass El RR.
Lucks<Steeplechase Co
Mallin<B H RR.
Frankel<Bloomingdale.
Morgan<Brennen.
Murphy<B H RR.
Price<same.
Kalmanson<Brenowitz.
Hawkins<Telephunken
Springer<Thompson.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Kelby, J.—Trials. Court opens at 10 A. M.

Hamilton<Slug.
Schmidt<Stehn & an.
Katsner<Wiener.
Violante<Moravec.
Beebe<Beebe.
Pohl<Pohl.
Beck<Jaffe.
Schmitt<Stehn & an.
Fowler<Fowler.
Bk of L I<Folger & an
Barrymore<Elmhurst Bldg.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Jones<CNY.
Selvestrone<Shapiro.
Green<Shannon et al.
Johnson<Johnson.
Penn Cement<Neposit Rity et al.
Bergen<CNY.
Hays<Bohne et al.
O'Connor<LI RR & an
1st Ger Pres Ch<Schwanb.
Beck<Jaffe et al.
Rogers<Svanda et al.
Schonck<Planin et al.
Kunert<Schnabel.
Kratbenberg<Geib.
Colacicco<Colacicco.
Gresser<Seal et al.
Kopp<Kopp.
Klein<Huyler & an.
Van Beren & La Velle<Brun.
Stein & an<Ward et al
Burnett<Geres.
Pierce<E Riv L et al.
Gersbach<Gersbach.
Kemlein & Lesh<Kemlein & Kemlein.
Hookin<Harrison.
Halbert & Quist<Schinzel.
Halbert<same.
Seeley<Benton Rlty et al.
Hess<Hess.
O'Dea<O'Dea.
Zirnsky<Rise et al.
Pines<Rise et al.
Woodhaven Bk<Credit Hold.
O'Dea<O'Dea.
Einstein & an<Acad Prop et al.
Owen<Owen.
Bohner<Bohner.
Burwak Elev<Jamaica Gas et al.
Novak<Novak.
Schelling<Boyce et al.
Bampson<Sampson.
Sneder<Trump & an
Moreland<Barry.
Hock<Hock.
Franzese<Wellbrock.
Woodhaven Bk<Coffin et al.
Tracher<Clary et al.
Wickes<Broslus et al.
Ullman<Ullman.
Boeing<Ellis<Shields.
Coles<Coles.
Holub-Dusha<Drda.
Mount<Harris et al.
Amabile<Keshin et al.
Davison<Lamb et al.
Cowley & an<Conovitz et al.
Cohen & Grau<Hazel Con & Ill Surety.
Raap<Lie M & Church
Pearsall<Pearsall.
Leahy Rity<West & an
Walther<Walther.
Engle<Morgenthaler-Pfeifle Rity Co.
Kunert<Schnabel.
Gardner<NY Con Card
MacArthur<MacArthur

Highest number reached, 359.

TRIAL TERM.—Van Siclen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

McCarran<B, Q C & S RR & ano.
Case<Bischof.
Higgins<B H RR.
Panka Wicus<Nichols Cop.
Murphy<B H RR.
Hedermann<L I RR.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Williams<NY & Q E L & P.
Everett<Booves et al.
Brown<Greenhut-Siegel.
Rogan<Smith.
Klein<Fleischmann.

Remainder of reserve calendar passed to April 9. Highest No. reached, 677.

Koch<Simmons.
Murray<B H RR.
Ryan<same.
White<Bradley Con.
Michel<same.
Fertel<Weisberg Baer.
Selling<B H RR.

Nettling<Kleinert Rub
Martin<Degnon Con.
Hamberger<NY & Q Co Ry.
Schreiber<NY Rys.
Sullivan<B H RR.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM.—Humphrey, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Doc<B H RR Co.
Leichtman Laundry<Lancaster Beach.
Gottleck<B, Q Co&S Ry.
Mack<Astoria Mills Co.
Lewy<B H RR.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Weinstein<Daizie.
Dixon<Johnson.
Maloney<O'Connor.
Toplitz et al<Sharp.
Heidenfelder<L I RR.
Cohen<Roeber.
Same<same.
Dreglis et al<Humphreys.

Highest No. reached, 19.

Berkely<Same.
Austin<same.
Eldred<Kennan et al.
Krieger<Haws.
Scarborough<E Riv Gas.
Reichling<Klotz et al.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Mills, Morschauser, JJ.—Court opens at 9:45 A. M.

Marejka<Nat Cond.
Roughteas<Saries.
Rope<NYC RR.
Uskae<Franklin Tr.
Un Stove<Ruth R'lty.
Floranze<Rinehart & Randall<Beach.
Charella<Baldwin.
Lazar<Waring Hat.
Levy<NYC RR.
Barrett<same.
Grim<L V Coal.
Whalen<NYC R R.
Heeney<Van Wyck.
Linehan<Silver.

Those cases, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

Biber<Biber.
Same<same.
Willison<V White Pls.
Rosenthal<Bladon I W
Conklin<Birdsall.
Bennett<Husted.
Becker<Evans.
Liberty Brew<Olt.
Berry<NYC R R.
Benza<Bd of Educ.
Nichtern<W St Ry.
Nicoletto<Whiteridge.
Murray<W St Ry.
Stehlin<City & Co C.
Schutrick<NY Rys.
Gulnes<Pitts Con.
Berry<Klein.
Fletcher<NY, NH RR
Grannis & Warley<Delfino.

Highest number reached, 365.

Marcus & Bros<Powers M Picture.
Crentzberger<C Mt V. Ohl<Gifford.
Hetzel<NY, NH RR.
McCarthy<Ringler & Co.
Gibson<Richards.
Burt<same.
Mackey<Mackey.
Buccafarelli<Rinehart & Dennis.
Nugent<Wiffler.
Heike<Maxwell Briscoe.
Vince<Mannarielle.
Mahoney<Rodriques.
Fredericksson<N Roch. Coal.
Winckler<Swackhamer bed, 365.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR.—Platt, J.

People<Rothschild.
Same<Pearsse.
Same<Davis.
Same<Tell, Bell and Burns.
Same<Isabel.
Same<Neggio.
Same<Fidelio.
Same<Sartino.
Same<Hart.
Same<Hickey.
Same<Cacoll.
Same<Di Pasquale.
Same<Noffrey.

BIG REFUNDS COMING.

A Million or More for Importers of Canadian Paper.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday began deciding a large number of importers' protests relating to wood pulp and paper produced and manufactured in Canada, and which are claimed free of duty under the terms of the Canadian reciprocity treaty. The test issue, standing in the name of the American Express Company and F. Bertuch, was decided favorably to the importers by the United States Court of Customs Appeals last May.

The Treasury Department, however, demurred to paying to the importers refunds involved in this issue, estimated yesterday by Albert H. Washburn of Comstock & Washburn, counsel for the protestants in the test case, to amount to $1,000,000 or more, and, at the same time, instructed Assistant Attorney General Wertz to ask the board not to decide the hundreds of protests raising a similar question, filed with the lower customs tribunal. The board acquiesced in the request pending action by the department.

The Treasury authorities announced that they proposed introducing a bill into Congress to give the Supreme Court the right to pass upon questions raising constitutional and treaty issues after decision by the Customs Court. It is assumed, however, that the Treasury Department is prepared to make the heavy refunds to importers as fast as the protests are decided by the board and relliquidated by the customs authorities. The cases decided yesterday by the board stand in the names of the American Express Company, and Castle, Gotthell & Overton. One of many of the accompanying schedules cover many other importers at other ports.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The feature of the day in wheat was the Government report, which was published at noon, and showed an average condition on April 1 of 95.6 per cent., compared with 97.2 in December last, 91.6 last year, and a ten-year average of 85.7. There was active selling in the new-crop months, and final prices were 1½@1¾c net lower. Bradstreet's world's visible increased 632,000 bushels.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at 98c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 2 red, $1.04, elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 99¾c, free on board, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.00¼, free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
May	99⅞	99¼	99¼	99⅞	99
July	93¾	94⅜	94⅝	95⅜	97¼
September	....	....	93½	94	96⅝

CORN.

The holiday in Chicago restricted

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, April 7, 1914.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE KINGS COUNTY REFRIGERATING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Kings County Refrigerating Company will be held on the 22nd day of April, 1914, at 2:00 P. M., at the office of the Vice President, Mr. W. S. Barstow, 50 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from two hundred thousand ($200,000) dollars, consisting of two thousand (2,000) shares of a par value of one hundred ($100) dollars each, to three hundred thousand ($300,000) dollars, consisting of three thousand (3,000) shares of a par value of one hundred ($100) dollars each, and to classify such proposed increase of one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars as preferred stock.

Each stockholder is entitled to subscribe to his or her proportion of shares of such preferred stock. Such preferred stock is to have voting power the same as the common stock now outstanding, and is to entitle the holder to receive cumulative preferential dividends in each year at the rate of ten per cent. (10%) per annum, payable out of the net earnings of the company before any dividend shall be declared or paid on the common stock. In the distribution of the assets of the corporation, the preferred stock is entitled to be paid in full the par value thereof, together with all unpaid dividends accrued thereon, before the common stock receives any payment. The remaining assets are to be paid and distributed pro rata upon the common stock.

This stock is to be redeemable at 110 of par at the discretion of the company in such manner as shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

W. S. BARSTOW, Vice President.
JNO. J. PHELAN, Secretary.

Office of The Central Foundry Co.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE CENTRAL FOUNDRY COMPANY will be held at this office, at 281 St. John's St., Portland, Me., on Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing four Directors to hold office for three years, of electing a clerk for the ensuing year, and of transacting such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting, including the consideration and approval of the proceedings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee during the past year.

The transfer books of the Company will not be closed for the purposes of said meeting. In lieu thereof, in accordance with the By-Laws, the close of business on March 25, 1914, has been appointed for the taking of the list of stockholders to be entitled to vote at the said meeting, and all stockholders registered as such on the books of the Company at the close of business on March 25, 1914, will be entitled to vote at said meeting.

CHARLES E. MARLOR, Secretary.

THE VULCAN DETINNING COMPANY.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of Stockholders of The Vulcan Detinning Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Exchange Place, (Commercial Trust Building,) Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, the seventh day of May, 1914, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before said meeting.

No share or shares of stock shall be voted on at said election which shall have been transferred on the books of the Company within twenty days next preceding said election.

The transfer books will be closed on April 16, 1914, at 3 P. M., at which time a record of Stockholders entitled to vote will be taken, and will be reopened on the following day, April 17, 1914, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANK W. SPEIR, Secretary.
Sewaren, N. J., April 2, 1914.

Automatic Vaudeville Company,
48 East 14th Street,
New York City.
March 31st, 1914.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the AUTOMATIC VAUDEVILLE COMPANY will be held on the 16th day of APRIL, 1914, at 3:30 o'clock P. M. at the office of such Company, at No. 48 East 14th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase its capital stock from $500,000, consisting of 5,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $1,000,000, to consist of 10,000 shares of the par value of $100 each. And also, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to issue and dispose of 6% five year debenture bonds of the total par value of $250,000, convertible at the option of the holder, after three years and before maturity, into stock of this Company at the rate of 25 shares for each $1,000 of par value of debenture bonds.

MORRIS KOHN, President.
JOSEPH BRANDT, Secretary.

The Home Insurance Company

56 CEDAR ST.
New York, April 7, 1914.

At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company, held on Monday, 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Levi P. Morton	Lewis L. Clarke
Elbridge G. Snow	Clarence H. Kelsey
George H. Hartford	William Ives Washburn
Henry F. Dimock	Elbert H. Gary
Lucien C. Warner	Thomas B. Kent
John Claflin	Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.
John H. Flagler	Frederic C. Buswell
William D. Baldwin	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Elbridge G. Snow was unanimously elected President and Messrs. Frederic C. Buswell, Clarence A. Ludlow, and Charles L. Tyner were unanimously elected Vice-Presidents.

C. L. TYNER, Vice-Pres. & Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M., April 21, 1914, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., etc., a quantity of naval supplies, as follows: Sch. 6494: Electrical supplies.—Sch. 6463: Telescopes, binoculars and spares.—Sch. 6525: Steering gear.—Sch. 6547: Wool blankets.—Sch. 6548: Blue flannel.—Sch. 6549: Overcoat cloth.—Sch. 6550: Canvas shoes.—Sch. 6565: Conning tower.—Sch. 6566: Steam fire pump, cast iron pipe and fittings.—Sch. 6573: Exhaust fans.—Sch. 6577: Rolled bronze.—Sch. 6578: Rails.—Sch. 6579: Yellow pine or oak cross ties.—Sch. 6580: Radiators, kitchen range, water closets, etc.—Sch. 6584: Printing booklet.—Sch. 6585: Bronze cable, copper wire, strip copper.—Sch. 6589: Lavatories, weatherproof wire.—Sch. 6590: White and yellow pine, spruce.—Sch. 6591: Hardware and tools, etc.—Sch. 6592: Hose.—Sch. 6593: Boatswain's calls, diving dresses, globes for hand lanterns, deck light lenses, spare parts for ships' ranges, showers, mosquito netting.—Sch. 6594: Varnishes, copper paint, vermilion.—Sch. 6595: Single conductor, telephone cord.—Sch. 6596: Sheet brass and copper, brass pipe and fittings.—Sch. 6597: Rubber fire and water hose, rugs, Turkish toweling, castor oil, fuel oil testing outfits.—Sch. 6599: Hose, clothing, bedding, etc. Applications for proposals should designate the schedules desired by number. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the navy pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. W. J. COWIE, Paymaster General, U. S. N. 4-1-14

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, New York, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, April 21, 1914, for Contract 118, for the construction of eleven superstructures along the line of Catskill aqueduct. The buildings are to be of brick with concrete-stone trimmings. Ten of the buildings are 30 feet by 89 feet by 37 feet and the other is somewhat smaller. The substructures or foundations of the buildings have been built and the city will furnish and erect the tile roof for the buildings. The work is located in the towns of Phillipstown, Putnam County, and Cortlandt, Yorktown, and Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings may be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent, for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, April 14, 1914, for Contract 86 for the construction of a part of the Queens conduit, a portion of the city pipe lines of Catskill Aqueduct, in the city Aqueduct Department, and extending from Fort Greene Park along Myrtle Avenue, Washington Park, and Willoughby Avenue to Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

The work to be done includes the furnishing and laying of about 12,200 feet of 60-inch steel pipe, 300 feet of 48-inch cast iron pipe, a 48-inch to 66-inch Venturi meter, with valves and other appurtenances, together with maintenance for one year.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 3 o'clock P. M., April 27, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering to tidewater, New York Harbor, one 4-panel third order double flash lens, pedestal, clock, and spare parts. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Commercial Paper.

Yesterday..3¾@4 per cent. for the best names.
Monday....3¾@4 per cent. " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

An Increase of Exports.

General exports, exclusive of specie, from the Port of New York last week were valued at $20,608,973, compared with $20,571,289 in the week previous, and $18,657,721 in the corresponding week last year. The total value of the present year's exports to date is $284,857,638, against $270,287,631 in the corresponding period of 1913. Exports of domestics and cotton duck from New York last week were valued at $476,022, against $450,913 in the previous week. The greatest amount shipped to a single country, $171,903 worth of merchandise, went to the Philippines, which also led the week before with $174,261.

Ribbon Activity Keeps Up.

Despite the lateness of the season, buyers of ribbons continue to seek this merchandise in good quantities. This is true of both the dry goods and millinery trades, and the manufacturers and jobbers are sharing in the activity. Moiré ribbons continue in excellent demand, as do reversible two-tone effects in plain and moiréd satins. Ciré effects in Roman stripes are actively sought, as are the same effects in black and solid colors. Both black and colored velvet ribbons are in good demand, those with taffeta backs being especially wanted. Sash and belt widths seem to be the most active.

Local Coal Trade Dull.

"While the anthracite trade has rather a quiet tone," The Coal Trade Journal will say to-day, "complaints of actual dullness are chiefly on the part of middlemen and sales agents whose interests are particularly local to Greater New York. The city retailers ordered a fair amount of tonnage in March for shipment immediately after the Spring circular became effective, but since then they have not been buying freely. This gives an air of depression to the local situation which does not extend to the entire trade. The bituminous market is about as lifeless as it is possible to imagine. Many consumers whose coal comes from Central Pennsylvania have not even taken the trouble to inquire of their shippers as to conditions or prospects of suspension."

Linoleum Prices to Go Up.

The opinion was expressed strongly in the local floor coverings trade yesterday that prices on linoleums and floor oilcloths for Fall will show substantial advances over those which prevailed during the Spring season. While the closing of the Spring season shows the amount of business booked to have been fully up to that of a year ago, the season was not a satisfactory one to the manufacturers because of the prices which these goods brought. At the opening of the Spring season low prices were named in anticipation of strong competition with foreign goods, and, while this competition did not materialize, the trade found it practically out of the question to get prices back to a profitable basis. It is said that higher production costs will make it imperative to advance prices for Fall.

Printcloth Demand Flat.

The demand for staple goods in the gray was very flat yesterday, and the price tendency on printcloths was downward despite the sharp advance in cotton. There were no sizeable sales of these goods reported, business in them being confined entirely to a few odd lots required by buyers to fill some momentary need. The opinion was expressed in the market yesterday that if a buyer came along now with a bid for any large quantity of these goods at a figure under current price levels he would stand an excellent chance of getting it accepted. Sheetings were also easier in price, these goods bringing figures yesterday that were even lower than the prices reached in the decline of two weeks ago. The only real bright spot in the market was the large sales that were made on organdies for delivery through the Summer and Fall.

Rubber Buying Active.

Buying was more active at the fortnightly auction of crude rubber in London yesterday than for some time. Cables received in this market late in the afternoon said that 570 of the 1,050 tons offered had been sold. Higher prices attended the increase in the bidding, fine-ribbed smoked sheets closing the day at 2s. 8⅝d. and smooth smoked sheets at 2s. 7¼d. Pale crêpe also brought higher figures than at the last sale, first crêpe, of which only 100 tons were offered, having sold for 2s. 9¼d. The lower grades of this rubber were not so strong, however. Some surprise was shown here as a result of the activity at the sale, and the belief was expressed that it was due more to European bidding than American. The local market, it was said, was void of feature at the moment. Up-river fine brought 2s. 11¾d. at regular sale in London yesterday, the local spot price on this rubber being 73 cents.

Carpet Trade Did Well.

With the end of the Spring season only about a month away, the carpet trade is beginning to find that the business done compares very favorably, on the whole, with that of the same season a year ago. While opinions vary somewhat regarding the extent to which the trade was hurt by foreign competition under the new tariff, for the most part the feeling was that the injury was slight. Prices, it was said, were not all that could be desired, and the prediction was made that the Fall season, which is expected to open either on May 4 or May 11, will see higher prices all around. With the general advance in the cost of raw materials and labor the manufacturers say that there is no other course left for them if they are to operate at a reasonable profit. A summary of the Spring business shows a good part of it to have been done on assortments and the better grades of Jacquards. By far and away the major portion of the orders were booked on rugs, carpets sales having fallen behind those of last Spring in many cases.

Orders for Men's Wear Fabrics.

Manufacturers of men's wear fabrics are satisfied for the most part with the business that has been booked from the tailors to the trade, who have now finished their buying. While some might be inclined to describe the results as spotty, practically all the mills have in some way obtained their customary orders. So far, the expected foreign invasion has not materialized to any great extent, it is said, as far as cutting in on the orders obtained from the book tailors. This is probably due to the fact that foreign manufacturers would have even a harder time catering to the needs of the tailors than to those of the manufacturing clothiers. Duplicate orders from the tailors are not placed until long after those of the manufacturing clothiers. This means that, if deliveries cannot be made from abroad in due season for the manufacturers, they must be even further out of the way later and more inconvenient for the tailors. The latter usually do business only with those mills that know how to handle their orders and make the prompt deliveries necessary.

AGAIN THAT $3.60 SUIT.

It Doesn't Scare Local Manufacturers, Who Can Do Better.

According to manufacturing clothiers here, they are well prepared to take care of their end in competition with foreign-made goods, such as the suit turned out by an English manufacturer and sold through an agent here for $3.60. Suits are sold here to the jobbing trade and department stores as low as $2.50, and a suit sold at $4, which, after discount and selling commission are taken off, makes the real price obtained by the manufacturer $3.36, is made of fairly good material, and the workmanship is superior to that found in the English garment.

Three-quarter goods are used in the domestic suit, at an estimated cost of about 20 cents a yard, and the manufacturing costs of the three garments making the suit are as follows: Coat, 55 cents, trousers, 33 cents; vest, 29 cents; cutting, 15 cents. Additional items, such as double waistband, serging, the linings, bring up the cost 70 cents. The manufacturer makes a very small profit on sale of such a suit, and it generally comes from the elimination of selling expense and taking the benefit of the discount on the fabric.

Outside the question of workmanship, manufacturers here have an added advantage in the number and variety of the patterns to be found in the lower-priced fabrics, something the English manufacturer does not obtain. The same patterns may be found in materials selling at 20 cents a yard as in those selling at $1 and $1.25 and even higher. The patterns which out of necessity the English manufacturer has to use in a suit selling for $3.60 are very drab and without life, it is said. Local clothiers who make the low-priced clothing are content to make 2½ per cent. on their volume of business, so it is seen that they depend on very low margins. When the patterns and workmanship in the foreign merchandise improve there is little doubt expressed that it will be a factor in this market.

The company that is introducing the English product here has found that the price is considered too low, and the suggestion has been made that a little better grade of goods and workmanship at a higher price might be acceptable to local retailers. In the meantime, however, the suit will be sold to jobbers catering to the trade in country districts, and tentative orders have been taken, it is said, for several thousand of the garments.

Those Swiss Embroideries.

In regard to the provision in the administration portion of the new tariff act for an additional 15 per cent. duty where foreign manufacturers do not show their books to Government agents, it now appears this will not be made to apply to Swiss embroideries, as was feared by importers. This statement was made yesterday by Louis Tynberg of the Krower-Tynberg Company, Chairman of the Manufacturers' Committee which has been conferring with the Treasury Commission that recently investigated the industries of St. Gall, Switzerland.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Thursday, April 16th, 1914, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to adopt the following By-Law:

"The number of Directors of this corporation shall be nine. They shall be elected at the annual meeting of the corporation, which shall be held at the office of the corporation, in the City of New York, on the third Thursday in April of each year, at such hour as shall be named in the notice of the meeting. Notice of the time and place of such meeting for the election of Directors shall be given by publication thereof at least once in each week for two successive weeks immediately preceding such election, in a newspaper published in the County of New York. The Directors chosen need not be stockholders of the corporation. Special meetings of the stockholders shall be called by notice published in the same manner."

and for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated March 31st, 1914.
ARTHUR E. CLARK, Secretary.

THE GLOBE & RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

111 William Street, New York, March 30, 1914.

The Annual Meeting of the Company and election of Directors will be held at this office on Tuesday, April 14th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

W. H. PAULISON, Secretary.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING.

A Special Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at its office at No. 111 William Street, Manhattan, New York, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 14th, 1914, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of authorizing alterations and amendments of the Certificate of Incorporation and Charter of said corporation in accordance with the resolutions of the Board of Directors thereof passed January 22nd, 1914, so as to include other purposes, powers and provisions.

New York, N. Y., March 30th, 1914.
EDWIN C. JAMESON, President.
WILLIAM H. PAULISON, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company.

Please take notice that the annual meeting of stockholders of The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company for the purpose of electing five Directors in place of those whose terms of office expire in May, 1914, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the general office of the Company, 1,524 Citizens' Building, Cleveland, Ohio, on May 6, 1914, at 2 P. M. Stock transfer books will close on April 20th, 1914, and will be reopened at the opening of business May 7, 1914.

JOSEPH RAMSEY, JR., President.
T. D. RHODES, Secretary.
New York, April 6, 1914.

DIVIDENDS.

American Light & Traction Company

40 Wall Street, New York City, April 7, 1914.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the company the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the PREFERRED stock of this Company, payable May 1, 1914, to stockholders of record of PREFERRED stock at the close of business April 15, 1914.

The Board also declared from the undivided profits of the Company a quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the COMMON stock of this Company, payable May 1, 1914, to stockholders of record of COMMON stock at the close of business April 15, 1914.

The Board also declared from the undivided profits of the Company a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) SHARES OF COMMON STOCK on every One Hundred (100) shares of COMMON stock outstanding, payable May 1, 1914, to stockholders of record of COMMON STOCK at the close of business April 15, 1914.

The transfer books for both PREFERRED and COMMON stock will close April 15, 1914, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen May 1, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

AUSTIN, NICHOLS & CO., INC.

April 1, 1914.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the preferred stock has this day been declared, payable May 1, 1914, to preferred stockholders of record on April 15, 1914.

The transfer books for preferred stock will be closed from April 22, 1914, to May 1, 1914, inclusive.

THOMAS M. McCARTHY, Treasurer.

STEWART MINING COMPANY.

The Executive Committee has declared a dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable April 25, 1914, to stockholders of record on April 15, 1914, at 3 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed April 15, 1914, at 3 P. M. and re-opened April 27, 1914, at 10 A. M.

Dated April 7, 1914.
CAMPBELL CARRINGTON, Ass't Sec.

The Pictorial Review Company,
222-224-226 West 39th Street.
April 8d, 1914.

The Board of Directors at its meeting, held this day, has declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) for the quarter ending March 31st, 1914, payable May 30, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 11th, 1914.

LEON LEWIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.
N. W. corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, March 11, 1914.

The Directors have this day declared quarterly dividend of two per cent. ($1.00 per share,) payable April 15, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.

A dividend of one-half of one per cent., or 50 cents per share, upon the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on April 15, 1914, to preferred stockholders of record, at 3 o'clock P. M. on April 8, 1914.

ARTHUR J. TRUSSELL, Secretary.
New York, March 30, 1914.

New York Produce Exchange Bank.
April 1st, 1914.
58th CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a semi-annual dividend of 4% was declared, payable April 15th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 8th.

JOHN R. WOOD,
Vice President and Cashier.

Rateau Battu Smoot Company.

A semi-annual dividend of 5% on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 15, 1914, at the office of the Company, 90 West St., New York City, to Stockholders of record at the close of business March 28, 1914.

L. L. BATTU, Treasurer.

CHEER IN ST. LOUIS.

Business There Appears Willing to Pick Up and Go Ahead.

In cheerful contrast to the many expressions of doubt as to future business which have been voiced in the East is the April forecast of the Mechanics-American National Bank of St. Louis, whose President, Walker Hill, is among the favored candidates supposed to be in line for places on the new Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. Hill's bank reports that the situation around St. Louis at the opening of Spring offers abundant basis for taking a hopeful view. Conditions in the wholesale trade, as reflected by the business handled by the great mercantile houses of St. Louis, show up well in comparison with the volume of business handled at this time in 1913, and the indications favor a sustained improvement. With even ordinary crop conditions this year business is expected to be highly satisfactory, and the Southwest should be a great deal more prosperous than it was in 1913. Owing to the poor crop conditions of that year, and the readjustment necessitated by the changes in the tariff law, the country merchant became an extremely cautious business man. He would buy nothing for which there was not an apparent market demand, and his orders were for small lots, so as to avoid all speculative risks.

"This is about as healthy a situation as is ever encountered at the opening of Spring," says the Mechanics-American. "More than this, the farmers will start the season under very favorable conditions. Throughout this territory there have been heavy rains and snows, so that a large amount of moisture is in the ground, which will be of immense advantage to wheat, grass, and the early crops. Such conditions mean a great deal for this territory, and with the crop outlook excellent the country merchant will be glad to extend credit to the farmers. With the farmers buying heavily the merchants will be forced to replenish their stocks. The signs are all pointing that way, and, barring unforeseen circumstances, a further revival of trade may be confidently expected in the Southwest.

"Sentiment in this territory is unquestionably in favor of fair treatment for the railroads. What is more, the people have pretty generally made up their minds that the railroads must receive an increased revenue for the services performed if they are to develop along normal lines. This feeling has so taken possession of intelligent people here as to make them support the proposal for the 5 per cent. increase in freight rates as something absolutely essential to the real prosperity of the Southwest. The public is asking that the railroads be allowed to charge the slightly higher rate not alone for the sake of the railroads, whose position in some instances is really critical, but in order to promote a genuine trade revival, which is sure to come later on. New construction work by the railroads has been so long at a standstill that a question arises whether the present facilities will be adequate to perform the services required by 90,000,000 people going ahead at full speed.

"New trackage, new rolling stock and new equipment cannot be provided at a moment's notice, and for that reason it is to be hoped that the Interstate Commerce Commission will expedite the rate cases as far as possible, and render early decision. There is not the slightest doubt but that many of the roads have reached the limit of their borrowing capacity, in so far as that is determined by revenues derived from the prevailing scale of rates. The investing public cannot be expected to purchase railroad securities unless the industry shows a sufficient margin of profit to pay fixed charges and protect dividends. This it is not now doing. The situation is bound to work out all right in the end, and the indications at the moment are that the advance in the cost of raw materials and labor the manufacturers say that there is no other course left for them if they are to operate at a reasonable profit. A summary of the Spring business shows a good part of it to have been done on assortments and the better grades of Jacquards. By far and away the major portion of the orders were booked on rugs, carpets sales having fallen behind those of last Spring in many cases.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Rain Wed.; colder in interior. Thur., cloudy; colder near coast; shifting breeze, becoming n. w., increasing.

S. Car.—Rain Wed.; colder in interior. Thur., cloudy, prob. rain; colder near coast; e. breeze, becoming var.

Ga.—Rain Wed.; colder in n. and w. Thur., cloudy, rain; colder in s. e.; gentle s. breeze, shifting to n. w., becoming fresh.

Fla.—Rains Wed., prob. Thur.; fair in extreme s.; colder Wed. in n. w.; colder Thur. in central and e.; light, var. breeze, mod. to fresh w. to n. in w.

Ala.—Showers, colder Wed. Thur., fair; mod. to fresh n. breeze.

Miss.—Cloudy in n., showers in s., Wed.; colder, Thur., fair, mod. to fresh n. breeze.

La.—Showers, colder Wed.; fresh n. breeze, Thur., fair.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Wed.; showers in s.; colder in e. and s.; fresh n. breeze, Thur., fair; warmer in n. and w.

W. Tex.—Rains or snows Wed.; colder in s. and extreme w. Thur., fair; warmer in n. and w.

Utah—Fair Wed.; warmer in s. w. Thur., fair.

Okl., Ark.—Cloudy, cool Wed. Thur., fair, warmer.

Tenn.—Cloudy, cold in extreme w; rain, colder in central and e. Wed. Thur., fair.

Ky.—Cloudy Wed.; rains, colder in e. Thur., fair, warmer.

Ohio—Snows or rain, colder Wed.; fresh n. w. to n. breezes. Thur., fair.

Ind.—Fair in n., cloudy in s. Wed. Thur., fair, warmer.

Ill.—Cloudy Wed. Thur., fair, warmer; mod. n. breezes.

Lower Mich.—Unsett., colder Wed., prob. snows. Thur., fair, warmer; mod. to fresh n. breezes.

Upper Mich.—Snows, cold Wed. Thur., prob. fair, warmer.

Wis.—Fair, cold Wed. Thur., fair, warmer; mod. to fresh n. w. to n. breezes.

Minn., Iowa—Fair Wed. Thur., fair, warmer.

Mo.—Fair in n., cloudy in s. Wed.; colder in n. Thur., fair, warmer.

N. and S. Dak.—Fair, warmer Wed., Thur.

Neb., Kan.—Fair, cool Wed. Thur., fair, warmer.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Appraisers Decide the Duties on a Variety of Articles.

Cast-iron kettles, enameled on the inside with vitreous glasses and used for boiling acids or other chemicals, were held yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers to be properly dutiable under the old law at 1½c. per pound under Paragraph 149, as cast hollow ware. The Collector's action in returning the articles at 45 per cent. ar valorem, under Paragraph 199, as manufactures of metal, not specifically provided for, was reversed. The importers included Davies, Turner & Co., and Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, New York.

The American Wine and Spirits Company, and other importers of Philadelphia, were overruled in protests claiming a shortage in importations of vermuth, whisky, and other liquors shipped in bottles. It was contended that no duty accrued on the missing goods. The Collector reported that the importers failed to file with him the usual oath of non-receipt. Judge Somerville, in his decision for the board, holds that this omission is fatal to the allowance sought by the merchants.

The Central Vermont Railway Company failed in a contention for the free entry of old bagging under the old law as rags. The Collector of Customs at Burlington, Vt., returned the goods at 10 per cent. as waste not specially provided for. It was shown at the hearing that one piece out of an official sample of three pieces consisted of rags. The board holds that such an exhibit is entirely insufficient to enable the board to arrive at any satisfactory finding as to the percentage of rags in the entire importation of 294 bales.

Mill buttings or deal ends, used in the manufacture of wood pulp, imported by F. W. Myers & Co., Burlington, Vt., were yesterday held to be free of duty under Paragraph 712 of the act of 1909 as pulp wood. The Collector's assessment at 10 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 479 was reversed. The Maxson Lumber Co., St. Paul, made a similar claim regarding so-called lumber trimmings, but was overruled.

The American Linseed Company, Buffalo, asked that an allowance in duty be made for dirt and other impurities in importations of flaxseed. The claim was not allowed.

$125,000 Tax on von Post Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—The Title Guarantee and Trust Company sent its check for $125,000 to the State Controller today for advance payment on the transfer tax on the estate of Herman C. von Post, late of New York.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—M. Schneeberger, notions; Longacre.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellmalz, dry goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—B. Katzenstein & Bro.; B. Katzenstein, trouserings; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Hutzler Bros.; C. H. Gaither, upholstery goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE—Moritz Witz & Co.; Moritz Witz, men's piece goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. J. Bigler, dry goods; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; S. Trautman, millinery; 354 4th Av.

BERWICK, PENN.—Berwick Stores Co.; W. C. Garrison, general mdse.; 16 E. 33d.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss E. Boas, costumes, dresses; 15 E. 26th.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, cloaks, suits; 60 W. 33d.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; M. A. McBride, cloaks, suits, dresses; Miss H. B. Cobham, cloaks, suits; L. F. Hill, wash dresses; T. Barker, house furn. goods; 60 W. 33d.

BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; C. W. Conkey, ladies' ready-to-wear; 46 E. 17th.

BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Phillips, ladies' dresses, costumes; Miss Griffin, misses' underwear, kimonos, negligees; Miss Janson, neckwear, novelties; C. Bliss, Biederman, ladies' suits; Miss Webb, misses' dresses; Miss Keegan, infants' dresses; J. F. King, ladies' machine made dresses. Basement: Miss Cooper, ladies' and misses' coats, suits; H. Levy, waists; W. Silberman, skirts; H. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques; C. E. Bradley, men's, boys' furnishing goods; H. W. Childs, millinery; A. C. Smith, corsets, petticoats, infants', children's, juniors' coats, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; Mr. Hitchcock, clothing; C. H. Hurd, ladies' hosiery, knit underwear; F. A. Burdick, ladies' coats; skirts; Mr. Morrison, men's hats; Mrs. Gurney, infant's wear (basement); 31 Union Sq.

BOSTON—Halpern's; Mrs. H. Hanan, misses', women's coats, suits; Martinique.

BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. Blumenthal, silk waists; 15 E. 26th.

BUFFALO—Sinclair-Rooney Co.; E. A. Rooney, millinery; 621 Broadway.

BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; B. C. Burlingame, linens, white goods, 354 4th Church.

BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Spillane, ladies' cloaks, suits, misses' wear; 214 Church.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. Ketchewell and F. O. Ferry, ladies', misses', juniors' Fall dresses; A. Strauss, ladies', misses', juniors' Fall skirts; 458 B'way.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; N. Newman, domestics; 315 4th Av.; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; C. W. Richardson, domestics; 13 E. 22d.

CINCINNATI—J. Lazarus Co.; L. Joseph, millinery; 640 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Fashion Apparel Co.; J. Spero, ready-to-wear; Grand Union.

COLUMBUS—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; W. J. Huber, children's clothing; 45 E. 17th, Collingwood.

DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; Ernest H. Collins, kimonos, dresses, petticoats, misses', children's apparel; 214 Church.

DENVER—M. B. Ratner; C. S. Wood, jobs, ladies' coats, suits; 40 E. 22d.

DERBY, Conn.—Howard & Barber Co.; Miss M. C. Hoffman, house furn. goods; F. F. Abbott, rugs; 105 Grand.

DETROIT—A. Schlesinger & Co.; S. Rosengarten, clothing; Herald Square.

DULUTH—Stack & Co.; W. K. Stack, silks, dress goods; Herald Square.

FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; R. R. McWhirr, hosiery, umbrellas; F. Sanford, notions, books, stationery; 70 Spring.

FORT SMITH, Ark.—Berry-Wright D. G. Co.; A. Y. Berry, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Meyers, Arnold Co.; Mr. Arnold, millinery; 17 W. 28th.

HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. Speakman, carpets, rugs; 2 Walker.

HARRISBURG—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. H. Benatthum, waists; 2 Walker.

LANCASTER—M. T. Garvin & Co.; J. H. Ross, boys' clothing, cloaks, suits, waists; York.

LANCASTER—M. H. Garvin Co.; L. R. Diller, upholstery goods; York.

LAWRENCE—Robertson, Sutherland & Co.; J. A. Donovan, house furn. goods; 55 White; Herald Square.

MIDDLETOWN—J. H. Bruce Co.; P. P. Herrman, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.

NASHVILLE—L. Jonas & Co.; S. Jonas, cloaks, suits; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

NASHVILLE—J. S. Reeves & Co.; C. V. Phelps, silks, dress goods; 620 B'way.

NEW HAVEN—Edmund Malley Co.; G. S. Reeder, ready to wear; 60 W. 38d.

NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. M. Sneed, notions, leather goods; O. C. Herman, rugs; 75 Spring.

NEW HAVEN—Ed. Malley Co.; W. P. Lincoln, silks, dress goods; G. D. Sleigh, ribbons, notions, fancy goods; J. S. Brosseau, house furn. goods; 620 Church.

NORFOLK—E. Rohe, clothing; Claridge.

OAKLAND—Thompson, Belden & Co.; R. Nicol, cloaks, suits; York.

PHILADELPHIA—Fink Co.; H. Blauner, jobs, coats, suits; Miss Meldner, wash dresses; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, handkerchiefs, ladies' neckwear; 1,261 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; Broadway and 33d.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. M. Garretson, trimmed millinery; B'way & 32d.

PITTSBURGH—W. & H. Walker; J. D. Sacks, knit underwear, pile fabrics; 200 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; L. C. Moses, china, glassware; 95 Madison Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; D. A. Moore, Jr., upholstery goods; Miss L. Merry, books; 53 White McAlpin.

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio—Anderson Brothers Co.; W. B. Anderson, carpets, rugs; 105 Grand.

QUINCY—Kespohl, Mohrenstecher Co.; J. Kespohl, hosiery, knit goods; 315 4th Av.; Netherland.

READING—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. A. Burkey, upholstery goods; 2 Walker.

RICHMOND—Rich

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Move Forward Slowly—Underlying Influence of the Crop Situation.

When the market drifts many days at the low ebb at which trading has lately been carried on the thought which is uppermost in the minds of many in the financial district is expressed in the question. What is needed to lift the market out of its rut? Something more than routine news, even very favorable routine news, would seem to be needed for the accomplishment of this purpose in view of the indifference which the market showed yesterday to the highly satisfactory Government report on the condition of Winter wheat. It showed as of April 1 the highest percentage of years, a figure, in fact, practically ten points above the ten year average for that date. It promised a yield greatly exceeding last year's high record and furnished a most auspicious beginning of this season's crop news which from now on will assume increasing importance in the eyes of the business and financial worlds.

The dealings in stocks yesterday only slightly exceeded the very small total of the previous day, but it might be argued after all that the crop report did supply a modicum of stimulation to the market. In the first two hours, before the crop report was issued, trading amounted to only a little more than half of the dealings for that part of the previous session and it was an increase in the afternoon which restored the total to the previous day's level and carried it a trifle beyond that. Price changes were irregular but the net result was again a slight net gain in the average of quotations.

No matter what other facts business and finance may have to deal with the outcome of the year's farming will be a factor of prime importance, and should the agricultural results as a whole at all closely parallel the promise of yesterday's Winter wheat report trade would receive a stimulus which it would take many adverse factors to neutralize. Of course it is too early to talk confidently about the results of the harvests which are still many months off, but a good beginning counts for a very great deal in agriculture, as in other things, and no better beginning could well be wished for than that which was suggested by yesterday's Government report. Nature in this case having set her mark so high can readily fall short of present expectations without causing disappointment.

The excellence of the outlook for the Winter grains may not be unconnected with the hardening tendency which now seems to be appearing in the Chicago money market according to reports carried here by bankers from that city. Business men in the agricultural sections must, even at this early date, be deriving some encouragement from the prospects reflected in yesterday's Government report. There are already some signs that seasonal activities are taking back into employment some of the hands which have been idle, and this furnishes an offset, even though up to this time it be a small offset, to the laying off of men, particularly by the railroads which recently came into somewhat spectacular prominence.

Even though many allowances must be made for the uncertainties which the future always holds, the sort of news supplied by yesterday's crop report is the very kind which is needed to strengthen the country's business energy and to encourage men back upon the path of enterprise. Much is heard and thought of political interference with business, and of such there is all too much, but this must eventually yield to the onward force of the country's energies, and in no way can those be more fundamentally strengthened than by natural conditions favoring agricultural results such as those which can be hoped for on the basis of what is to-day known regarding the state of the crops which went into the ground last Fall.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾
A year ago	4	3½	3¾	4
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	..	..
Same period 1913	7	2	..	..

60 days. 4 mos. 6 mos.
On time ..... 2½@2¾ 2¾@3 3
Commercial paper (prime bills) ... 3¼@3¾ 3¼@4

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings	$319,690,265	$17,852,910
Sub-Treasury credit balance		672,916
Bank's loss since Friday		3,226,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
Berlin	2½	2½	20m 44½pf
Paris	2½	..	20f 16c
London	1 11-16@1 13-16	1½	.....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8650	$4.8645	$4.8650
A year ago	4.87	4.8695	4.8695
Since Jan. 1	4.8695	4.8535	.....
Same period 1913	4.8790	4.8570	.....

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.8650	$4.8675
Paris	5.16⅞—1-16	5.16⅞
Berlin	95 3-16—1-64	95¼
Switzerland	5.17⅛—1-32	5.18⅛—1-32
Holland	40¾+1-16	40.30
Belgium	5.18⅝—1-16	5.19⅛

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.85	$4.851
Paris	5.20+1-16	5.21¼+1-16
Berlin	94⅝	94½+1-32

Commercial Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.84¾	$4.83¾
Paris	5.20—1-16	5.21¼—1-16
Berlin	94⅝+1-32	94 7-16+1-32
Amsterdam	39.97	39.86

Domestic Rates.

Rates on New York were:

	Prem.		Prem.
Chicago	Par	San Francisco	.25c
St. Louis	*10c	Montreal	.78c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	.45c

*Discount.

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London 27d per ounce, up 1-16d; New York, 58⅝c., up ⅛c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con	.01	Kentucky Con	.01
Andes	.05	Mexican	1.10
Belcher	.32	Occidental Con	.70
Best & Belcher	.05	Ophir	.42
Caledonia	.52	Potosi	.01
Challenge Con	.05	Savage	.02
Con. Cal. & Va	.26	Sep. Belcher	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.17
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con	.10
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah Con	.03
Julia	.02	Yellow Jacket	.30

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.75	Tonopah Merger	.61
Jim Butler	.95	West End	.79
McNamara	.08	D'field Bl. B	.04
Midway	.03	Florence	.45
Mizpah Exten	.45	G'field Con. M	.05
Montana	.91	G'field Merger	.18
North Star	.53	Jumbo Exten	.30
Rescue Eula	.14	Lone Star	.01
Tonopah Exten	2.05	Silver Pick	.07
		Vernal	.06

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.33	Nevada Hills	.30
Booth	.05	Round Mountain	.28
C. O. D.	.07	MANHATTAN.	
Comb. Fraction	.08	Manhattan Con	.06

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	5½	6½	Jackpot	5½	6½
Elkton	45½	46½	McKinney	5½	5¾
El Paso	200	220	Old Gold	1	2½
Findlay	2	2¼	Portland	110	113
Gold Dol	4	5	Vindicator	95	95½
Isabella	11½	13	R. B. E.	5½	6½

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

No Plans for Wheeling.

Stockholders of the Wheeling & Lake Erie have been discussing the forthcoming sale of their road, which the United States Court has ordered to take place in four months unless a reorganization plan is submitted before the expiration of that period, as a possible means of realizing cash for their shares. The Court fixed $20,000,000 as an upset price, and as there are debts amounting to about $17,000,000 to be provided for a sale at that figure would leave $3,000,000 for division among the stockholders. Unfortunately, in the view of bankers who have been following the involved affairs of this property, it is not worth $20,000,000 to any one to-day, when it is so hard to raise money for profitable enterprises. It is expected by these bankers that absence of bidders will prevent a sale, which will mean another court order fixing a lower upset price. The reorganization plans, which have been talked over from time to time, have been dropped, and unless the market makes a startling change for the better in the next few weeks there is little likelihood of any attempt being made to finance a plan for taking the company out of its receivership.

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Little Interest in Stocks.

If business continues to drop off it will make little difference to most of the Stock Exchange members whether school keeps on Friday and Saturday or not. Yesterday the total transactions, boosted by the Government's crop report, were 112,000 shares, an increase of 6,000 shares over Monday. The hour from 12 to 1, following the receipt of the bullish crop report, brought a little more business than either the first or last hour, but much less than had been expected. In one period of fifteen minutes, during which a number of ticker followers watched the market, the total transactions amounted to only 600 shares. When business is as quiet as that many brokers do not make their luncheon money. The petition for closing the Exchange, which previously had not been enthusiastically received, was in demand yesterday, and many more signatures were obtained.

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Northwestern Conservative.

The report that the Chicago & Northwestern is going to build an extension to the Pacific Coast is just a little younger than the company, and almost as healthy. Presumably, it has a long life before it, for the present management of the road is convinced that the extension never will be authorized. An officer said yesterday that the experience of other transcontinentals had long since convinced the Northwestern officials that another line would not be profitable. The Northwestern has taken off some of its passenger trains, but has not reduced its force, which is still on a Winter basis. Business has a better tone west of Chicago, and with the prospects of a good crop year the lines in the Northwest are not expected to adopt the retrenchment policy forced on the roads in trunk line territory.

***

Oil Stocks Active and Weak.

In point of transactions the Standard Oil shares on the Curb were a far greater factor in trading yesterday than they had been in several weeks. Their activity was especially noticeable when contrasted with the general dullness on the Stock Exchange. More than 9,000 shares changed hands, as compared with about 5,300 the day before, and a number of substantial recessions were noted. The oil issues began to decline in the closing days of last week, and the cumulative effect of steady selling appeared to have its chief display toward the close of yesterday's market. There were followers of the Curb who professed to see in the declining movement a reflection of announcements that the demand for gasolene and other products had fallen off in some parts of the country since the opening of the year.

***

More Room for the Bond Men.

Light trading on the Stock Exchange has affected stock brokers more than bond brokers, although the latter would like to see far more business in May than April gives promise of producing. The bond men transact business, or the greater part of it, on the platform under the east gallery of the Exchange. Recently they informed the authorities that they were too crowded, and needed a little more elbow room. They are especially anxious to have their quarters enlarged before a revival of buying appears, so carpenters probably will begin the extension work within a few days.

***

Tobacco Stocks Rise Sharply.

Lorillard common, one of the tobacco stocks, advanced 23 points yesterday. This upturn was brought about by sales of 780 shares, a total somewhat out of the ordinary for this specialty. Nearly as much of Liggett & Myers changed hands, but in this issue the advance was limited to a single point. Talk of a possible dividend increase for the Lorillard shares, which springs up every little while, accompanied the rise, and gossip also referred to a dearth of the floating supply of the stock at a time when shorts wanted some of it.

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A Matter of Definition.

"This is a great game," remarked a broker, referring to the indifferent stock market. "Game?" growled another, who overheard, "do you call it a game to stand around all day and sell 200 shares? I want some fun in my games."

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Many Withdraw in London.

Advices from London indicate that withdrawals of brokers from the Stock Exchange at the close of the fiscal year last month were nearly as great as had been predicted in pessimistic quarters. A broker from the British centre yesterday confirmed cabled dispatches which said that fully 400, and possible 450, members had failed to apply for election for the current year. The members are chosen each year. If business shows definite signs of picking up, or develops real activity before next March, it is expected that many of those who withdrew will return to the board.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s...1964	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4½s...March, 1963	106⅞	107	106⅞	106⅞
4½s...May, 1957	106¾	107	106⅝	107
4½s...Nov., 1957	106⅝	107	106⅝	107
4½s...May, 1917	101½	102	101½	102
4s...Nov., 1917	101½	102	101½	102
4½s...March, 1930-60	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
4½s...March, 1962	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
4½s...Sept., 1960	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¾
4s...May, 1959	97⅝	98	97⅝	98
4s...Nov., 1958	97⅝	98	97⅝	98
4s...May, 1957	97⅝	98	97⅝	98
4s...May, 1958	96⅞	97½	96⅝	97¼
4s...Nov., 1955	96⅞	97½	96⅝	97¼
4s...Nov., 1936	97¼	98½	97¼	98½
4s...1918-1919	99¼	..	99¼	..
3½s...Nov., 1954-5	87	87⅝	86⅝	87¼
3½s...May, 1954	87	87⅝	86⅝	87¼
3½s...1950-1954	86½	87⅛	86½	87¼

STOCKS EX-DIVIDEND TO-DAY.

The following stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange are quoted ex-dividend today:

Great Northern Railway.
St. Louis Southwestern preferred.
United States Industrial Alcohol preferred.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Increased Trading in the Oil Stocks Brings a Further Decline in Prices.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 116,888 shares of stock and $316,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 7,155; oils 9,193, and mining, 100,540. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Bay State G.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Brit.-Am. Tob.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
600	B.-A. T. new	22½	22½	22½	22½
125	Manhattan T.	1	1	1	1
365	M. M. 1st pf.	34¾	34¾	34	34
315	Pueb. S. & R.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
1,500	Rlker Hcg.	9¾	9¾	9½	9½
150	Rlker Hcg. old	5	5	5	5
400	Sterl. G., w. i.	7	7	6¾	7
2,000	United C. S. Co. of Am.	94¾	95¾	94½	96⅝
500	Wayland Oil & Gas w. i.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Willys Over.	65	65	65	65

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,000	Anglo-A. Oil	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
65	Atlantic Refg.	655	645	647	— 9
1	Borne-Scrymsr.	295	295	295	— 5
175	Buckeye P. L.	142	140	140	— 3
75	Continental O.	235	229	229	—11
10	Crescent P. L.	52	52	52	— 3
10	Eureka P. L.	270	270	270	—
150	Galena-S. Oil.	173	169	169	— 3
170	Indiana P. L.	140	138	138	— 3
200	Nat. Transit.	40½	40	40	— 1
2	N. Y. Transit.	275	275	275	— 6
10	Northern P. L.	115	115	115	— 3
1,500	Ohio Oil	193	183	184	— 9
50	Pierce Oil	88	88	88	..
150	Prairie O.&G.	508	483	483	—25
80	Solar Refin.	327	330	330	—15
60	Southern P. L.	230	226	226	— 4
200	S. Penn Oil	378	362	365	—17
1,000	S. Oil of Cal.	327	314	314	—14
290	S. Oil of Ind.	490	463	463	—27
125	S. Oil of Kan.	485	475	475	—15
30	S. Oil of Ky.	271	270	270	— 7
50	S. O. of N. J.	418	410	412	— 5
2,500	S. O. of N. Y.	228	219	220	— 8
30	S. Oil of Ohio.	415	400	400	—34
200	Union Tank L.	90	87	87	— 2
550	Vacuum Oil	233	224	224	— 6
10	Wash. Oil	50	50	50	— 2

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000	Nor. Am. rts.	3-16	¼	1-16	⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Yow.	Last.
14,500	*Atlanta	33½	34½	32	34½
3,000	*Beaver Con.	31	31	30	31
5,600	*Big Four	10	10	9	9
300	Boston Mont.	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
500	Braden Cop.	8½	8½	8⅜	8½
100	Brit. Col. C.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
40	‡Buffalo M.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	B. & L. Dev.	51	52	51	52
6,500	*Can. G.-Sil.	7⅛	8⅛	7⅛	8
100	*Cariboo Cob.	70	70	70	70
800	Con. Cop. M.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜	2 7-16
35,000	*C. O. D. Con.	6½	7⅛	6½	7
500	Crown Res.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
600	Davis-Daly C.	11-16	11-16	⅝	⅝
1,000	*Diaf'l Daley	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,000	*Flor. Goldf.	62	62	61	61
600	Gold Hill	11-16	⅝	11-16	⅝
500	‡Goldf. Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1 7-16	1 7-16
200	*Gold. Merger	17	17	17	17
1,500	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4 7-16	4½
100	‡La Rose Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	Mason Valley	3	3	3	3
300	*McK.-Dar.	77	80	77	80
600	Mines of Am.	2⅝	2 11-16	2 9-16	2½
100	N. Balt. C.	2	2	2	2
300	*N. U. Bing.	68	68	68	68
300	‡Nip. M. Co.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	North Butte	25	25	25	25
3,000	North Star	34	34	33	33
500	*Oro	14	14	14	14
2,100	Peterson L.	41½	43	41	41
600	*Porcupine G.	11	11	11	11
1,000	*Pres'n E. D.	2½	2½	2½	2½
1,000	*Silver Pick	8	8	8	8
200	S. S.-L.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
1,500	Stewart	1 5-16	1⅜	1¼	1 5-16
500	Ton. Ex.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
2,500	Ton. Jim B.	97	97	96	96
1,500	Ton. Merger	63	63	61	61
1,000	Ton. Mizpah.	46	46	46	46
3,000	Ton. Midway.	33	34½	33	34½
1,000	Ton. Res. E.	14	14	14	14
100	Ton. of Nev.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
600	*Union Mines.	7	7	7	7
3,500	West E. Con.	81	81	78	79
2,000	*West E. Ex.	4	4½	4	4½

BONDS.

$2,000	Can. Copper C. deb. 6s.	75	80	75	80
6,000	Can. Pacific 6% notes.	105½	106½	105½	105½
4,000	Ches. & Ohio 5% notes.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1962.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1,000	N. Y. City 4½s, 1960.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
302,000	N. Y. C. 4½s w. i.	101 11-16	101¾	101¾	101 11-16

*Sells cents per share. ‡Ex. div.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
Atlantic Refining	645	655	630	670
Berne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	138	142	141	144
Chesebrough Mfg	660	670	660	670
Colonial Oil	105	115	105	115
Continental Oil	230	235	235	240
Crescent Pipe Line	50	55	50	55
Cumberland Pipe Line	52	56	58	56
Eureka Pipe Line	265	275	267	272
Galena-Signal Oil	171	173	170	173
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	136	141	137	143
Indiana Pipe Lines	138	142	138	142
National Transit	39	41	39	41
New York Transit	270	280	273	280
Northern Pipe Line	113	118	115	120
Ohio Oil	184	186	191	193
Prairie Oil & Gas	580	583	505	510
Solar Refining	325	350	300	360
Southern Pipe Line	223	228	228	232
South Penn. Oil	365	370	385	390
S. W. Penn. Pipe Line	138	142	138	142
Standard Oil (Cal.)	412	414	327	330
Standard Oil (Ind.)	470	475	488	493
Standard Oil (Kan.)	470	480	480	490
Standard Oil (Ky.)	267	273	270	280
Standard Oil (Neb.)	410	420	410	420
Standard Oil (N. J.)	413	417	420	423
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	219	221	228	230
Standard Oil (Ohio)	410	420	420	425
Swan & Finch	210	220	210	220
Union Tank Line	87	88	90	93
Vacuum Oil	225	227	230	233
Washington Oil	48	53	48	52
Waters-Pierce Oil	3500	..	3500	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	April 7. Bid.	Asked.	April 6. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	140	145	140	145
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	100½
American Mach. & F.	80	90	80	90
British-Am., new	22½	22¾	23	23¼
Conley Foil	275	285	275	285
Johnson Tin & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	130	140	130	135
MacA. & Forbes	180	190	180	190
MacA. & Forbes pf.	95	100	95	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	240	248	240	248
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	137	130	137
R. J. Reynolds	265	273	265	273
R. J. Reyn. 6% scrip	101¼	103	102½	104½
Tobacco Products pf.	82½	83½	82½	84
United Cigar Stores	94½	95	94½	95
U. Cigar Stores pf.	115	117	115	117

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	365	369
American Light & Traction pf.	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power	12	13
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	42	44
American Gas & Electric	85	88
American Gas & Electric pf.	47½	49
American Power & Light	67	69
American Power & Light pf.	81	83
American Public Utilities	50	53
American Public Utilities pf.	72½	74½
Appalachian Power Co.	7	10
Appalachian Power Co. pf.	22	26
Arizona Power Co.	5	10
Arizona Power Co. pf.	20	38
Arizona Power 1st 6s, '33	80	85
Bangor Ry. & Electric	49	52
*Bangor Ry. & Electric pf.	117	119
Cities Service	92	93
Cities Service pf.	74½	76½
Colorado Power Co.	17	19
Colorado Power pf.	90	95
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	60	61
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	81	95
Consumers' Power pf.	90	95
Cumberland Co. P. & L.	50	55
Cumberland Co. P. & L. pf.	97	98
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	93	95
East St. Louis & Suburban	21	23
East St. Louis & Suburban pf.	62	65
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	67	70
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	77	80
Empire District Electric pf.	75	78
Federal Light & Traction	20	23
Federal Light & Traction pf.	70	73
Gas & Electric Securities	110	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	83	86
General Gas & Electric	82	83½
General Gas & Electric pf.	83	86
Great West. Power 1st 5s, '46	82	88
Lincoln Gas & Electric	30	34
Mobile Electric 1st 5s, '46	88	92
Nor. Ontario Light & Power	22	25
Nor. Ontario Light & Power pf.	60	64
Northern States Power	16½	18
*Northern States Power pf.	74	76
Ozark Power & Water	34	39
Pacific Gas & Electric	39	40
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	82	84
Portland Ry., L. & P.	50	52
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	16	18
Republic Ry. & Light pf.	73	80
So. California Edison	87	89
So. California Edison pf.	97	98
Standard Gas & Electric	7¼	8
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	27	28
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	17½	18½
Tenn. Ry. Light & Power pf.	71	72
United Light & Rys.	75	78
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	75	77
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	71	73
United Utilities Co.	23	30
United Utilities Co. pf.	97½	101
Utah Securities	19	20
Western Power	16	18
Western Power pf.	54	58

*Ex dividend.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
112	Bank of Commerce	33¼	33¼	33¼
100	Cigar Mach. Corp.	1½	1½	1½
100	Citizens' Bank	43¾	43¾	43¾
6	Drov. & Mech. Bk.	218	218	218
29	Elkhorn Fuel pf.	20	20	20
115	Equit. Mtg. & Tr.	120	118	120
122	Fairmont Gas	32½	32½	32¾
100	Fidelity & Deposit	152½	152	152½
50	German Fire Ins.	19	19	19
45	Houston Oil	14½	14½	14¾
4	Md. Motor Ins. Co.	105	105	105
200	Mercantile Trust	173	173	173
10	Merch.-Mech. Bank	31	31	31
11	Munsey Trust	101	101	101
76	Northern Central	126¾	126¼	126¾
20	Oldtown Bank	13¾	13¾	13¾
175	Penn. Water & Pow.	75	75	75
102	United Rys. & Elec.	27	27	27

BONDS.

$1,000	Arundel S. & G. 6s.	100½	100½	100½
4,000	Cent. Ry. B. con. 5s.	105	105	105
3,000	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾
800	City Balt. 4s, 1958	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,300	City Balt. 5s, 1916.	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Con. Coal 4½s	93¾	93¾	93¾
2,000	Con. Coal 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Con. Gas 4½s	94¾	94¾	94¾
5,000	Danville Trac. 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼
3,000	Elkhorn Fuel 5s	94	94	94
5,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s.	104¾	104¾	104¾
1,000	Maryland Elec. 5s	99	99	99
1,000	Mon. Val. Trac. 6s	93	93	93
6,000	Mt. V.-W. C. D. 6s	36½	36½	36½
4,000	U. R. & E. 1st 4s	83	83	83
11,000	U. R. & E. inc. 4s	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞
2,000	U. R. & E. rdg. 5s	86¾	86½	86½
5,000	Wash., B. & A. 5s	84	84	84

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Ahmeek	295	295	295
985	American Zinc	17¼	16¾	17
150	Arizona Coml.	4¼	4⅛	4¼
250	Butte-Balaklala	3⅛	3	3
786	Butte & Superior	35½	34¾	34¾
15	Calumet & Arizona	68¾	68½	68¾
3	Calumet & Hecla	415	415	415
105	Copper Range	37⅜	37¼	37¾
30	Daly West	2¾	2¾	2¾
780	East Butte	11⅜	11	11⅛
1,825	Franklin	7⅜	7	7
75	Granby	88½	88	88½
20	Hancock	18	18	18
106	Indiana	4¼	4¼	4¼
115	Island Creek	48	46¾	48
155	Keweenaw	3 13-16	3½	3⅝
75	La Salle	4¾	4¾	4¾
855	Mass Con	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Mohawk	43¾	43¾	43¾
70	New Arcadian	47½	47½	47½
75	North Butte	27¾	27¾	27¾
40	Old Colony	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
130	Old Dominion	50½	50½	50½
545	Pond Creek	18	17¾	18
60	Ray Con	22¾	22¾	22¾
200	Santa Fe	2 1 13-16	1 13-16	1 13-16
145	Shattuck	26	26	26
51	St. Mary's Land	37¾	37	37¾

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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales April 7, 1914	112,232
Same day last year	449,463
Total year to date	23,067,945
Same period last year	25,388,281
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	70.09 +.04
Same day last year	74.50 +.84

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.20	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 8
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	70.99	Mar. 19
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
24⅞	25	6,600	Alaska Gold Mines	24⅞	25¼	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
77¼	77⅝	6,900	Amalgamated Cop.	77	77⅝	77	77¼	+ ⅝
56½	57	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	57	57	57	57	...
29⅝	29½	100	Am. Can	29¼	29½	29¼	29½	...
83½	84½	10	Am. Coal Products	84	84	84	84	...
30⅝	31	100	Am. Ice Securities	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	− ⅛
34	34¼	100	Am. Locomotive	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
69¼	69¾	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	69¼	69¾	69⅛	69¾	+ ⅛
102	103	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	102¼	102¼	102⅛	102⅛	...
83	85	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	− ⅛
237	238	950	Am. Tobacco	235½	237¼	235½	237¼	+2¼
105	106	200	Am. Tob. pf., new	105½	105½	105½	105½	...
35¾	36⅛	500	Anaconda Cop. Co.	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
96⅞	97⅛	800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	97⅛	97⅛	97	97⅛	...
100	100⅛	130	Atch. T. & S. F. pf.	100	100	100	100	−¾
90	90¼	400	Baltimore & Ohio	90	90¼	90	90¼	+ ⅛
...	...	12	Bank of Commerce	175	175	175	175	...
40⅞	42	100	Bethlehem Steel	41	41	41	41	...
92⅜	92½	915	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92½	+ ⅛
93	96	100	California Pet. pf.	96	96	96	96	−1
206¾	207	1,400	Canadian Pacific	207	207¼	206⅞	206⅞	+ ⅝
35¼	35½	800	Central Leather Co.	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	− ⅛
99¾	100⅛	120	Cent. Leather Co.pf.	100	100	100	100	− ⅛
53⅛	53⅜	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	13⅛	100	Chi. Gt. Western	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
32⅞	33½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	33	33	33	33	+ ⅛
101¼	101½	2,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
133⅛	133½	985	Chi. & Northwest'n.	133½	133½	133	133	− ½
42¾	42¾	100	Chino Copper	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	...
32	32½	800	Col. Fuel & Iron	32	32	32	32	− ⅛
132	132½	500	Consolidated Gas	132⅞	132⅞	132¼	132½	− ⅛
9	9¼	520	Corn Products Ref.	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
150	151	300	Del. & Hudson	151	151	151	151	+2¼
396¾	401	100	Del. Lack. & West.	401	401	401	401	+1½
18½	18⅝	100	Distillers' Securities	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	...
9½	11	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
29⅝	29⅞	1,100	Erie	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	− ⅛
146	146½	312	General Electric	146¼	146¼	146¼	146¼	− ¾
91½	92	600	General Motors pf.	91½	92	91½	92	+1
27½	27¾	2,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	27⅜	27¾	27	27¾	+ ⅛
88	88¾	200	Goodrich (B. F.) pf.	88½	88¾	88½	88¾	+ ⅛
127½	127⅝	2,300	Great Northern pf.	127¼	127½	127¼	127½	...
34½	34⅞	2,500	G. N. certs.ore prop.	34	35	34	34½	− ⅛
118	120	135	Homestake Mining	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	− ⅛
18	18½	800	Inspiration Copper	18½	18½	18½	18½	− ⅛
15¼	15⅞	100	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	...
62	62¼	800	Inter.-Met. pf.	62	62¼	62	62¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	7¼	100	Int. Agricultural	6¼	6¼	6⅝	6¼	− ⅛
104⅜	105¼	3,250	Int. Harvester, N.J.	104⅜	105¼	104⅜	105¼	+ ⅛
103	104¼	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ⅛
...	25	95	Int. Steam Pump pf.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	...
72	77	400	Kan.C.,F.S. & M.pf.	71	71¼	71	71¼	+ ⅛
102⅜	102⅞	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co.pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	...
144½	144⅞	700	Lehigh Valley	144⅝	145	144⅝	144⅝	−2
220	225	800	Liggett & Myers	222½	224⅛	222½	223	+1
175	185	730	Lorillard (P.) Co.	171	190	171	189	+23
66⅜	67⅛	1,700	Mexican Petroleum	66⅛	67⅞	66⅛	67	+ ⅝
23½	23⅞	250	Miami Copper	23⅛	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
13	15	50	Minn. & St. Louis	13	13	13	13	...
123	126	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	126	126	126	126	− ⅛
44	45½	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex.pf.	45	45	45	45	− ⅛
25½	25⅝	4,800	Missouri Pacific	25⅜	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅛
49	49¼	200	Montana Power	49	49	49	49	− ⅛
101⅜	102¼	100	Montana Power pf.	102	102	102	102	...
15⅜	15⅞	400	Nevada Con. Cop.	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	...
89⅝	90	1,600	N. Y. Central	89½	90	89½	89⅝	+ ⅛
69¼	69¾	700	N. Y., N. H. & H.	69½	69¾	69½	69¾	− ⅛
103¾	104	200	Norfolk & Western	104	104	104	104	...
76⅞	77¼	100	North American	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜	...
114⅞	114⅞	800	Northern Pacific	114⅝	114⅞	114⅝	114⅞	+ ⅛
2½	3	33	Ontario Mining	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
25	25⅜	200	Pacific Mail	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	− ⅜
110⅜	111	1,700	Penn R. R.	110⅜	111	110⅜	110⅝	...
92	92⅜	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	92	92	92	92	...
113⅝	114⅛	300	Public Serv., N. J.	114	114	113⅜	113⅝	− ⅛
155	155⅜	15	Pullman Co.	155⅜	155⅜	155⅜	155⅜	...
22¾	22⅞	300	Ray Con. Copper	22¼	22¾	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
165⅜	165⅞	4,600	Reading	165½	166	165¼	165¾	+ ⅛
89½	90	20	Reading 2d pf.	90	90	90	90	...
24⅜	24⅝	700	Rep. Iron & Steel	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
3⅝	3¾	800	Rock Island Co.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	6¾	1,200	Rock Island Co. pf.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
9⅜	10	300	Rumely, (M.,) Co.	10¼	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
27	28	500	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	27½	27½	27	27½	− ⅛
2⅛	2⅜	2,400	St. L. & San Fran.	2⅜	2⅜	2	2⅛	− ⅛
10	13	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	−1⅞
5½	5⅝	700	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	6	6	5	5¼	−1⅛
54⅜	56	100	Sears, All Case pf.	54½	54½	54⅜	54¾	...
94⅝	94¾	2,100	Southern Pacific	94⅝	95	94⅝	94⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	700	So. Pacific t. r.	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾	+ ⅛
25⅝	26	700	So. Railway ext.	25¾	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	− ⅛
33½	34	300	Studebaker Co.	34¼	34½	33½	33½	−1¼
35	35¼	400	Tennessee Copper	35	35	35	35	...
144½	146	1,500	Texas Co.	146¼	146¼	144⅞	145	−1
164⅜	165⅝	500	Texas & Pacific	165½	165⅝	164½	164⅝	− ⅛
43⅝	44	100	Third Avenue	44	44	44	44	...
105	106⅛	100	Twin City R. T.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	− ⅛
6½	7¼	600	Union B. & P. Co.	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
156⅜	160	6,600	Union Pacific	159⅜	160	156⅜	159⅞	+ ⅛
83	83⅜	200	Union Pacific pf.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ⅛
18	19	300	United Rys. Inv.	19¼	19¾	18½	18½	−1¼
45	46	400	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	46½	46¼	45	45	−2
72	76	100	U. S. Express	75	75	75	75	...
60⅞	61¼	900	U. S. Rubber	61	61	61	61	...
104	104¼	500	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	104	104¼	104	104¼	− ⅛
63½	63⅝	16,900	U. S. Steel	63¼	63⅝	63⅜	63⅝	+ ⅛
110⅜	110⅝	500	U. S. Steel pf.	110½	110⅝	110½	110⅝	+ ⅛
57⅛	57¼	1,900	Utah Copper	57	57⅞	57	57¼	− ⅛
30	38	100	Vulcan Detin. pf.	35	35	35	35	...
1	1¼	2,100	Wabash	1¼	1¼	1	1	− ⅛
4⅞	5¼	3,000	Wabash pf.	5¼	5½	5	5	− ⅛
29⅝	33⅜	100	Western Maryland	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅝
61⅞	62¼	1,200	Western Union Tel.	62⅜	62⅝	62	62	− ⅜
74⅜	74¾	1,200	Westingh. E. & M.	74¼	75	74¼	75	+ ⅝
99	100	300	Woolw. (F.W.,) Co.	99½	99½	99	99	− ⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98	98½	Pan 2s, r, 1938	98⅛	..
2s, c, 1930	98¼	99	Pan 2s, r	98	98
3s, r, 1918	101½	102⅜	1961	101⅜	102⅜
3s, c, 1918	101½	102⅜	Pan 3s, c, 1961	102	102½
4s, r, 1925	111⅜	112⅛			
4s, c, 1925	112	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98⅛	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	96	102	Gen Mot., 7%	75	76½
Allis-Chal.	12	13	Gugg Expl 56	58½	..
Do pf.	45	46	Hack Wat.110	..	..
Am Ag Ch pf.	94	95½	Hav E Ry, L & P.	..	81
Am B S.	..	22	Do pf.	..	95
Do pf.	65	73½	Helme (G W) Co.	160	165
A B S & F	88½	90	Do pf.	109	117
Do pf.	130	140⅝	Hock Val.	..	126
Am C pf.	91½	92	Ill Cent.	110½	111¾
A C F.	50⅜	51⅛	Inger-R.	116	..
Do pf.	115½	117	Do pf.	..	92
Am Cit.	36	37½	Int Ag pf.	20	25
Do pf.	63	64⅜	Int H pf.	115	..
Am Coal.	83	97	Int H Cor pf.	104	105
Am C Pr pf.	..	104	Int. Paper.	8⅜	9
Am Cot O.	42⅜	44½	Do pf.	36	37
Do pf.	97¼	99	Int St P.	6⅜	8
Am Exp.	100½	101½	Iowa Cent.	6	9
Am F & L.	5½	6½	Do pf.	13	19
Am Lin.	10	10⅝	Kan C So.	24⅜	25⅜
Do pf.	28	32	Do pf.	57½	59½
A Loc pf.	100	102	Kayser (J) & Co.	38	38
Am Malt.	5	8	Do pf.	106	109
Do pf.	40½	50	Do 1st pf	106	109
Am Snuff.	161	165	K & D M.	4	8
Do pf.	102½	105	Do pf.	28	..
Am St Fd.	35½	36	Kresge(SS) Co.	95	97
Am S Ref.	100½	100¼	Lack Steel	34¼	37
Do pf.	110	112½	Lacl Gas.	96	98
A T & C.	55	59	L S & W.	5	7
A T & T.	122	122¼	Do pf.	12	19
Am Wool.	16	17½	L & M pf.	114	116
Do pf.	76	77¼	Long Isl'd.	33	37
Am Wr Pa pf.	12	15	L-W Bls.	32	34½
Ari C L.	122	125½	Do 1st pf	101	103
Bald Loc.	48	50½	Do 2d pf.	94	99
Do pf.	108½	109	Lorill'd Co pf.	112	114
B & O pf.	80½	81½	Louis & N.	136⅜	138
Batop M.	..	1	M'kay Cos.	82½	85
Bath S W pf.	84	84½	Do pf.	99	104½
B Ry Gas.	126	127⅝	Man Elev.	180	182½
Bruns Ter.	6½	7½	M Dep Sts.	59½	60
B, R & P.	107½	113½	Do pf.	96½	101½
Do pf.	116½	135	Mer Mar.	35	37½
But'k Co.	27	27½	Do pf.	10	11¼
Calif Pet.	26¼	26⅝	Mex P pf.	76	80
Canada So.	60¼	65	Mich Cent.	..	190
Case (J I) pf.	82½	88½	M & St L pf.	28	43
C R I & P.	305	325	M. St P & S S M pf.	138	148
C & S A Tel.	106	107½	Do 1 l.	..	83½
Chi & Alt.	5¼	10	M. K & T.	17⅛	18
Do pf.	10	18	M. K. & T. pf.	36	112⅜
C, I & L.	..	50	M P 1st pf.	104	..
C, M & St Paul pf.	135	138	N. C & St L.	136	140¼
C & N W pf.	170	180	Nat Bis.	130¼	133½
Chi. St P, M & Om.	125	130	Nat Enam.	11¾	12¾
Do pf.	135	152	Nat Lead.	48¼	49
C C C & St L.	..	35	Do pf.	107	109
Cluett-P.	68	70	Nev Rys of M 1st pf.	30	34
Do pf.	101¼	102	N O, M & N.	11	12½
Col F & I pf.	140	160	N Y A. B.	60	66
Col & So.	22½	25	N Y C & St L.	36	40
Do 1st pf	45	48	Do 1st pf.	92	100
Do 2d pf.	82	85	Do 2d pf.	66	85
Corn P R pf.	..	20½	N Y Dock.	5	20
Do pf.	63¼	64½	Do pf.	..	36
Crex Carp.	70	80	N Y, O & W.	..	..
Cub-Am S.	..	30	West.	27	27⅜
Do pf.	..	84	Nort South 30%	..	7
D Sec pf.	92¼	94	N & W. pf.	87¼	90
D & R G.	12¼	13	N O T & M.	..	..
Do pf.	22½	23	Light	60	62
D M & Ft D.	..	2	Pabst B pf.	101	104
Del. Ed.	112½	116	Pac Coast.	80	90
Det & M.	85	..	Do 1st pf.	80	95
Do pf.	85	..	Do 2d pf.	80	90
Dia Match.	95	100	P T & T.	29	30
D, S S & A.	3	5	Do pf.	85½	91
Do pf.	3	5	Peo G. C.	122¾	123⅝
Erie 1st pf	46¼	46⅝	Peo & Ea.	5¼	10
Do 2d pf.	36¼	38½	Petit-Mull.	20	25
F M & S.	10	15	Phelps-D.	183	..
Do pf.	35	40	Phila Co.	84	90
Gen Ch.	170	175	Do 6 p c pf.	67	92
Do pf.	103	..			

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
P. C. C & St L.	73	84½	T. St L & West.	9	10½
Do pf.	97	100	Do pf.	18	20
Pitts Coal.	20½	21½	Und Elec.	80	85
Pitts S pf.	89	92	Do pf.	100½	..
Pr St Car.	42⅝	45½	Un B & P pf.	22	28
Do pf.	108½	105	Un Cig. M.	50¼	55½
Quicksilver	1⅝	2¼	Do pf.	100	105
Do pf.	2	5⅜	Un Dr G.	82	89
R R Sec I C stk.	..	73	Do pf.	94	99
Ry St Spr.	22⅜	23	U S C I P.	11¼	12
Do pf.	36	39	Do pf.	40	45
Rdg 1st pf.	88	90	U S Ind A.	21	33
Rep I & S pf.	87	88	Do pf.	82	85
St L & S F. C & E	..	70	U S R & I	62	64
I ctfs.	4	10	U S R 2d pf.	7	9
Do pf cts	8	15	Vand R R.	..	85
St L S W.	22½	22⅝	Va-Car Ch.	31	31½
Do pf.	55	56	Do pf.	102½	103
Sears-R.	186½	188	Va I, C & Coke	46	51
Do pf.	124	124½	Va R & P.	51¼	54
S-S S & L pf.	30	32	Wabash pf. A	50	60
So Pac.	80	87	W F Exp.	89	93
So R S. pf.	94	96	W Md pf.	50	60
So Pac Co.	102⅜	102⅝	W & M.	..	..
So Ry pf.	60	61½	1st pf.	117¼	121
So R, M & O ctfs.	70½	77	Weym-B.	213	300
Stand M.	57	67	Do pf.	112	120
Do pf.	61	64	Do 1st pf	12	18
Studeb Co pf.	85	87	Do 2d pf.	7	9
T P L Tr.	86	102½	Wis Cent.	42½	50
T C I & R pf.	125¼	..	W'sth (F W) pf.	117	117⅝

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	80.12	79.90	80.00	+ .07
Industrials	60.31	60.08	60.19	+ .02

COMBINED AVERAGE.

March 31	70.48	69.82	70.20	+ .63
April 1	70.62	70.18	70.41	+ .21
April 2	70.66	70.36	70.44	+ .03
April 3	70.39	69.98	69.96	− .48
April 4	70.04	69.84	70.00	+ .04
April 6	70.20	69.95	70.05	+ .05
April 7	70.21	69.90	70.09	+ .04

Range of Fifty Stocks.

April, 1913	74.41	Apr. 4	69.53	Apr. 30
April, 1912	83.76	Apr. 26	80.93	Apr. 1
April, 1911	80.42	Apr. 4	77.20	Apr. 24
Yr. to date	73.20	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 8
Year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	Jun. 10
Year 1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.34	Dec. 1
Year 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25

	Last.
	69.70
	82.61
	78.55
	70.09
	77.00

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday trading continued extremely quiet, with prices on a parity with Monday's closing, with the exception of tin, which declined ½c., in sympathy with weakness abroad.

Closing prices for copper and other metals follow:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Copper—			Spelter	5.20	5.30
April	13.87½	14.37½	Lead	3.75	3.85
May	13.87½	14.37½	Antimony	..	7.35
			Tin	36.55	36.65

London copper market closed steady, with no price changes in spot and futures; these are: Spot, £65 15s. and £66 2s. 6d. Tin closed firm, spot and futures receding £2 each, to £167 5s. and £169. The market ended steady. Spanish pig lead, £18 2s. 6d., unchanged. Spelter, £21 10s., unchanged. Cleveland warrants, 51s. 4½d., unchanged.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Receipts and expenditures:

	April 5.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$483,698	$4,460,857	$230,008,637
Int. rev. ord.	514,583	4,754,071	283,517,577
Corp. and inc. tax	..	..	..
Miscellan's.	11,715	118,183	5,822,862
	107,547	1,062,371	40,706,931
Total rcts.	$1,125,515	$10,975,512	$814,628,426
Exp'nditures	1,910,699	11,278,022	442,211,524
Deficit	$88,144	1,202,488	$8,738,006

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Argentine Gov 5s 2,000	..	96	Int Paper conv 5s 1,000	73	..
City of Tokio 5s	..	87½	K C, Ft S & M 4s 10,000	76⅝	..
N Y State 4½s 10,000	103⅝	..	5,000	76⅝	..
5,000	105½	..	K C, Ft S & M 6s 1,000	77	..
N Y Canal 4s, 1961 5,000	101½	..	K C, Ft S & M 6s 1,000	..	112
N Y City 4s, 1958 10,000	97⅜	..	Kan City Term 4s 1,000	96⅝	..
4s, 1960 8,000	97⅜	..	Lack Steel 5s, 1915 1,000	98	..
4½s, 1960 53,000	101⅝	..	1923 1,000	96¼	..
2,000	101¾	..	Lacl Gas Lgt of St L 1st 5s 2,000	101⅝	..
4½s, Nov, 1957 2,000	106⅞	..	Lake S & Mich 4s, 1928 2,000	92¼	..
4½s, 1965 21,000	106⅜	..	2,000	92¼	..
Alb & Susq 3½s 3,000	..	86¼	Ligg & Myers 7s 1,000	..	125
Am Ag Ch cv 5s 4,000	..	100¾	Ligg & Myers 5s 2,000	125½	..
Am Cotton Oil 5s 4,000	..	93¾	Lorillard Co 7s 1,000	..	123⅝
Am Sm Secur 5s 10,000	105	..	Lorillard Co 5s 4,000	100⅝	..
500	104⅞	..	5,000	101	..
500	104⅞	..	L & N unifd 4s 4,000	86¾	..
500	104⅞	..	4,000	86¾	..
Am T & T cv 4½s 20,000	99⅜	..	1,000	86¾	..
6,000	99⅜	..	S & N Ala 5s, 1963 2,000	104⅜	..
Am Tobacco 4s 5,000	..	88	10,000	104⅜	..
Am Wr Paper 5s 2,000	..	69¼	Mer Mar coll tr 4½s 1,000	53½	..
1,000	..	69¼	Mo, Kan & Tex 1st & ref 4s 1,000	..	69¾
Armour & Co 4½s 11,000	..	92¾	15,000	..	70
21,000	..	92¾	Mo Pacific 4s 2,000	61	..
A, T & S F gen 4s 6,000	95¾	..	4,000	60½	..
500	95⅝	..	Montana Pow 5s, Series A 1,000	..	93¾
6,000	95⅝	..	Mtge Bond 4s 1,000	..	88
9,000	95⅝	..	National Tube 5s 1,000	..	99¾
adj 4s, stpd 5,000	88	..	18,000	..	99¾
5,000	88¼	..	N Y Cent gen 3½s

UTILITIES MEN FIND HOPE OF PROSPERITY

Canvass of Managers from 24 States and Canada Shows Better Business Feeling.

HOLDING CONVENTION HERE

Delegates Report Middle West and Parts of South More Optimistic Than New England.

A private convention of managers of electric light, gas, water, and other public utilities in various cities in the United States is being held this week at the Manhattan, and is being attended by 148 operating heads of companies in twenty-four States and Canada. These companies are all owned or controlled by H. L. Dougherty & Co., bankers, who are conducting the convention.

The whole week will be taken up with addresses and discussions. Frank W. Frueauff, a member of the firm, explained yesterday that the object of the meeting was to talk over the problems that each manager had encountered in his own field, to exchange experiences and suggestions, and at the same time get an idea of general conditions.

"The meeting is similar to a technical convention," said Mr. Frueauff. "A topic is presented by one man and that is followed by open discussion. For instance, to-day the topics have been 'The National Gas Industry' and 'Industrial Gas Sales.' To-morrow there will be discussions relative to operating and engineering which will pretty well cover those fields, as far as we are concerned, and welfare and safety will be discussed at the afternoon session.

"We have a school of practice at our plant in Denver, and every year we take about thirty college graduates and give them work there. Many of the managers who are attending the meeting are engineers.

"I have had many reports on the condition of business in various parts of the country. Of course in the public utility business there is not usually the fluctuation that characterizes most industrial enterprises, and all our companies are doing well. This is not always the case with the communities about them.

"But a canvass among our managers as to general business in the districts where they are situated has shown me that all are hopeful over the situation. They say that the feeling everywhere is better, and that business men everywhere seem to feel encouraged. Everybody is wondering what it will take to get the brakes off business.

"George Williams of our firm, who has been making an inspection, agrees with the managers from that State that the most wonderfully prosperous section of the country just now is Oklahoma, where the oil and gas industries have been booming of late. Then the reports of the managers show that manufacturers are busy in what we call the manufacturing belt of the Middle West, extending through Ohio and including towns like Warren, Alliance, Massillon, Elyria, Lorain, and Toledo. The manufacturers in those places are not having a great boom, but they are having all they can do. People are far more optimistic out there than they are in New England. That part of the country is full of small factories.

"In the South business is very good in spots, I might say, according to whether a particular section has had a good cotton crop. In the Southwest conditions are extra good. Athens, Ga., is prospering, and Durham, N. C., in spite of its recent big fire, reports business in an exceptionally good condition."

The managers, who devote much of their spare time to attending theatres in New York, are to be taken to Healy's one night to see how the tango and the maxixe thrive in this climate.

PRIZE CATTLE ARRIVE.

Minnewaska Brings 651 Head Valued at $225,000.

The Atlantic transport liner Minnewaska arrived yesterday from Southampton with 651 head of registered cattle from Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney ranging in value from $250 to $2,500 a head and making a total value of $225,000, it was said. This is the largest shipment of cattle ever made from the Channel Islands to this country, and the first shipment from English ports here for nine months, since the Federal Government, through the Department of Agriculture, issued an embargo against further importations until cattle diseases had been controlled.

The 'tween decks of the Minnewaska looked like a huge cattle shed on a farm when she arrived with the fragrant scent of the hay coming up the big hatchways and the decks were far cleaner than those in the average shed. Harry Clark, who was in charge, said that there had been three deaths and six births. Two cows and a calf died and were buried at sea.

"You see these cattle from the Channel Island," he said, "are all inbred for generations, and are more delicate to raise than the average child. They are specially susceptible to pneumonia and suffer from draughts. Why, bless me, if one of the men were to leave a door open for ten minutes all the cows on that side of the ship would be sneezing their heads off. Some of the prize Alderneys are so delicate that we have to plug the keyholes in the doors and the cracks in the hatches at night with hay so they will not detect a current of air and shiver from sensitiveness."

"What do you do when one of these prize cows catches cold?" he was asked.

"Why, we have to sit by their stalls all night and watch them just like babies and give them four ounces of whisky with thirty grains of quinine every two hours."

"Do they like the treatment?"

"You bet they do. I have noticed that as soon as one cow catches cold and gets the whisky treatment those in the adjoining stalls start to sneeze until they get a dose. The difficulty with these cattle is that they will not try to help themselves. A racehorse will try to buck up and get well if he catches cold or gets pneumonia, but a Jersey, Guernsey, or Alderney cow that contracts pneumonia will just lie down with a sad 'let me alone to die' look on her face and make no effort to get better or overcome the disease."

Mr. Clark went on to say that one prize bull, which was about 15 feet from the tip of his nose to his tail, was the winner of King George's Gold Cup and was worth $2,500. Another valued at the same figure won the gold cup of the Royal Agricultural Society. He said the animals were brought over to Southampton or a small steamer from their native isles and suffered very much from the bad weather.

Out of the 651 head there are 22 bulls and 81 calves. After passing muster at the livestock farm of the Bureau of Animal Industry in New Jersey, the cattle will be shipped to farms of different breeders, among whom are G. S. Cooper of Coopersburg, Penn., and Fred Phillips of Villanova, Penn.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. April 9, SS St. Louis.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. April 8, SS Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, and at 5 P. M. April 13, SS Kronprinz Wilhelm.
France—Close at 5 P. M. April 9, SS St. Louis.
Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 15, SS Kaiser Franz Josef I.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. April 10, SS Kroonland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. April 11, SS Pannonia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. April 13, SS Ryndam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 14, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 10:30 A. M. April 14, SS Bergensfjord, and at 11:30 A. M. April 14, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. April 10, SS Koenig Albert.

Transpacific Mails.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..April 9
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Tacoma)—Panama Maru.....April 9
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Shellecrophon Castle.....April 10
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura.....April 10
Japan, Korean, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia.....April 11
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China.....April 13
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Sado Maru..April 16

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..5:34|Sun sets..6:31|Moon sets..4:23

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:37	6:03	11:50	7:00
Governors Island	5:58	6:28	7:02	10:24
Hell Gate	7:48	8:18	1:37	1:59

Arrived—Tuesday, April 7.

SS G. Washington, Bremen, March 28.
SS Minnewaska, Southampton, March 28.
SS Colon, Colon, April 1.
SS Asiatic Prince, Bahia, March 20.
SS Capac, Montevideo, March 9.
SS Victoria Luise, Nassau, March 4.
SS Ives, Boston, April 5.
SS Katie, Barscos, April 1.
SS Denver, Galveston, April 1.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, April 4.
SS Canada, Gibraltar, March 29.
SS Nueces, Mobile, March 31.
SS Licordobes, Montevideo, March 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	Mar.	31
Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Mar.	28
Kroonland	Antwerp	Mar.	28
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Mar.	28
Highland Laird	Montevideo	Mar.	15
Dwinsk	Libau	Mar.	24
Verona	Naples	Mar.	26
Paul Paix	Swansea	Mar.	24
Buffalo	Hull	Mar.	24
St. Egbert	Glasgow	Mar.	24
Bergensfjord	Bergen	Mar.	28
Prinz Joachim	Kingston	April	2
Magdalena	Antilla	April	4
Calamares	Port Limon	Mar.	31
Havana	Havana	April	4
El Norte	Galveston	April	2

DUE TO-MORROW.

Cincinnati	Palermo	Mar.	28
Oceanic	Southampton	April	1
Ancon	Colon	April	2
Germania	Angra	Mar.	31
Imperator	Hamburg	April	2
Koln	Bremen	Mar.	25
Cassel	Bremen	Mar.	24
Arcadian	Bermuda	April	7
El Oriente	New Orleans	April	4
Santa Marta	Kingston	April	4
Comanche	Jacksonville	April	6

DUE FRIDAY.

Chicago	Havre	Mar.	30
Rotterdam (tank)	Rotterdam	Mar.	25
Mannheim	Shields	Mar.	24
Argentina	Algiers	Mar.	27
Astoria	Palermo	Mar.	28
Monterey	Havana	April	7
Maracaibo	Maracaibo	Mar.	29
El Cid	Galveston	April	4

DUE SATURDAY.

K. Franz Josef I	Algiers	April	1
Campania	Liverpool	April	4
Lorraine	Havre	April	4
St. Paul	Southampton	April	4
Californie	Bordeaux	Mar.	28
Prins Maurits	Haiti	April	6
Vauban	Buenos Aires	Mar.	20
San Marcos	Galveston	April	4
Apache	Jacksonville	April	8

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
France, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Caserta, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Alamo, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Allemania, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Seydlitz, Bremen	——	11:00 A.M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Whitegate, Argentina	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Hawaiian, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Highland Heather, Argentina	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Yumuri, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Koenig Albert, Gibraltar	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Oceanic, Southampton	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Laconia, Gibraltar	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Fr. Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
President Lincoln, Hamburg	——	12:00 M.
Franconia, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Ancona, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	——	10:00 A.M.
Minnewaska, London	——	10:30 A.M.
Magdalena, Jamaica	——	1:00 P.M.
Denver, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 7.

SS Imperator, Hamburg to New York, was 1,170 miles E. at noon; due 9th, late, or early 10th. Hamburg-American Line.
SS Frederik VIII., Copenhagen to New York, was 193 miles E. at noon; due 8th, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS Chicago, Havre to New York, was 1,055 miles E. at 12:30 A. M.; due 10th, forenoon. French Line.
SS Kroonland, Antwerp to New York, was 877 miles E. at noon; due 8th, afternoon. Red Star Line.
SS Argentina, Trieste to New York, was 890 miles E. at 9 A. M.; due 10th, forenoon. Austro-American Line.
SS Oceanic, Southampton to New York, was 835 miles E. at 2 P. M.; due 9th, forenoon. White Star Line.
SS Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 6:05 P. M.; due 8th, forenoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Cassel, Bremen to New York, was 650 miles E. at 3 P. M.; due 9th, afternoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Verona, Naples to New York, was 193 miles E. at 8 P. M.; due 8th, afternoon. Italian Lines.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Rayo, Baton Rouge to New York, crossed Mississippi Bar at 1:30 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 173 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Calamares, Port Limon to New York, was 186 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 266 miles S. at noon.
SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 120 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Carolyn, Corsica to New York, was 800 miles S. at 8 P. M. 6th.
SS Ancon, Cristobal to New York, was 621 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 A. M.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at 10 A. M.
SS Prinz Joachim, Colon to New York, was 297 miles S. at noon.
SS Magdalena, Kingston to New York, was 460 miles S. at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 504 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Vauban, Barbados to New York, was 1,438 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M. 6th.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan to New York, was 650 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Washingtonian, Puerto Mexico to New York, was 20 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.

BROW HEAD, IRELAND.

SS Provence, New York for Havre, was 290 miles S. W. at 11:40 A. M.; due Havre 8th, afternoon. French Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lapland, at Antwerp, April 7.
SS California, at Gibraltar, April 6.
SS Kansas, at Suez, April 7.
SS Animalia, at Oran, April 3.
SS Le Coq, at Corunna, April —.
SS Inverkip, at Wellington, April 6.
SS Falls City, at Freemantle, April 7.
SS America, at Naples, April 6.
SS Kymo, at Hull, April 7.
SS Taormina, at Genoa, April 1.
SS Prinzess Irene, at Madeira, April 5.
SS President Grant, at Cherburg, April 7.
SS Kaiser W. der Grosse, at Bremen, April 7.
SS Prinzess Irene, at Gibraltar, April 7.
SS John Hardie, at Port Natal, April 7.
SS Reichenbach, at Port Natal, April 7.

Sailed.

SS Copenhagen, from Montevideo, April 2.
SS Norden, from Aalborg, April 3.
SS Amicus, from Rio Janeiro, April 3.
SS Arcadian, from Bermuda, April 7.
SS Industry, from St. Lucia, April 4.
SS Overdale, from St. Lucia, April 4.
SS Indrani, from Sabang, April 4.
SS Highland Harris, from Montevideo, April 5.
SS Cornish City, from Montevideo, April 5.
SS Pascal, from Rio Janeiro, April 5.
SS Oceania, from Trieste, April 4.
SS Graf Waldersee, from Southampton, April 4.
SS Prinz Eitel Friedrich, from Colon, April 6.

Passed.

SS St. Cecilia, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.
SS Madonna, for New York from Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Verdi, New York for Manchester, passed Brow Head.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

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CARLSBAD
During 1913 More Than 17,000 Kurguests and 200,000 Tourists
SEASON ALL THE YEAR
TREATMENTS—Diseases of the stomach and intestines, swelling of the spleen and liver, Gallstones, Disease of Kidneys, Bladder and Prostate, Kidneys and Bladder, Stones, Hemorrhoids, Obesity, Plethora, Diabetes, Mellitus, Gout, Rheumatism, Uric Acid, Diathesis, Oxaluria and Sciatica.
REMEDIES—16 Mineral Springs Drink and Bath Cures; 5 large bathing establishments; Thermal Carbonic Acid, Mud, Sweetwater, River, Steam and Hot Air Baths; Steam-box and Single Steam Baths; Electric Light and Water Baths; Electric Four-cell Baths; 2 establishments for cold water treatment; Radium Emanatorium, Swedish Medico-Mechanical Institute, Massage.
BEAUTIFUL WOODS AND PROMENADES. THEATRES, CONCERTS, LAWN TENNIS, GOLF, HORSE RACES.
BOOKLETS
(Dorland Travel Service)
International Sleeping Car Company,
281 5th Ave., New York.

NORMANDY COAST, FRANCE
ÉTRETAT
1 Hour From Havre
GOLF 18 holes
TENNIS 16 courts

WILDUNGEN Gd. Hotel Furstenhof
GERMANY
WORLD-FAMOUS SPA FOR KIDNEY, LIVER & BLADDER TROUBLES
The Home of Prominent Americans.
Newest, Largest, and Finest in Wildungen.
Entirely Rebuilt and Refurnished in 1912.
200 Apartments and Rooms.
80 Thermal and Private Baths.
Magnificent Terrace Restaurant.
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Eden Palace Hotel
SELECT FAMILY HOUSE. Central. Quiet. Beautiful Garden. Illus. Booklets from International Sleeping Car Co., 281 5th Av., New York.

BERLIN'S EXCLUSIVE HOTEL
The Atlantic-Kaiserhof
BERLIN
Same management. Same attention.

Berlin—Hotel Saxonia.
Koeniggratzer St. Renovated 1914; quiet and moderate. Centre of social and commercial life. Rooms, with breakfast, from $1.25.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—JAMES CLIFTON BROWN, Plaintiff, against EDWIN S. ALTON, MARY ALTON, wife of said Edwin S. Alton, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, said defendant's true first name being unknown to plaintiff;) ALWOLD REALTY COMPANY, KATE C. ALTON, GEORGE CLARENCE HALL, JAMES H. WHITE, MOLLIE PENN, MARY LEE, ELLA M. HARRIS, ISABELLA HESNER, MARY B. LENTON, WILLIAM RUSSELL, WILLIAM H. CHASE, JAMES PAYNE, Defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 24, 1914.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendant, Edwin S. Alton:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Alfred R. Page, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of March, 1914, and filed with the complaint in this action in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, March 24, 1914.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

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Beautiful Savoy
Aix-les-Bains, France, 8 hrs. from Paris, 2 from Geneva.
HOTEL MIRABEAU
New—all latest luxuries—superb situation. Finest views and Gardens, Tennis. Noted Cuisine—constant service. Autobus from famous baths and casinos. Garages with boxes. Royalty. Best society.
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Dorland Travel Bureau,
(International Sleeping Car Co.)
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Now open for the reception of visitors.
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DRESDEN
The BELLEVUE
World-renowned, strictly select Hotel
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Facing Royal Palace and Opera, with charming Garden overlooking River Elbe.
Personal management of Director Bonnefeld.

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PARIS
CHAMPS-ELYSEES
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

ROSEN, HARRY L.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HARRY L. ROSEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at their place of transacting business, at office of Bernard H. Arnold, 170 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1914.

Dated New York, the 25th day of November, 1913.

FANNIE ROSEN, Executrix.
IRWIN ROSEN, Executor.
BERNARD H. ARNOLD, Attorney for Executors, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William A. Pettit, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur E. Pettit, administrator, Nos. 62-64 West 45th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 17th day of December, 1913.
ARTHUR E. PETTIT, Administrator, 62-64 W. 45th St.

LONDON — PARIS — BREMEN
Kronprinz Wilhelm
SAILS TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1 A. M.
George Washington
SAILS THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1 A. M.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie
SAILS TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1 A. M.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Gibraltar Algiers THE MEDITERRANEAN Genoa Naples
*Koenig Albert, April 11 Berlin, April 25
*Via Madeira—Omits Algiers.
The North German Lloyd landed more passengers, First Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage, in the port of New York during 1913 than any other line, repeating its marvellous record of 1912.
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Broadway, N.Y.
The Key to Europe

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LONDON-PARIS
APRIL 18 1.00 P.M.
May 9-May 30-June 20
July 11-August 8
WHITE STAR LINE-9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

FABRE LINES
Piers 54 & 60, N.R.
THE SOUTHERN ROUTES TO THE AZORES, LISBON, BARCELONA AND MARSEILLES, AND TO ALGIERS, NAPLES, NICE AND MARSEILLES.
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., G.A., 17 State St., N.Y.

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The comfortable, convenient, popular way is the
"SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE."
Each year the Night Lines make new friends and hold the old. Steamers leave Pier 32, North River, DAILY at 6 P. M.; W. 132d Street Pier at 6:45 P. M. Music.
"Will you travel with us to-night?"
Hudson Navigation Company
Phone 9400 Spring.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y. Daily at 5:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.
New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 6:30 P. M.; Strs. CHESTER W. CHAPIN and CITY OF LOWELL.
New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 28, N. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 3:45 P. M. Str. NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Bridgeport Line. Week days. Lv. Pier 23, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers.
Phone Cortlandt 5121.
The New England Steamship Co.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.40 BOSTON $2.40
Worcester, $2.40; Providence direct, $1.50. Outside Two-Berth Staterooms, $1.00. Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M., from Pier 19, N. R. Phone 3700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway; Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 33d St., N. Y.

"The Public be pleased."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.50
PROVIDENCE Via Boat Direct $1.60
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CENTRAL HUDSON LINE
For NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE, week days, 4 P. M. For KINGSTON, Tues., Thurs., Sat., 4 P. M. From Pier 14, N. R., foot Franklin St.

SAUGERTIES BOAT leaves Pier 43, foot of Christopher St., Moos., Weds., & Fridays 6:30 P.M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT—COUNTY OF Orange.—In the matter of the application for letters of administration, with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels, and credits left unadministered, which were of HENRY S. POUND, deceased.

In pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of Orange County, in the State of New York, made in the above entitled matter, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of Henry S. Pound, late of the Town of Wallkill, in said county, deceased, and the creditors of his estate, on the 27th day of April, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Surrogate of the said County of Orange, in the Village of Goshen, N. Y., I, the undersigned, intend to apply for letters of administration, with the will annexed, of the goods, chattels, and credits of the said Henry S. Pound, deceased, which were left unadministered, to be issued to me as sole administrator, with the will annexed, and at that time and place I shall apply to have the amount of my bond as such administrator fixed at double the amount of the claims of creditors against said estate, under the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure of the State of New York, and that they are required to present such claims to the Surrogate of the said County of Orange at his said office on or before the 27th day of April, 1914.

Dated Middletown, N. Y., March 16, 1914.
JAMES H. McELROY.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMMA WALLACH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Maxwell Davidson, their attorney, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of July next.

Dated, New York, the 15th day of January, 1914.
SIGMUND M. SCHIEBLE,
LOUIS SCHIEBLE,
SIMON C. BERNSTEIN,
Executors.
MAXWELL DAVIDSON, Attorney for Executors, 170 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

"IMPERATOR"
APRIL 15
and regularly thereafter
LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Phone 1900 Rector

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FASTEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
Liverpool Service
NEXT SAILINGS
LUSITANIA - - - - - April 21 6:00 P. M.
MAURETANIA - - - April 28 6:00 P. M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
*Franconia, Ap. 11, 10 am Lusitania May 19
*Campania, Apr. 14, 6 pm Mauretania May 26
*Campania, May 5, 6 pm
*Caronia, May 12, 3 pm *Carmania, June 3, 3 pm
*Calls at Queenstown East Bound.
THE NEW, MAGNIFICENT
"AQUITANIA"
JUNE 10, JULY 1, JULY 22, AUGUST 26.
GREAT BRITAIN'S LARGEST SHIP.
The Embodiment of the Proved Qualities of the "LUSITANIA" and "MAURETANIA" An Improvement upon Contemporaneous Practice in Ship Construction.
MEDITERRANEAN—ADRIATIC SERVICE
Madeira, Gibraltar, Monaco, or Genoa, Naples, Patras, Trieste, Fiume.
Sailings noon. See Itinerary.
LACONIA....April 11 PANNONIA..April 30
SAXONIA....April 21 IVERNIA.....May 7
SPECIAL SPRING SAILING MEDITERRANEAN
S. S. "Laconia," Sat., April 11
Gibraltar, Monaco, Naples, and Patras.
Round the World Trips, $476.35 and up. Special through rate to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and South America. Independent tours in Europe, etc. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
Agents for PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. Frequent sailings for India, China, Japan, Australia. P. & O. cruises NORWEGIAN FJORDS, etc. June 13 and 30, July 17, August 7. Itineraries now ready.
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Calling at Queenstown-Fishguard
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SPECIAL SPRING TOUR
London and the Continent.
37 days—$373 upwards
Particulars on application.

MEDITERRANEAN
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Steamers leave from Brklyn Piers.
S.S. Moltke....April 16, 3 P.M.
*S. S. Hamburg...May 19, 3 P. M.
*S. S. Moltke....June 2, 3 P. M.
*S. S. Hamburg...June 30, 3 P. M.
*Will not call at Madeira or Algiers.

Special Sailing
TO
Barcelona, Patras and Piraeus (Greece)
S. S. Corcovado
APRIL 15th, 11 A. M.
Entire Luxurious Cabin Accommodation
ONE CLASS (II.)
At Very Moderate Rates
From Pier Foot 33rd St., South Brooklyn
From BOSTON to London, Paris, Hamburg
Cleveland.....April 30, 10 A. M.
Rhaetia.....May 9, 10 A. M.
CRUISES to the Land of the Midnight Sun
Scotland, Orkney and Faroe Islands, Iceland, Spitzbergen, North Cape, Norway.
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During JUNE, JULY and AUGUST S. S. Victoria Luise and S. S. Meteor
14 to 26 DAYS—$62.50 UP
Write for Information.
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Largest S.S.Co. in the WORLD
442 Ships
1,417,710 TONS
GOING OR COMING
TRAVEL BY
World's Largest Steamships
"IMPERATOR"
(919 feet—52,000 Tons)
April 15, June 27,
May 16, July 18,
June 6, August 12,
and regularly thereafter.
"VATERLAND"
(950 feet—58,000 Tons)
May 26, August 1,
June 16, August 22,
July 7, September 12,
and regularly thereafter.
LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
and the
Kais'n Aug. Vic. April 9, 9 A. M.
Pres. Lincoln..April 11, 12 noon
Imperator.....April 15, 9 A. M.
Cincinnati....April 18, 1 P. M.
Amerika.....April 23, 9 A. M.

WHITE STAR
"OLYMPIC"
For LONDON APR. 18
PARIS 1 P. M.
MAY 9—MAY 30—JUNE 20
JULY 11—AUG. 8—AUG. 29
Via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Southampton.
OTHER SAILINGS.
Oceanic..April 11, noon Oceanic.....May 2
*New York. Ap. 24, 10 AM *St. Paul.....May 13
*American Line Steamer Pier 62.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool (noon)
Baltic.....April 9 Cedric.....April 23
Laurentic...April 16 Baltic.....May 7
N. Y. & Boston—Mediterranean—Italy
Celtic.....April 18 | Canopic.....April 25
American Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M. 23d Street
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE. $55 UP.
ST. LOUIS...Apr. 10 NEW YORK..April 24
ST. PAUL.....Apr. 17 PHILAD'PHIA..May 1
Atlantic Transport Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R., 16th St.
Minnewaska, Ap. 11, 10:30 AM | Minnewaska, May 9
Minneapolis, May 2, 10:30 AM | Minnehaha, May 16
Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
N.

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Outdoor Life in the "Land of the Sky"

Outdoor life in this exquisite "Land of the Sky" is ideal beyond the power of mere words to describe. The favorite pastimes of the true sportsmen may be indulged in throughout the region. Small game is plentiful; the mountain streams are fairly alive with Black Bass and Mountain Trout.

GOLF—Tennis—Riding—Driving—Automobiling—Mountain Climbing—furnish excellent amusement the year-round.

In this lovely section are many beautiful resorts, among them being—Asheville, Tryon, Hendersonville, Brevard, Saluda, Waynesville, Balsam, Hot Springs, Flat Rock, and Lake Toxaway, in the "Beautiful Sapphire Country."

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SPECIAL EASTER HOLIDAY RATE at the HOTEL SHELBURNE

OPEN ALL YEAR

Ocean Parkway, BRIGHTON BEACH, N. Y.

From Dinner Saturday, April 11, to After B'kf'st Monday, April 13, Room, incl. Meals on Amer. Plan,

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Two Persons.....15.00

New Booking Rooms For Summer Season

American and European plan

Rooms single or en suite. 75 private baths. Hot and cold running water in each room. Magnificent ocean drives, overlooking Ocean. Excellent orchestra. Frequent social diversions.

Special Rates to Families and Season Guests

Exceptionally Low Rates

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Representative will be pleased to call and submit rates, etc.

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Within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Large wing absolutely fireproof. Private baths. Opens June 13th. References. Tel. 256 Glen Cove.

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MOTORING, MUSIC, DANCING.

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Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.

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Every City Comfort. Every Country Charm.

Opens April Twenty-fifth.

Situated 300 feet above sea level, 22 miles from New York, fast electric train service. Golf, Tennis, Polo, Salt Water Bathing, Coaching Parties, (Liberty coach.) Swimming pool, billiards, bowling, ballroom, grill. Rates and booklet on request.

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ROYAL PALACE HOTEL on the Beach, OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

COTTAGES IN DIRECT CONNECTION WITH HOTEL. CAPACITY 600 ORCHESTRA OF SOLOISTS.

Reservations are now being made for Easter.

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Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. Family and Transient. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Restaurant; grill; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra and afternoon and evening dancing.

Leading high-class, moderate-rate hotel.

ALBEMARLE Virginia Av., near Beach. Steam-heated rooms, elevator, private baths; sun parlors; French chefs; evening dinners. Special Spring rates. $2 up daily, $10 up wkly. Booklet. J. P. COPE.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Handsomely furnished 15-room cottage, 2 baths, for Summer season, starting immediately. 219 Pacific Av. ALSO 8-room apartment, attractively furnished, Easter month. One block from Steel Pier. Reasonable. Apply 219 Pacific Av.

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JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

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New Jersey Av., near Beach; Jewish dietary laws observed; make Passover reservations.

Glaslyn-Chatham Park Place, 2d House from Beach. Steam Heat; Sun Parlor; Elevator to street level; running water, private baths; unobstructed ocean view. NATHAN L. JONES.

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NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN.—Rooms en suite, with bath. Bowling. Pool. All other Amusements. Garage. Livery, Saddle Horses. Illus. Booklet. Lacka. R. R. to Cresco Sta. W. J. & M. D. Price, Canadensis, Penn.

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Practice Games.

Reserve your accommodations at the famous LAUREL HOUSE

The tonic of the Pines—the invigorating atmosphere—the variety of sports and the excellent cuisine make life most enjoyable at the LAUREL HOUSE, Lakewood.

Golf Riding Polo DANCING Trap Shooting

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A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

C. V. MURPHY, Ass't Manager.

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Four minutes' walk from Brick Church Station. The most popular and desirable commuters' home out of New York.

A modern, homelike hotel, with enviable reputation for cleanliness and exceptionally good table. All outside, sunny rooms, with private baths. Telephone in every room. Afternoon teas. Dancing. Reasonable terms.

F. B. ALVORD, Owner & Prop. WM. M. GRIGSON, Manager.

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43-45 So. Walnut St., EAST ORANGE,

35 minutes from Broadway, will give you room with private bath and first-class board, for two people, $18.00 to $30.00; for one, $10.00 to $15.00. Call or 'phone 2085 Orange.

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ASBURY PARK,

North Jersey's Ideal Spring Resort.

Week-end entertainment at Boardwalk Casino. For program address Information Bureau, 331 Boardwalk.

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The Best Method. Superior Native Teachers. Private and class lessons. Day and evening. NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING. Free conversation circles for students.

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All Latest Popular Dance, Classical, and Operatic Music, 65-88 Notes, 5c. to 50c. Brand New Rolls,

OUR PRICE, $1.75, $1.50, $1.25, $1, OUR PRICE, 50c., 45c., 40c., 35c.

LEHMAN MUSIC ROLLS, 106 West 32d St.

FOR SALE.

Men's Clothing, $1 Weekly

Men's suits and overcoats, $12; $1 down, $1 weekly; ready made and to order, $15 up. EXCHANGE CLOTHING CO., 19 Park Place, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, NO. 57 CHAMBERS ST., BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK, April 1, 1914.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Assessment Rolls of Real Estate and personal property in The City of New York for the year 1914 have been delivered to the undersigned and that all taxes on said Assessment Rolls are due and payable as follows:

All taxes on personal property and one-half of all taxes on real estate are due and payable on

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1914,

and the remaining and final one-half of taxes on real estate shall be due and payable on Monday, the 2nd day of November, 1914.

All taxes become liens on the real estate affected thereby on the respective days when they become due and payable as hereinbefore provided, and shall remain such liens until paid.

The second half of the tax on real estate, which is due as hereinbefore provided on the second day of November, may be paid on the first day of May or at any time thereafter, providing the first half shall have been paid or shall be paid at the same time, and on such payments of the second half as may be made in such manner prior to November 1st, a discount shall be allowed from the date of payment to November 1st, at the rate of four per centum per annum.

NO DISCOUNT IS ALLOWED ON PERSONAL TAX BILLS.

Penalty on unpaid taxes on Real Estate begins June 1st, and December 1st; on unpaid personal taxes, June 1st.

Taxes are payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes in the borough where the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, Municipal Building.

Borough of The Bronx, 177th St. and Arthur Ave.

Borough of Brooklyn, Municipal Building.

Borough of Queens, Court Square, Long Island City.

Borough of Richmond, Borough Hall, St. George.

FRED H. E. EBSTEIN, Receiver of Taxes.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York.—Trial desired in New York County.—ADA GORDON, Plaintiff, against DAVID GORDON, Defendant.—Summons and notice.—Action for absolute divorce.

To the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated N. Y., January 31st, 1914.

MORRIS CUKOR, Plaintiff's Attorney, office and Post Office address, No. 63 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To DAVID GORDON, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of His Honor Alfred R. age, a Justice of the Supreme Court, of the State of New York in and for the County of New York, dated March 16th, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at his offices in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, City of New York, on the 17th day of March, 1914.

Dated N. Y., March 17th, 1914.

MORRIS CUKOR, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 63 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Western low pressure trough now extends from Southern Texas northeastward through the Lower Lake Region, and general rains and snows have fallen throughout this area with much higher temperatures to the eastward and southward.

There were also scattered rains in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and snows and rains in New England. Following the low pressure is a high pressure of great magnitude central to-night over Western Manitoba. It is attended by a marked fall in temperature that covers the entire central portion of the country and extends almost to the Texas Coast.

This high area in conjunction with low pressure to the extreme Southwest has also caused general snows in the Rocky Mountain region, while in the Pacific States the weather was fair.

Snow will continue Wednesday in the Central Rocky Mountain region, followed by fair and warmer weather Thursday. In the Plains States, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, the weather will be fair Wednesday and Thursday, with rising temperature Thursday, while in the Lake Region, the East, and the South there will be snows or rain Wednesday, mostly snow from the Lake Region eastward, followed by generally fair weather Thursday, except in the Southeast, where rains may continue.

It will be much colder Wednesday in the Ohio Valley and the Gulf States, and on Wednesday night and Thursday in the Atlantic States.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, shifting breezes; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate to fresh southerly, shifting to northwest by Wednesday night; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate east to southeast breezes, except variable off the Florida Coast.

FORECAST TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Snow or rain north, rain south portion Wednesday, colder; Thursday, partly cloudy; moderate to fresh shifting breezes, becoming northwest.

Southern New England—Rain or snow Wednesday, probably rain; colder at night. Thursday, partly cloudy and colder; moderate to fresh shifting breezes, becoming northwest.

New Jersey—Rain and colder Wednesday. Thursday, partly cloudy; colder south portion; moderate south breezes, becoming northwest and fresh.

Western New York—Local snows or rains and somewhat colder Wednesday. Thursday, cloudy, probably local snows; fresh north breezes.

Northern New England—Snow or rain Wednesday, probably snow, with colder at night; Thursday, fair; moderate shifting breeze.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain and colder Wednesday. Thursday, partly cloudy; colder south portion; moderate shifting breezes, becoming northwest and fresh.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	32	39	4 P. M.	44	57
6 A. M.	34	41	6 P. M.	41	57
9 A. M.	40	44	9 A. M.	36	55
12 M.	42	52	11 P. M.	35	54

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 49; for the corresponding date last year it was 39; on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 42; at 8 P. M. it was 54. Maximum temperature, 59 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 39 degrees at 2 A. M. Humidity, 60 per cent. at 8 A. M., 78 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.06 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.93 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12 10–58	W. 66 St.; J. W. Clark	Slight
3:55–455	9 Av.; Mme. Gotlieb	Slight
10:40–38	E. 39 St.; Theo. Masten	Not given
11:01–251	Staten St.; Minnie Strassner	$25
11:15–107	W. 104 St.; Paul Sayet	Slight
11:40–15	Ludlow St.; Isaac Binger	$100
P. M.		
1:10–168	7 St.; Hyman Kotch	$25
2:00–331	W. 141 St.; John Hogan	Slight
2:00–84	Eldge St.; Nettie Sticklede	Slight
2:25–889	Col. Av.; Samuel Barnett	$100
4:15–173	W. 63 St.; not given	Slight
4:15–162	W. 61 St.; B. Tempner	Slight
4:50–1,536	Mad. Av.; Aaron Shapiro	Slight
5:10–174	South'n Bvd.; J. Schelmeyer	Slight
5:45–1,837	Mad. Av.; Samuel Block	Slight
6:00–133	Thompson St.; Guardino	Emilio La Slight
7:00–346	W. 46 St.; Jas. Clapp	Not given
7:55–245	W. 55 St.; Jno. Stegeman	$100
8:05–660	B'way.; Mannings & Co.	$1,000
8:25–26	Union Sq.; I. W. Studowlitz	$2,500
9:00–175	Col. Av.; Chas. Whitehead	$200
9 10–123	Ludlow St.; Mr. Breseak	Slight
10:40–185	Ludlow St.; Sol Zummer	$300

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Capt. H. F. Dalton, Q. M. C., as Q. M., and Maj. L. B. Pesons, M. C., as Med. Officer of the coming history and staff rides of the War College, which begin May 1 and end about June 17.

Col. C. McO'Connor, 6 Cav., to Chicago.

Brig. Gen. W. C. Gorgas as Surg. Gen. of the army.

As a court-martial to meet at Texas City April 20: Col. J. S. Rogers, 18 Inf.; R. N. Getzy, 22 Inf.; Frederick Funston, 22 Inf.; Lt. Cols. O. Bundy, 11 Inf.; T. B. Dugan, 6 Cav.; Majs. E. M. Lewis, 19 Inf.; G. LeR. Irwin, 4 F. A.; W. R. Dashiell, 27 Inf.; S. Burkhardt, Jr., 19 Inf.; P. A. Wolf, 4 Inf.; C. G. Treuch, 4 Inf.; J. Hornbrook, 6 Cav.; J. Howard, 2 Inf., and Capt. E. R. Heiberg, 6 Cav., Judge Adv.

Infantry promotions: T. W. Griffith, Lt. Col., 19; O. E. Coe, Lt. Col. 17 Inf.; A. L. Parmeter, Maj., unassigned, to 1st. Col.; S. E. Smiley, Maj. 24 to Lt. Col., unassigned; H. J. Price, Capt. 23 to Maj. 5 Inf.; W. H. Simons, Capt. 6 to Maj. 20 Inf.; J. F. Madden, Capt. 29 to Maj. 29 Inf.; O. P. Snyder, 1st Lt. 17 to Capt. 19 Inf.; B. P. Johnson, 1st Lt. 20 to Capt. 20 Inf.; E. L. Pell, 2d Lt. 29 to 1st Lt. 29 Inf.; J. C. Hatie, 2d Lt. 25 to 1st Lt. 25 Inf., effective May 1.

Lt. Col. S. E. Smiley to Phpns.; Maj. Price treatment at W. Reed Hosp., to his regt.; Maj. Simons join his regt.; Capts. Snyder and Johnson and Lts. Pell and Hatie will be assigned to companies; 1st Lt. W. C. Whitener, 25 Inf., relieved from that regt. May 1.

As a board: Maj. Gen. L. Wood, Brig. Gen. C. J. Bailey, Cols. R. Birnie, O. D.; S. W. Roessecler, C. E.; J. D. Barrette, C. A. C., and Capt. A. H. Sunderland, C. E., recorder, to meet to consider modification of the Coast Def. at the east entrance to L. I. Sound.

Col. E. F. Glenn, 23 Inf., to Gen. Staff Corps.

Leaves—Maj. J. E. Normoyle, Q. M. C., 2 mos., 24 days, June 1; Lt. Col. T. J. Lewis, 10 days; 1st Lt. R. D. La Garde, 9 Inf., 3 mos., and 1st Lt. R. H. Kimball, 11 Cav., 2 mos., 15 days.

Lt. Kimball will sail for Hawaii about Sept. 15, instead of July 5.

Navy Orders.

Asst. Surg. H. R. McAllister, M. R. C., Med. School, D. C., to Nav. Train. Sta., San Fran., and W. H. Nussey, M. R. C., same, to Asia Station, sailing May 5.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Worden at Annapolis; Eagle at Kingston; Newport at New York; Fluser and Reid at St. Joseph's Bay, Fla.; Culgoa and Dixie at Pensacola; Iroquois at Mare Island; Whipple, Paul Jones, Perry, Stewart, and Truxtun at San Pedro; Benham at Norfolk Yard; Cassin and Cummings at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—California, Mazatlan for Acapulco; Denver, Panama for Corinto; Annapolis, San Diego for Ensenada, L. Col.; Mayflower, Vera Cruz for Washington; Celtic, Newport for New York; Arkansas, Southern drill grounds to convoy Aylwin; Sonoma, Hampton Roads to assistance of Aylwin; Nereus, Hampton Roads for Melville, R. I., and the Supply, Guam for Manila.

The date of commissioning the New York has been postponed to April 15.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BAILEY, EBENEZER, (Mar. 4,) about $5,000 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; one-half of estate to Sarah J. Rust, sister; one-quarter to Samuel Bailey, nephew; one-twenty-fourth part each to Alice Bailey, wife of nephew; George, Charles, and Harry Bailey, grandnephews, and Mae and Julia Bailey, grandnieces.

BICKNELL, CARRIE K., (Feb. 4,) $2.5 personalty in uncomputed shares to Wilma K. Brenzinger and Viola L. Siegel, daughters.

FAAS, LEWIS F., (Apr. 1,) more than $10,000 personalty in trust for Sophie Faas, wife, and Elsie Faas, daughter.

GEOGHEGAN, ELIZABETH. (Dec. 30,) $100 personalty to Mary L. Donohue, daughter.

KASA, FRANK, (Dec. 7,) $6,000 personalty; $2,700 to Marie Kasa, wife; $1,100 each to Emma Pohorely and Anna Kasa, daughters, and $1,000 to Marie Kasa, daughter.

REYNARD, HENRY, (Mar. 17,) more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; uncomputed amounts to Francis J. Reynard, brother, and Joseph R. McKnight, nephew. $50 to Sarah Reynard, sister; residue to Ida M. Reynard, wife.

SILBERHORN, GEORGE W., (Mar. 2,) $25 realty and more than $10,000 personalty; $10,000 each to William, John, Charles, Frederick, and Richard Silberhorn, brothers; Rosina J. Silberhorn, sister, and Ernst H. Wander, step-son; $5,000 to Gette Grondstra, sister-in-law; $2,000 to Mary C. Offinger, sister; $1,000 to Mary Krayle, servant; $75,000 and residuary estate to Catharine Silberhorn, wife.

SPIRO, JACOB, (Mar. 21,) $1,000 personalty in trust to Alice Spiro, daughter.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers: Lts. J. B. Ross, 1 Ins. Dist. to Traf. Subdiv. B; J. J. Doolady, Traf. Subdiv. B to D; John Lake, Traf. Subdiv. D to 171 Prect. Serg. W. F. Rodihan, 42 Prect. to 1 Ins. Dist.

Patrol: E. F. Weigel, 37 Prect. to Com's office; Daniel Dooley, G. W. Hamilton, and Fred'k Kessler, (bicycle,) 65 to 63 Prect.; (mutual,) Michael Collins, 35 to 63; W. J. Regan, 63 to 35; Max Widmer, 37 to 42; Denis Keohane, 42 to 37.

Assignments: E. T. Weigel, C. O. to bookkeeper's office; Serg. C. P. Vosburgh, 32 Prect. to Com's office, 5 days. Patrol—Joseph Caracciolo and Pasquale Damiano, 28 Prect. to Com's office, for 10 days; G. W. Lennon, 146 Prect. to Com's office, for 10 days. Prob. Patrol—J. F. Nettleton, 26 Prect. to Com's office, for 10 days.

Advancements to $1,400 Grade: Cornelius A. Curtin, 2; H. J. Yore, 4; F. P. Riecke, 6; Vincent Novotney, 6; Jerry Daly, 6; H. P. Hauck, 10; J. T. Lawler, 18; Hector Rose, 36; F. C. Flick, 61; E. A. Molloy, 63; J. F. McCarthy, 148; F. O. Winter, 151; R. J. Jayne, 132; George Dooley, 152; Henry Howard, 175; C. F. Eckman, 161; P. J. Doody, 168; J. J. Ray, 285; Edward Foley, Traf. D; E. J. Fitzpatrick, 4; H. H. Rausch, 4; Edward Smith, 9; J. J. De Martino, 6; J. J. Hogan, 10; P. J. F. Murray, 18; Morris Grossman, 35; F. W. Wenz, 37; V. E. McIver, 63; A. J. Robinson, 147; Angelo Trezza, 151; Matthew O'Connell, 151; A. M. J. Hood, 152; W. J. Kennedy, 155; M. J. Fannon, 159; A. J. Mayer, 164; W. G. Feger, 278; J. M. Dilion, 290.

Appointed as sp. patrol. Attendants, with Magistrates' Courts, 2 Div.—W. F. Burns, J. F. Loughlin, P. J. Brennan.

Fire Department.

Appointed Fourth Grade, $1,000 per annum: Abraham Rosenberg, Eng. 15; P. E. McNally, Eng. 210.

Prob. Fireman to report to Med. Board 11:30 A. M. April 9: J. A. O'Brien, Eng. 211.

To report at the 7th Reg. Armory for practice, 10 A. M., April 9, (Eng. number after name): C. W. Roe, Jr., 13; J. T. Foote, 18; Ralph Bornholz, 36; J. J. D'Azevedo, 56; William Clancy, 76; E. A. Dammeyer, 92; W. F. Gallagher, 218; P. J. Metzger, Jr., 213; W. F. Hickey, 214; Charles Charous, 221; M. J. Casey, 226; T. S. Richards, 227; D. F. Ergenzinger, 237; Frank Munn, 244; J. J. O'Keefe, 250; Joseph Stack, 250; C. A. Widmer, Jr., 250; L. W. Chattaway, 271; E. A. Woolley, 287. (H. & L. number after name.) Ernest Bernsen, 11; A. J. Muir, 22; E. S. Clements, 35; J. A. Unrath, 35; A. T. Cole, 107; A. M. Forster, 108; W. H. Breuer, 115; Joseph Miller, No. 3, 115; N. J. Bruno, 128; George Olsen, 128; C. G. Brown, 197.

Special leave of absence, without pay: Capt. Wm. McCleary, Eng. 253, for 12 hours; Fireman 1, R. E. McGannon, H. & L. 14, for 12 hours.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Request of the Board of Estimate for approval of the provisional assignment of Timothy P. Hurley as Clerk, third grade, at $1,200 a year, pending the result of his promotion examination for that position.

Notification from the President of Brooklyn of the reassignment to duty of William E. Carberry, Inspector of Regulating, Grading, and Paving, at the expiration of a leave of absence.

Letter from the Department of Public Charities requesting authority to increase the salary of Lawrence J. Hodes, a Visitor, from $900 to $1,000 a year.

Letter from the Department of Public Charities requesting approval of the action in increasing the salary of Myra A. Ketcham, a Visitor, from $1,000 to $2,000 a year and changing her title to Examiner of Charitable Institutions, for a temporary period of 30 days, during the leave of absence period of one of the regular Examiners.

Letter from the Department of Public Charities requesting to be informed if the salary of Victor Lowenstein may be increased from $1,000 a year to $1,200 and his title changed to Examiner of Charitable Institutions.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that the open competitive examination for surveyor, for men only, which was originally announced for Feb. 18 and 19, on which was indefinitely postponed, will be held on April 22 and 23, to fill ten vacancies in positions of United States surveyor and transitman in the General Land Office. The entrance salary, for transitmen, is $1,200 a month, and a graduated per diem in lieu of subsistence, and for United States surveyor from $1225 to $150 a month, and a graduated per diem in lieu of subsistence. The appointees are allowed traveling expenses to and from the field from their homes, or from headquarters in each surveying district, provided the appointees reside at a reasonable distance from the field. Appointments are made after satisfactory service. In the Southern States employment is usually continuous, while in the Northern States persons are usually furloughed when conditions require a stoppage of work, and may be re-employed the next Spring immediately and without further examination.

Competitors will be examined in mathematics, theory and practice, plane topographic, and elementary geodetic surveying, public land surveying, adjustment and use of instruments, training and experience. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Bureau of Reference and Research will submit a report to the Board of Education at its meeting to-day favoring an investigation of the work of the three training schools for teachers.

There is talk of ending the tests for entrance of teachers into the high schools, and permitting their transfer from elementary schools to high schools upon certification of satisfactory service.

John P. Reynolds, Jr., is to be appointed an inspector of heating and ventilation in the Bureau of School Buildings.

The Association of Women Principals has asked the Board of Education to change the present system of rating teachers.

A report relative to the establishment of public school savings banks will be submitted to the Board of Education at its meeting to-day.

Henry Zick, first assistant in modern languages in the Wadleigh High School, is to get a leave of absence, with pay, to study the teaching of modern languages in European schools.

The Board of Superintendents has recommended the promotion of Alice G. Leddy of Public School 110, Brooklyn, from Schedule B1 to Schedule B2.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 7.—Incorporated to-day: Hutchinson's Famous Shirt Hospital, N. Y. C., dept. store, laundry, $50,000; B. A. Walter, E. L. and C. B. Hutchinson, Allendale, N. J.

Mayro Realty Corp'n, Utica, $50,000; J. Rothstein, A. B. and J. F. Maynard, Jr.

Halpert Mills, groceries, $10,000; M. Halpert, O. R. Freedman, J. Galant, 238 Hart St., Bklyn.

John H. Haffen Corp'n, realty, $50,000; W. F. A. Kurz, H. Bruckner, J. M. Haffen, 953 Grant Av.

Warsaw Construction Co., Warsaw, $20,000; B. and Goswdy, H. and W. C. Gouinlock.

Schneckler Co., Buffalo, tobacco, $10,000; W. J. Doetsch, R. C. Krapp, T. S. H. Schneckler.

L. G. Denton Co., Schenectady, drugs, &c., $25,000; L. B. Sebring, F. R. Clough, L. G. Denton.

Winant Cooperage Co., $50,000; M. C. Coen, F. G. Bowman, C. Nichols, 74 Cortlandt St.

Schweitzer Coffee Co., $10,000; Frank and E. J. Schweitzer, H. H. Piesen, 1,001 Foster Av., B'klyn.

Apollo Club, Holding Corp'n, realty, $15,000; C. J. Peabody, F. H. Parsons, A. S. Bedell, 231 E. 18 St., B'klyn.

A. Paul, Jr., & Co., commission, $25,000; B. Budd, A. Paul, Jr., F. E. Varriale, 1,324 72d St., B'klyn.

Jewell Bros., commission, $25,000; W. U. Pearson, C. R. and D. A. Jewell, 250 W. 128 St.

Fred. Greenberg Co., clothing, $10,000; W. H. Black, J. Hesslein, F. Greenberg, 515 W. 110th St.

Rochester Electric Contracting Co., Rochester, $10,000; R. G., B. E., and J. J. Finncane.

Vego Manufacturing Co., Buffalo, drugs, &c., $10,000; E. J. Bristow, L. M. and J. P. Kelly, Malone.

Crescent Paper Butter Dish Co., $10,000; Israel Blankstein, M. and L. Glickman, 91 Hooper St., Bklyn.

Authorizations: Sea Coast Timber Co., Charleston, S. C., $500,000; rep., E. Beekman, 257 B'way. R. C. Watson & Co., Dover, Dela., refrigeration, $10,000; rep., A. L. Davis, 34 Nassau St. Wayland Oil and Gas Co., Charleston, W. Va., $2,000,000; rep., J. F. Caulfield, 14 Wall St. William Necker Union, N. J., funeral furnishings, $1,000,000; rep., J. N. Pruser, 497 E. 138th St.; H. P. Cummings Construction Co., Boston, $25,000; rep., J. McPhillips, Glens Falls.

Voluntary dissolution: Kahn, Wertheimer & Smith Co., N. Y. C.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 7.—Charters filed to-day: Holland-American Nursery Co., East Orange; $10,000; D. C. C. Sepp, A. P. Metzger, East Orange; John Hay, Newark.

Silver Chamberlain Co., Clayton, brush mfr.; $50,000; A. G. Silver, E. W. Chamberlain, D. L. Silver, Clinton.

De Luxe Amusement Co., South Orange; $20,000; F. E. Backer, Newark; Mary L. and W. D. Llewyn, Jamaica, L. I.

Boudenot Investment Co., Paterson; $25,000; Davis and Henry Stein; Arthur Collier, Paterson.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, April 7.—Charters filed to-day: Marcus Loew's Western circuit, $5,000,000; H. E. Latter, W. J. Maloney, O. J. Reichard of Wilmington.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

$1,500,000 Investment by Lawrence C. Phipps in West Side Apartment—Third Avenue Corner Sold—Big Hunt's Point Deal in Bronx—$100,000 Fourth Avenue Lease by Worsted Company.

Lawrence C. Phipps of Denver, Col., formerly Vice President and Treasurer of the United States Steel Corporation, joined the number of rapidly increasing out-of-town investors in New York property yesterday by purchasing the fourteen-story Cleburne apartment house, one of the newest and largest of the high-class west side structures. The building covers the block front on the north side of 105th Street, between West End Avenue and Broadway, the street frontage being 192.3 feet, 109.4 on Broadway and 100.11 on West End Avenue. The price paid was about $1,500,000, and in part payment Mr. Phipps gave Pittsburgh property valued at about $500,000.

The house was finished for occupancy last October. It occupies the site of the late Isidor Straus's home, which was acquired for the present improvement by Harry Schiff, head of the West Eighty-second Street Realty Company. The sale was made for that company through the brokerage firm of L. J. Phillips & Co. on behalf of the receiver, J. Clarence Davies, who has had charge of the company's affairs since it underwent financial reverses a short time ago. Application for the sale has been confirmed by the United States District Court. S. Stanwood Menken, of Beekman, Menken & Griscom, acted for the builder, Harry Schiff, in the transaction.

Mr. Phipps is a nephew of Henry Phipps, whose family are large owners of realty in the city, but the present purchase is the initial investment of Lawrence C. Phipps on Manhattan Island.

St. Thomas Apartment in Trade.

The St. Thomas apartment, a six-story structure occupying a plot 100 by 100 on the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and 178th Street, has been sold by the Ansonia Realty Company, Martin Jonas, President, to the Queens Park Realty Company. In part payment the latter gave 500 lots at Queens Park, L. I., on the Hempstead branch of the Long Island Railroad. The apartment house was held at $250,000. Frederich Zittel & Sons, in connection with W. C. Woodburn & Son, were the brokers.

Private Dwellings Sold.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Jennie A. Moffatt 317 and 319 East 125th Street, two three-story dwellings, 20 by 100 each.

Mrs. J. Davis sold the three-story and basement dwelling at 531 West 187th Street, 19 by 94.10, about 30 feet east of Audubon Avenue, held at $15,000. The buyer gave a six-family tenement in part payment.

Brewer Buys Third Avenue Corner.

Hugh P. Skelly, President of the Kips Bay Brewing Company, has purchased for investment the northeast corner of Seventy-fourth Street and Third Avenue, a five-story building with stores on a lot 22 by 71 feet. Leddy & Leddy hold a lease on the property, which runs to May, 1916. E. Francis Hillenbrand was the broker in the transaction.

Tenement Property Sold.

George Kenny and brother have sold to Joseph Personeni for investment the four-story front and rear tenements at 90 West Houston Street on a lot 19 by 100. Pepe & Brother were the brokers in the sale.

The Normandie Realty Brokers sold for Harriet Lorge to Max C. Baum the five-story new law tenement 267 West 140th Street on a lot 25 by 100; also for the Union Trust Company to M. D. Canero the five-story new tenement 2,451 Second Avenue, on a lot 25 by 75 feet.

A Recent Buyer.

The Brown-Weiss Realties is the buyer of Morris Hall, a ten-story apartment house on the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Cathedral Parkway, sold on Monday by Newbold Morris and Eva V. C. Hawkes.

Bronx Sales.

Samuel Cowen has sold for the Hunts Point Realty Company three plots containing seventeen lots in the Hunts Point section of the Bronx. One plot is located at the southwest corner of Seneca Avenue and Whittier Street, 50 by 100; one on the westerly side of Whittier Street, 100 feet south of Seneca Avenue, having 167 feet frontage and being irregular in depth, and one on the east side of Whittier Street, 100 feet south of Seneca Avenue, 185 feet front by 160 deep by irregular.

In exchange the Hunts Point Realty Company has taken the northwest corner of Hewitt Place and Macy Place, a five-story apartment house on a lot 25 by 100.

Charles Doll has purchased for investment 2,259 Crotona Avenue, a four-story dwelling on a lot 24 by 68, from the Benenson Realty Company. Two dwellings in Unionport were given in part payment.

The two-story brick dwelling 2,412 Lorillard Place, on a lot 25 by 100, has been sold by M. Bauer to an investor.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for the estate of Adolph Johnson, to a client for occupancy, the two-story and cellar brick two-family dwelling on a plot 20 by 100, known as 642 Forty-fourth Street.

The Turner Construction Company has been awarded the general contract by L. L. Firuski, owner of the Pioneer Warehouses, 45 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the construction of an addition to their warehouses. The new building is to be ten stories and basement, 100 by 70; reinforced concrete throughout, excepting brick veneer on the street fronts.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans for a high-class apartment house to be erected on the south side of Dean Street, 140 feet north of Kingston Avenue, on a plot 60 by 100, to cost $50,000, for the G. & M. Improvement Company as owners.

$100,000 Lease by Worsted Co.

Frederick Southack and Alwyn

ing & Co. against West Side Construction Co. et al, Jan. 28, 1914, by deposit.....$64
SAME PROPERTY; Pelham Operating Co. against same, Jan. 27, 1914, by deposit..$112

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 173d St, 100x100; Benjamin Feldman against Fletcher Court Co., (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, Z. Eichhorn.

MOTT ST, 16; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against Chinese Charitable and Benevolent Association of the City of New York, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Auerbach.

2D AV, 1,156 to 1,162; Max Besunder against Alexander Herzog and others, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorney, J. M. Mandelbaum.

10TH ST, 31 and 33 East; Warren W. Foster and others against Engel-Heller Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stewart & Shearer.

10TH ST, s s, 248.3 ft e of University Place, 25.6x92.3, and 10th St, 74 East; two actions; German Savings Bank v. the City of New York against Bonwit Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Amend & Amend.

22D ST, 306 West; Samuel P. White, Jr., against Julia E. Shotland and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. E. Rabell.

46TH ST, 344 and 346 East; Max Besunder against Alexander Herzog and others, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorney, J. M. Mandelbaum.

86TH ST, 124 and 126 East; Max Besunder against Alexander Herzog and others, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorney, J. M. Mandelbaum.

102D ST, 225 East; Charles A. Robinson against Benjamin Jacobs and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rollins & Rollins.

135TH ST, 30 and 32 West; Greenwich Savings Bank against Aaron Coleman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. A. Sands.

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, w s, 144.6 ft s of Woodruff Av, 18.4x100; Frederick J. and Katie E. Krauth against Edward J. Reilley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Kudlich.

LOT 15, Block 2,934, Section 11, on Tax Map Elway Co. against John Reilly and others, (action to foreclose tax lien;) attorney, H Swain.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
TO-DAY
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., New York,
EXECUTORS' SALE
Estate of Ellen A. Corcoran, Dec'd
142 Essex St.,
NEAR RIVINGTON ST.
The five-story brownstone double tenement, with store and basement store, 4 families on a floor, 3 rooms to each family; size of lot 25x100.
49 Greenwich Av.,
63 FEET SOUTH OF PERRY ST.
The four-story, basement and cellar brick tenement, with store and basement store, 3 apartments, 6 rooms and bath each; size of lot, 21x77.5x9x82.
545 Third Av.,
ADJOINING CORNER 36TH ST.
The four-story brick tenement, with store, hall and 2 apartments above, with 5 rooms and bath each; size of lot, 24.8x100.
575 Third Av.,
ADJOINING CORNER 38TH ST.
The five-story brick tenement, with store, 6 rooms to each family; size of lot, 20x84.
522 West 39th St.,
325 FT. WEST OF TENTH AVE.
Five-story brick double tenement, 5 families on a floor, 4 rooms to each family; size of lot, 25x98.9.
Southwest Corner Madison Av. & 68th St.
the handsome four-story basement and cellar brownstone and brick bay window front dwelling; 16 rooms, butler's pantry, foyer hall, five bathrooms; hardwood trim, open plumbing, steam heat, open fireplaces; seen by permit; possession. Size of lot 20.6x100.5.
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Semi-detached brick, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat, parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated, electric lights, sewer; $5,500 and up; small payments; 20 years' time; FEW FOR RENT, $25 to $35; everything desirable; photos and details mailed upon request. Special Manager, 60-A Liberty St., New York. Phone, Cortlandt 2552.

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$300 Down—Price, $4,500
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Beautiful home, overlooking L. I. Sound; every modern improvement; highly restricted neighborhood; three minutes' walk to station and beautiful sandy bathing beach; only 23 minutes from Herald Square; must have $500 cash at once; balance easy terms. Address Shore Front, Box 68 Times Downtown.

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for sale; a seven-room bungalow, with all up-to-date improvements; cement sidewalks, streets made and paid for; 18 minutes from Pennsylvania Railroad station; on a beautiful creek leading to bay; highest elevation in Queens; five-cent trolley fare to city and directly on all the new transportation lines; reasonable amount of cash down, balance $20 per month. Address Bungalow, 178 Times.

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Houses and bungalows for rent.
Office facing Rye Railroad Station.
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ONE APARTMENT TO LET FROM MAY 1; 7 rooms and bath, high class, elevator; 5 minutes Lackawanna station. Booklet upon request. Superintendent on premises, or your broker.

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Rare chance for 5 and 6 large, light rooms, facing McComb's Dam Park and Harlem River; 200 feet from coming new "L" station; modern improvements; telephone, electric light, latest new electric fixtures; rents $30 to $37. Cowles, Superintendent.

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A HOME—Modern and Artistic
contains three bathrooms; cheerful, comfortable & amid exceptionally fine surroundings; garage, PRIVATE bathing beach, beautiful views, pier, boating, &c. 22 miles out, commuting distance, accessible.
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Plot, 50x100; price, $265; first payment, $5, and $3.50 per month; 12 minutes from New York and Brooklyn railroad stations; first-class for home and chicken farm. D. B., 83 Times.

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This cottage contains up-to-date improvements; near railroads, churches, stores; 30 minutes from city; fine opportunity to secure an ideal home on easy terms. Particulars, Spring, 78 Times.

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FURNISHED COMPLETE.
Fireproof high-class elevator building, near Columbia College and St. John's Cathedral.
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Very Desirable Furnished Apartment, 2 rooms and bath.

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ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF APARTMENTS OF
7 Rooms & 2 Baths,
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Extra large rooms, ample closets.
To Lease from October 1.
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All improvements; elevator service; 4-6 Room Apartments.....$510-$720.
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67 West 12th St., Bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
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All improvements. Apply to janitor.

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Apartment of 7 rooms and bath; steam heat; open plumbing; only one left; possession now. Rent only $48 per month.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

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Stores and offices now ready for lease in the
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Entire block frontage from 42d Street to 43d Street on Lexington Avenue, right at the new Lexington Avenue entrance of the
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Subway express station; also elevated and surface lines. Commanding and time-saving location. Newest type elevators, fine equipment and high-class service.
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80x96, in a 12-story, modern, fireproof building, convenient to 6th Av. L and surface cars. Exceptionally low rental.
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—Agents—
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SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
250 Fifth Avenue—corner 28th street
TO DESIRABLE TENANTS
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TWO FLOORS
EACH HAVING OVER FOUR THOUSAND SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE
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On Madison Ave., near 42d St.
NO LOCATION MORE ACCESSIBLE
Apply
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225-227 EAST 36TH ST.
Between 2nd and 3rd Aves.
5-Story and Basement
Factory or Warehouse
6,500 Sq. Feet Per Floor, Containing 39,000 Sq. Ft. in all.
Windows on four sides.
Large freight elevator, steam heat, &c.
Immediate possession; Might divide.
Formerly occupied by the Aeolian Co.
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FINEST
LOFTS
On Fourth Av.
N. E. Cor. 31st St.
Perpetual light on all sides; 29 windows in each loft; three elevators, sprinkler system; every modern insurance device; no columns, no posts.
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The Only Remaining Floor
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Full commission to Brokers.

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TO SELECT TENANTS.
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Private dwelling for rent for term of years at $4,000 per year. Suitable for high-class dressmaker or similar business.
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LIGHT LOFTS Printers and m'f'rs, 50x90, 70x90, 50x150; reasonable rents. Brokers or office, E. W. BLISS BLDGS., **312 E. 23d St.** **ELECTRIC POWER**

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Thirty cents a line.

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Attention!—Only $4,200; deed to title; terms $500 cash, balance to suit; buys elegant 7-room cottage; water, gas, steam heat; complete latest kitchen and bath improvements; hardwood trim, beam ceiling, parquet flooring, large plot; will build garage or coops; 40 minutes on 5c. fare to Manhattan or Brooklyn. "Sacrifice," Box 57 Times Downtown.

Large eight-room cottage house, 76x100, all latest improvements; elegant section; $2,000 cash, balance standing mortgage; full principal $6,200; worth $7,500. Write "In Need," Box 72 Times Downtown.

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FOR SALE.—THE FARM PROPERTY FORmerly known as the "Hampton Farm" is hereby offered for sale by the undersigned as Assignee of Alessandro Bolognesi and Aldo Bolognesi. The propery consists of about 185 acres and is situated 2½ miles south of the village of Highland, N. Y. The sale will include all buildings erected on the premises, all farming implements, carriages, wagons, horses and other livestock. The premises are subject to a mortgage of $10,000 and to dower right of Benilde Bolognesi, if any.
Sealed bids, accompanied by 10% of the amount of the bid, must be submitted at the office of the undersigned on or before noon of April 13th, 1914.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids. FRANCIS GILBERT, Assignee.
43 Exchange Place, New York City.

FARM FOR SALE.
$900 cash down buys farm of 20 acres, near Lockport, Niagara County, N. Y.; house, barn, some fruit; good, productive farming land; good poultry place; this place will produce an income of from $1,200 to $1,500 a year; price $2,900. For further particulars address W. J. Mullett, Lockport, N. Y.

Ten-room house in Grand-View-on-Hudson; all improvements; with two acres fruit and woodland; magnificent view. M. Fletcher, Grand View, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

In Ideal Ridgewood, N. J., 30 minutes from New York, we offer a remodeled homestead; also two new modern houses, with good size garden ground, fruit and shade trees, hedges, &c.; Ridgewood is known as the healthiest spot in the East. Saddle River Valley Construction Co., Walthery Av., Ridgewood, N. Y. office, 80 B'way. Tel. Ridgewood 889 and 528-W. Tel. Rector 4794-8.

Delightful Home Bargain, $5,000; easy terms; shaded plot, 50x150 feet, high in healthy Orange Mts., 400 ft. elev.; near golf course, country club; 35 minutes to city; near station; 7 rooms, foyer hall, fireplace, bath, return veranda; steam heat; airy attic; every city convenience; select neighborhood. Owner, 41 Park Row, N. Y., Room 804.

Rutherford.—Fine, healthful town, 9½ miles, 29 comfortable minutes from New York; thoroughly good six-room house and plot; unusual bargain; excellent neighborhood; all improvements; high ground; large oak trees, garden; seven minutes to station; $5,800, $500 cash. Van Mater, Shafer Building, Rutherford.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, NEW JERSEY.
30 Minutes from Times Square—7 ct. Fare.
$10 down, $5 monthly, buys lots 25x120, with sewer, sidewalks, water, gas, electric lights. Booming town of 7,000. To sell lots, will build houses at cost, ranging $1,000 to $3,000. Write, 'phone, call.
BALDWIN & BOTTENUS, 34 W. 33d St., N.Y.

On the Shrewsbury River, to rent for the Summer season at Locust, N. J., country home, fully furnished, 12 rooms, 2 baths, fireplaces, gas; beautiful view of Sea Bright; three miles from Red Bank; also garage or stable on grounds. A. H. Mathews, 82 Nassau St., New York City.

For Sale—Modern cottages and bungalows; every convenience; open fireplaces, plots larger than quarter acres, lots of room for garden and chickens; right near station; splendid locality; thirty minutes out, express. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

Seashore cottage for sale at Ventnor, N. J., the beautiful home section of Atlantic City; seven bedrooms; three minutes from bathing beach and boardwalk; lot 50x150; price $7,000. Address C. B. Jordan, Lansdowne, Penn.

Unusual sacrifice; poultry farm, $7,800; 15 acres; house with improvements; quarter mile express station; 24 miles Broadway; fine equipment, stock included; income $900; orchards. Rosemund, Box 345, City.

RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
1,000 satisfied commuters; 80 trains daily; homes for rent and for sale; ask for booklet. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

Ridgefield Park, N. J.—30 minutes from Times Square, 7 ct. fare; beautiful new homes, all prices; $100 to $300 down. Write, 'phone, call. Baldwin & Bottenus, 34 W. 33d St., N.Y.

Bungalows and cottages, artistic, complete; 6 to 10 rooms; large plots, near station; best section of N. J.; photographs on request. Smith-Singer Company, Ridgewood, N. J.

Charming bungalow, 8 rooms, rustic porch, brick fireplace; shaded plot; $650, terms; commutation, 13c. Owner, 59 Times Downtown.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Belle Haven, Greenwich, Conn.—A gentleman's five-acre country place; house twenty rooms and four baths; grounds attractively landscaped; garage, gardner's cottage; near deep water; price, $85,000; call to see photographs. Thomas J. Good, 505 5th Av.

Home of 11 rooms and three baths; near water; safe bathing; excellent yachting; at Southfield Point, Stamford; 50 minutes to Grand Central; price, $12,000; photographs at office. Badgley, Jones & Good, 505 5th Av.

For Sale—Near New London, Conn., new eight-room cottage; all improvements, directly on water; price $2,000; $500 cash, balance 20 years, five per cent. S. Maxson, West Mystic, Conn.

Pomfret, Conn.—One large, one small private dwelling, fully furnished; open fireplaces, garage, stable, garden; season, year; reasonable. Miss Lewis, 500 5th Av., N. Y.

Real Estate—Out of City.

GOOD CHEAP LAND IN NEVADA
can now be had at from $2.50 to $15.00 per acre; it will pay you to get full information, which is free for the asking. Write to-day. F. A. Smith, Colonization and Industrial Agent, Union Pacific Railroad Co., Room 1,003, Union Pacific Building, Omaha, Neb.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Residence fourteen rooms, bath, heated, plumbed; garage, large stable, orchard, lawn, shade trees, three acres; three minutes' walk salt water; beautiful view; boating, bathing privilege; five minutes station; tax $3 thousand. Core, Orleans, Mass., Cape Cod.

Lake Sunapee, N. H.—Charming cottage; 11 rooms; large living room; modern plumbing; tennis court; extensive view; 2 acres; sale or rent furnished. Address Newlin, Enfield, Conn.

Farms.

Facts about the Southeast.—Farm lands average less than $17 per acre. Beef, pork, dairying and poultry make big profits. Large returns from alfalfa, cotton, corn, truck, fruits, and nuts. Good local and near-by markets. Ample rainfall, mild Winters, enjoyable Summers. Industrial openings everywhere. The "Southern Field" and State booklets free. M. V. Richards, Land and Ind. Agent, Southern Railway, Room 219, Washington, D. C.

30-acre farm, adjoining Long Branch; $30,000; would rent. 54 West 68th.

Real Estate for Exchange.

San Francisco property wanted in exchange twelve-room house and garage, Bensonhurst, $17,500; brokers protected. Box 54, Station L, Brooklyn.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

39th St., near Lex. Av., 4-story	$3,000
44th St., near Lex. Av., 3-story	1,200
45th St., near Lex. Av., 3-story	1,500
52d St., near 3d Av., 3-story	1,200
57th St., near Park Av., 4-story	3,000
60th St., near 3d Av., 3-story	1,200
64th St., near Park Av., 3-story	2,100
66th St., near Park Av., 4-story	4,000
72d St., near Lex. Av., 3-story	3,600
97th St., near Amsterdam Av., 3-story	1,300
147th St., near Convent Av., 3-story	1,500
Lexington Av., near 37th St., 4-story	2,100
Lexington Av., near 47th St., 4-story	3,000
Lexington Av., cor. 51st St., 4-story	3,000
Lexington Av., near 51st St., 3-story	1,400
Lexington Av., near 57th St., 3-story	1,500

JAMES KYLE & SONS, LEX. AV. & 58TH ST.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE HOUSE,
431 WEST 147TH ST.,
In restricted block.
Butler's pantry extension.
RENT $1,500.
JAMES KYLE & SONS, LEX. AV. & 58TH ST.

A VERY DESIRABLE DWELLING,
128 WEST 97TH ST.,
10 rooms and two baths, butler's pantry extension.
RENT $1,300.
JAMES KYLE & SONS, LEX. AV. & 58TH ST.

341 WEST 22D ST.
4-story dwelling; 16 rooms; $1,000 per annum.
WM. J. ROOME & CO., 177 Madison Av.

Bronx.

12 very large rooms and 2 baths in a private house; electric lights and hot water heater. Inquire of owner, on premises, Hawkstone St. and Grand Concourse, south of 173d St.

86 E. 236th St.—Detached house, 11 rooms; $40; parquet floors.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

Wanted.—Mortgage loan of $125 per lot (about $50,000); average value of lots, $500 apiece; in Greater New York; liberal bonus. Address A. B., 72 Times.

Country Property
Thirty cents a line.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent—Seven-room furnished cottage at Lake Spofford, N. H. This cottage, directly on the shore of the lake, has modern equipment. Apply to Frank G. Dort, 1 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Great Neck.—New residence, on large water front estate, completely furnished; seven bedrooms; two baths; garage, bathhouse, tennis court, &c.; yearly rent $1,250. Box 8, or telephone 280 Great Neck.

For Rent.—Elever rooms and three baths, furnished or unfurnished; garden, fruit, garage; near Sound; 50 minutes Grand Central. Frederick Jones, 505 5th Av.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod; completely furnished; all comforts; $250-$425; booklet. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

AT SHORELANDS.—Moderate priced Summer bungalows and cottages, furnished, for season. Box 84 T, Sound Beach, Conn.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Great Neck.—Beautiful water front estate; magnificent new house with every luxury; billiards, two ballrooms, art gallery, unusual living room, unlimited garage room and servants' quarters; lovely wooded grounds; $5,500 for season. 'Phone 280, or Box 8, Great Neck.

On Park Hill, Yonkers; nine rooms, two baths, hard wood floors, open fireplace; rent for $75 per month. 121 Edgecliff Terrace, Yonkers.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

Lofts to Let.—Two adjoining light lofts; space 40x90; heated; freight elevator; for storage or light manufacturing. G. B. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St., City.

$50.—Loft, 2,500 square feet; all light; steam heated; elevator; all kinds of light manufacturing. 407-409 E. 70th.

The Marbridge Bldg., Broadway and 34th St. Offices and Showrooms, Apply Room 624.

Light loft, suitable for theatrical or manufacturing purpose. 306 W. 48th.

To dentist or physician, back parlor; also sleeping room. 63 West 49th St.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

**

Advertising Barred From The New York Times

Fraudulent or doubtful financial offerings.
Attacks of a personal character.
Large guaranteed dividends.
Offers of something for nothing.
Guaranteed cures.
Matrimonial offers.
Fortune tellers, &c.
Objectionable medical advertising.
Offers of large salaries.

Lost

Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST—Between Madison Av. and 42d St., and 5th Av. and 58th St., black silver-mounted lady's shopping bag, initialed "J. G. C." on inside, containing watch, money, key-ring with key; $50 REWARD will be paid for return of same, with contents, to cashier, Hotel Manhattan, Madison Av. and 42d St.

LOST.—Gold vanity bag, studded with diamonds and sapphires, in taxi, taken from the Kaiserhof March 30, in the evening. Liberal reward to finder. Lillian Lorraine, Wentworth Hotel, or The Winter Garden Theatre.

LOST—If the person who took from the safe of the Madison Av. Book Store April 7 will return the checks and documents, as they are of no value to him, he will much oblige the manager.

LOST—On April 1, either at Cort Theatre or going from theatre to No. 344 West 88th St., turquoise brooch, set with pearls and diamonds. Liberal reward if returned to Felix A. Vogel, 25 Broad St.

LOST—Sunday evening, at Sherry's or Winter Garden or in taxi, piece of diamond bewknot set with 3 large and 9 smaller stones. Suitable reward at Gattles's, 5th Av. and 38th St.

LOST—In office building, 11 East 48th, on 5th Av., between 48th and 51st, at 42d St., Huyler's or Altman's, sapphire ring, surrounded with diamonds. Suitable reward given upon return to 23 East 65th St.

LOST—Lady's small blue enameled watch, encrusted with diamonds, (coltweb pattern,) near Broadway and 62d, Saturday afternoon; reward, no questions. Room 813, 49 Wall St.

LOST.—Between 93d and 79th Sts. and Broadway, diamond barpin, set in platinum; about 23 diamonds. Liberal reward. Hexter, 328 West 93d.

LOST—Purse containing sum of money in ladies' room Macy's Saturday morning. Liberal reward, no questions asked, if returned to Lewis, 529 West 138th.

LOST—$200 reward and no questions asked for return of three-stone diamond ring lost at Cafe Lafayette Monday evening, Johnson, 6 East 58th St.

LOST.—Sunday, between West 124th St. and 93d St., or Broadway car, amethyst pendant, gold setting. Apt. 33, 541 West 124th.

LOST.—Venetian bead Necklace, between 57th and 14th Sts, west side. Friday morning; reward. A. E. H., 35 West 57th St.

LOST.—Monday, April 6th, at Church-ill's, diamond solitaire; 1¼ carats. Reward "A. F." 204 East 68th St.

LOST—Chain silver purse, Broadway or Claremont Av, containing change; value as gift by child. W 118 Times.

LOST.—Gold brooch, with 3 pearls and a sapphire. Reward. A. Nicoll, 44 East 23d St.

Found.

FOUND—A diamond pin found. Apply at S. E. Apt. 2d floor, 112 Riverside Drive, between 83d and 84th Sts., in the morning only.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that my wife, Rene E. de Kruijff, has left my bed and board, and that I will not be responsible for any debts hereafter contracted by her. THEODORE A. DE KRUIJFF, 156 Sherman Av., N. Y. City.

We want to locate the heirs or wife of Dr. Henry Foster Topping, who died July, 1890. Important to them. North American Accident Insurance Co., 16 Liberty St., New York.

My wife, Hattie, left my home; not responsible for debts contracted. I. J. Rosenthal.

Dressmakers—Milliners.

Thirty cents a line.

GOWNS.
Excellent Service—Moderate Charges.
Mme. Juliette, 126 East 12th St. 408 Stuyve.

Business Opportunities

Forty cents a line.

WE WANT A SALESMAN
of exceptional ability to handle the
STATE AGENCIES
for the sale of our goods. We are manufacturers of a high-grade, guaranteed product which revolutionizes the methods and replaces the goods now used. The demand—already created—is enormous, and we require a man of exceptional ability to handle this volume of business.
We deal only through
AGENCY DISTRIBUTORS,
and we are now ready to open State territories, and we want to secure the very best man for the purpose. It is a proposition for a big man.
If you have ability and some capital write Mr. Don M. Dickinson 2298 Times Annex.
NOTE.—Please don't write unless you are a "live-wire" man, and can measure up well.

The undersigned desires to negotiate with respectable and responsible promoter in reference to the latest patented invention of a gas burner generating its own gas out of coal oil for cooking and heating purposes; it is an inexpensive labor-saving device and an invaluable substitute for coal and wood; it has been tested, found practical, and not dangerous or hazardous of any kind, which solves the fuel problem; any one interested will communicate with W 124 Times.

Exceptional opportunity for party to purchase good-paying cafe and hotel, Brooklyn; four new bowling alleys now rented to clubs; large hall, private sitting room; excellent for cabaret; none in neighborhood; terminal of four car lines; no mortgage; $8,000; chance for live man; long lease or purchase property. For particulars, Box B163 Times.

Motion picture manufacturing company doing profitable business requires additional capital to build new factory and for expansion purposes. An opportunity is presented to investors to acquire limited interest insuring good profits. Address Safe Investment, M 60, Times.

Partner wanted, silent or active, who can invest $25,000 in fast-growing knitting mill in New Jersey; money needed to increase facilities necessary to take care of orders; good income guaranteed. Address Success, W 127 Times.

Wanted—Live advertising man of proved ability to take charge of our outside work; must be experienced; interest in the business to the right man. Call Room 1,102, 225 Fifth Avenue.

We sell your business quickly without publicity; call, write, or telephone Madison Square 6516. Our representative will call. McCann & Bromfield, 1,204 Broadway, (29th.)

Start a mail order business of your own. Small capital, spare time, $7 plans. Send for particulars. Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Broker wants active associate to take over interest of retiring partner; $2,000 investment; references exchanged. W 202 Times Downtown.

For Sale.—One-thirtieth interest in 5,400 acres coal lands opened and being mined in Pennsylvania; price $6,000. Address Executor, Box W 216 Times Downtown.

Business man's opportunity: $5,000 required; manufacturing success assured; capitalists only. W., 181 Times.

Integrity, brains, and cash wanted; splendid clean business. Unparalleled, 37 Times Downtown.

Moving picture theatre, newly built; prominent location; also airdrome. Pizer & Smith, 33 Union Square and 1,490 Broadway.

Business Notices

Forty cents a line.

Trade lists; addressing by hand or typewriter; facsimile letters, with matching; everything high grade; prices consistent with good work; capacity, 100,000 per day. BUSINESS ADDRESS CO., 23 Barclay St. Telephone 6890 Barclay.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters; 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Phone Cortlandt 1332. Wm. Gray, 93 Nassau.

Multigraph letters; 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,018.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.15; $1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8.50. Phone Chelsea 4885, National Fac-Simile Letter Co., 70 5th Av.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Patent Attorneys.

Patents worked out, secured, disposed of, quick, efficient service first consideration. Alexander Denes, 125 East 23d St., N. Y.

Business Loans.

Forty cents a line.

Company makes loans on outstanding accounts, notes, mortgages. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47.—Suite, private bath; single rooms; transient; table guests; references.

157TH ST., 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—comfortable double rooms; home cooking; telephone; references; transients.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST—Double and single rooms, with board.

53D, 37-52 EAST.—Rooms, with board; references.

63D, 23 AND 30 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

80TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent board optional; reasonable.

MADISON AVE., 193—Large and single rooms, private baths, superior table, references.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46.—Very attractive front parlor; other rooms; excellent table; telephone.

77H AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Airy rooms; steam-heated; hot water; best board.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator, full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week, one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

45TH, 221 WEST, The Chandler—Handsomely furnished, large, small rooms; excellent table; references.

47TH ST., 47 WEST.—Rooms; private baths; small room; parlor dining room; table guests.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; parlor floor, suitable for doctor; reasonable.

54TH STREET, 54 WEST.
Large, small rooms; first class; references.

57TH ST., 411 WEST.—Accommodations unsurpassed; double, $16; single, $8; excellent table; Southerners.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, southern exposure; excellent table; moderate prices.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connected; private bath; table guests; moderate.

72D ST., 265 WEST.—Back parlor, handsomely furnished; second floor suite, private bath, vacant May 1; superior house and surroundings.

72D ST., 121 WEST.—Handsome double front room; excellent table; every convenience; reasonable.

72D, 121 WEST.—Handsome, large front room; excellent table; every convenience; reasonable.

72D ST., 209 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms in attractive home; refined surroundings; excellent table.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished front room, with dressing room; excellent table.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable; table guests.

77TH ST., 116 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; well furnished; references exchanged; table guests.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Large, light, handsomely furnished rooms; homelike surroundings; excellent table; moderate; "L," Subway; refined; references; Summer rates.

124 WEST 80TH ST.
Desirable rooms; electricity; generous table; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, sunny room; adjoining bath; refined, homelike; reference.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Three large connecting rooms; private bath; also single rooms; suitable for two; excellent board; table guests.

83D, 5 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

86TH, 174 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; parlor dining room; table guests.

87TH ST., 70 WEST.—Beautiful, comfortable room; excellent table; refined neighborhood; references required.

89TH ST., 270 WEST.—Unusually attractive, large, double room; steam; electricity; table a specialty.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable room; conveniences; well-appointed house; excellent board; references.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, near Park, "L"; French cuisine.

94TH ST., 148 WEST.—Passover cooking; small, large room; table guests. Moses.

94TH ST., 50 WEST.—32 extravagantly furnished rooms, 16 on one floor; each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

103D ST., 250-252 WEST.—Unusual accommodations, gentlemen or family seeking refined home; table guests.

103D, (corner West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

104TH ST., 257 WEST. (West End Av.)—Large, sunny room; table board; references.

107TH ST., 322 WEST, Riverside Drive.—Unusual opportunity for couple or gentleman to secure choice accommodation; very reasonable. W. R. Collette.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; table guests accommodated; home cooking; references.

113TH, 625 WEST.—Special attention to table guests; service quiet and efficient.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Single room, elevator apartment; private family; business man, woman. Peters.

130TH, 250 WEST.—Near "L" station; large and medium sized, also hall room, to let with excellent board.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with alcove; excellent board; table guests.

Charming All-Year Residence.
20 minutes from Manhattan.
Grand location, overlooking city, country, sea.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."
Beautifully furnished, superb dining room. Excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean.
No monotony; harmonious surroundings.
Delightful short call across the bay.
Single, from $11. Two, from $17, with meals.
71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

FINGERBOARD ROAD, 74, Staten Island.—Large front room, for one or two gentlemen, with or without board. Micha.

LARGE BEDROOM, with or without board; high-class apartment; small family of adults; beautiful parlor dining room; view of Central Park; ideal for Summer; very reasonable to a gentleman who can give good references. Next door to Gainsboro Studios on West 59th St. Telephone 511 Columbus.

LENOX AV., 209, near 120th St.—Newly-furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; references.

SMALL CULTURED FAMILY, living in hotel, will go housekeeping with gentleman willing to share expenses. Address W 83 Times.

UNUSUAL accommodation for bachelors or couples; charming rooms; private bath; exceptionally good food; references. Phone 5262 River.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

REFINED YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires nice room and full board with private American family. W 213 Times Downtown.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, New Jersey,
Corner Arlington Av. and Williams St.
Come to beautiful East Orange for the Summer and stop at an exclusive family hotel with the best of service and home comforts. We can give you an elaborately furnished suite consisting of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with the best of dining room service for two persons for $25 per week. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken. Sixty trains per day.

EAST ORANGE, LENOX MANOR.
Large sunny rooms, private baths, new throughout; exceptional table; special rates for Spring. Tel. 5075 Orange.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well-furnished rooms; bathroom floor; private house; reasonable.

19TH ST., 134 EAST, (Grammercy.)—Two handsome sunny, large, connecting rooms; telephone; bath; references.

21ST ST., 46 EAST.—Large, comfortable room; also desirable single room; reference.

29TH ST., 118 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, private house; all conveniences.

50TH ST., 121 EAST.—LARGE, SINGLE ROOMS; RUNNING WATER; BOARD.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms in select house; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

46TH, 19 EAST.—Medium size room, bath; others larger; gentlemen; reference.

47TH ST., 141 EAST.—Newly furnished light outside rooms; private family; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Parlor bedroom, adjoining bath; all conveniences; breakfast optional; gentleman.

61ST, 132 EAST.—One large, sunny room; near bath; gentleman.

63D, 145 EAST.—Large furnished room, with bath and telephone; breakfast optional; references.

125TH ST., (1,961 Madison Av.)—Private house; exceptionally large rooms; modern house; convenient; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms, private baths; beautiful home; Telephone Gramercy 1978.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.).—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 265.—Handsome, large room, bath; also doctor's office. Murray Hill 728.

LEXINGTON AV., 834.—Large rooms; running hot and cold water.

MADISON AV., 420, (48th.)—Large outside airy room, private bath. Telephone Fugg.

MADISON, 527.—Large room, electricity, adjoining bath, suitable for two.

West Side.

12TH ST, 111 WEST.—Neatly furnished single room, private house; reference.

22D ST., 463 WEST.—Double, single rooms; hot and cold water; private family.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator, full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week, one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room, adjoining bath; private house; references required; bachelors.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Kitchen and dining room; suitable caterer or light housekeeping.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Very attractive rooms, $2-$10; hot, cold water; telephone.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Back parlor; suitable for doctor; with privilege reception room.

40TH, 121 West, large, small, well furnished rooms; singly; en-suite; electricity; shower bath; table guests; telephone.

61ST ST., 153 WEST.—Large, small, handsome rooms; refined home; conveniences; moderate. 271 Columbus.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Large; also small room; hot and cold running water; bath, electricity, telephone; gentlemen only; references.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; small room. Phone 2421 Plaza.

58TH, 101 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms; all conveniences; references; moderate price. Rousseau.

58TH ST., 822 WEST.—Large and small attractively furnished, clean rooms; conveniences. 740 Columbus.

61ST ST., 54 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Attractive front parlor; private bath; telephone; other rooms.

64TH, 122 WEST.—Parlor; private bath; other excellent rooms; telephone; Subway; elevated.

66TH, CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Private apartment, seventh floor; large, light room; references.

66TH, 143 WEST.—Large front rooms; private entrance; conveniences; near Broadway. Sandy Hook.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, with running water; telephone; references.

68TH ST., 71 WEST.—Unusually attractive, sunny, large rooms, one single; moderate; reference.

69TH ST., 50 WEST.—Attractive two-room suite, kitchenette, private bath; electricity; southern exposure.

69TH ST., 143 WEST.—Attractive rooms; charming apartment; running water, electricity, telephone, shower; reasonable. Beck.

69TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large room; private bath; telephone; meals optional; ladies preferred.

69TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive large and small sunny rooms in refined home; telephone.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, single or suite; private bath; bachelors; must be seen to appreciate; reference; telephone.

70TH ST., 206 WEST.—Large front room; also small room; with running water; references.

71ST, 57 WEST.—Large, attractive room; refined home; running water; gentlemen; reasonable; references.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; medium room; references; telephone.

71ST ST., 163 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms; also large parlor; conveniences; telephone.

71ST, 220 West; just opened; newly furnished; decorated; large, small rooms; beautiful home for refined people; hot water; telephone.

71ST ST., 350 WEST.—Large, cool room, overlooking Hudson; elevator apartment; $5; Subway. Sly.

71ST ST., 308 WEST.—Large, airy rooms; southern exposure; adjoining bath; $5-$5.50.

71ST, 808 West, clean comfortable rooms, adjoining bath, $3 to $5.50.

73D ST., 255 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large rooms, with private bath; breakfast optional; Summer rates; telephone; near Subway express.

73D ST., 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; newly decorated house; southern exposure; references.

74TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms, newly decorated; breakfast; L, Subway; reasonable references.

74TH ST., 161 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single, en suite; bath, valet, breakfast; Subway, "L."

76TH, 110 WEST.—Large front room, dressing room; adjoining bath; handsomely furnished; refined home; superior service; electricity; telephone; gentlemen; references.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractively furnished large front room; select neighborhood; refined home.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsome, sunny front rooms; also back rooms; breakfast; references.

76TH 148 WEST.—Medium and large sunny rooms; near bath; electric light; telephone.

77TH ST., 201 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished single, double rooms; convenient Subway and Drive; tray breakfast if desired; telephone.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; single beds; gentlemen; references.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room with private bath; light housekeeping.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Attractive large front room, adjoining shower bath; smaller room; telephone; references.

78TH ST., 115 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; running water; all conveniences; private house; gentlemen; reference.

78TH ST., 217 WEST.—Newly furnished room; private bath; all conveniences.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful connecting rooms, private bath; second floor; singly or en suite; housekeeping privileges; Subway; also small room; reasonable permanent party; references.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Large, handsome room; private bath; modern conveniences; very reasonable.

81ST, 131 WEST.—Large, small rooms; quiet, private house; all conveniences; references; telephone.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric light; references.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Large, attractive room; suitable 2 or 3; abundant closet room; hot, cold water; convenient bath. 3750 Schuyler.

82D, 53 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 3397.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished room; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D ST., 146 WEST.—Sunny, outside, well-furnished rooms; running water, electricity; references. Godet.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front parlor; private bath; private telephone; references.

85TH, 205 WEST.—Attractive, large, light rooms; running water; telephone; Summer rates. Winters.

85TH ST., 104 WEST.—Sunny, well-furnished suite with bath; telephone. Jennings.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, furnished front room; one or two gentlemen; reasonable; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway and elevated.

88TH ST., 183 WEST.—Sunny front room; running water; also room, private bath.

92D, 7 WEST.—Large room in ladies' private home. Telephone 8502 Riverside.

92D ST., 204 WEST.—Housekeeping suite; also room with running water. Possess.

93D, 69 WEST.—Cozfly furnished room; elevator; telephone; $3.50; gentlemen; select. Apt. 42.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large and small rooms; references.

96TH ST., 68 WEST.—First floor suite; double fronts; pleasant rooms; $3; housekeeping.

104TH ST., 947 WEST.—Well-furnished connecting rooms; running water, private family. Apartment 1, East.

104TH, 144 WEST.—Desirable, sunny room; lavatory; smaller, $2.50; cleanliness; gentlemen. Copeland.

107TH ST., 202 WEST.—Nicely furnished alcove room; elevator apartment; convenient transportation. Apply hallboy.

112TH (Broadway).—Large room in ten-room apartment, for business man or women; bath, shower, telephone; very desirable. Brachett, 2,880 Broadway. Tel. Morningside 3903.

112TH, 504 WEST, (Cathedral Heights.)—$4; New Englanders; references. 1095 Morningside. Merriam.

115TH, 357 W. (Morningside Park)—One or two sunny rooms, adjoining bath; spacious closets; electricity; telephone, elevator, kitchen privilege; business woman; nurse; private family; near 110th. L. Thomas.

116TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive front room, private family; meals optional, 4834 Morningside. White.

118TH ST., 415 WEST.—To rent, two furnished rooms; light, air, sunshine; all modern conveniences; references.

118TH, 400 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Several excellent rooms; elevator, electricity, shower. Camp.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—Front suite; also single rooms; shower, electricity. Apt. 62.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Furnished apartment, also other single and double rooms. Smith.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor; private bath; will rent separate; refined house.

129D, 523 WEST.—Unusually cozy front double and single rooms; moderate. Sherman.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Large corner room, three windows. Morningside 4880. Apt. 51.

127TH, 71 WEST.—Desirable rooms; quiet and homelike; piano, telephone; owner's residence.

130TH, 43 WEST.—Large alcove room, furnished or unfurnished; also two rear rooms, single or together; private house.

141ST ST., 601 WEST.—Front room, nicely furnished; private family; all conveniences; elevator apartment; reasonable; telephone; gentlemen only. Apartment 94.

147TH ST., 506 WEST.—Two elegant front connecting rooms; outside single. $2.50. Marlow.

169D, 550 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; private house; near Broadway.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 84, (116th.)—Unusually attractive room, overlooking Park. Wise. Apartment 51.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575, (Cor. 135th.)—Outside room, facing Hudson; uninterrupted view Grant's Tomb; elevator, shower; gentlemen. Apt. 66.

TWO newly furnished connecting front rooms; private house. Inquire, 254 West 88th St.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 36 WEST.—Single rooms, bath, $9 per week upward; including meals, $16 per week upward; parlor, bedroom and bath, $30 per week upward; meals for 2.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful medium-sized room; gentlemen only; bath; electricity; private family; 91st St. Subway; reasonable; references.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Twenty cents a line.

WANTED.—By young man, room in refined family near Madison Av., above 34th St.; terms reasonable. W 138 Times

Help Wanted Female

Twenty cents a line.

AGENTS.—Two ladies to travel and appoint lady agents; salary, $90 per month and expenses; experience unnecessary. Lastic-air Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS, experienced white girl; city references. 110 West 122d St.

DRESSMAKERS—DESIRABLE ALL YEAR AROUND POSITIONS FOR PRACTICAL DRESSMAKERS WITH EXPERIENCE IN FIRST-CLASS CITY ESTABLISHMENTS. APPLY BY LETTER, STATING AGE AND EXPERIENCE, TO P. C. SIEGEL-BUTTERICK BUILDING, SPRING AND MACDOUGAL STS., NEW YORK.

EDUCATED WOMAN.—We require the services of an educated woman to devote whole or part time to dignified, congenial work; splendid opening for woman desirous of taking up a business career. Call 9-11 A. M. Mr. Warren, 120 East 25th St.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., Brooklyn, require a number of thoroughly experienced Saleswomen for their Book, Millinery, and Shoe departments; apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced saleswomen for their Victor Talking Machine Department. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

GIRL wanted, 23d St. office; neat, rapid writer; addressing. W 104 Times.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC.,
WEST 125TH ST.
have a vacancy in their office for a
YOUNG WOMAN
who is an
EXPERT OPERATOR
on the
COMPTOMETER.
Only those who can figure fractions and percentages need apply at General Office, fourth floor.

SALESLADY. — Experienced in cloaks and suits; good salary. Hecht Bros., 53-57 West 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c. — Wanted, an energetic, businesslike young lady with several years' experience as stenographer and general office work; must write and transcribe carefully with fair speed and do all kinds of typewriting rapidly and accurately and have some natural qualifications for business; should live in the Bronx; preference given to those near by; salary $20 per month. Write, giving experience and references, and request appointment for personal interview. H. R. Mitchell, Zoological Park, New York City.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D STREET,
Have vacancies for several experienced Dry Goods Packers for their store desks. Apply after 9 A. M. to Superintendent of Delivery, 6th Av. employes' entrance.

THREE neat appearing women for selling. Salary and commission. La Vogue Shop, 503 5th Av.; entrance 42d St.

TWO EDUCATED ladies with good personality for fine, permanent positions; salary; with Educational Society, 220 5th Av.

TWO EDUCATED LADIES over 25; teachers preferred; salary. Educational Society, 225 5th Av.

WANTED.—Experienced stenographer by large advertising agency. State qualifications and also mention salary expected. Steno, P. O. Box 206 Madison Sq.

WOMAN wanted over 30 who thoroughly understands civics and suffrage. Room 1,010, 256 6th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—N. Y. SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—APRIL ENROLLMENTS; JUNE GRADUATES; INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION; STENOGRAPHY, ACCOUNTANCY, JOURNALISTIC ENGLISH, SOCIAL AMENITIES; GRADUATES REGISTERED. AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D ST.

EARN $15 TO $50 A WEEK.
Dressmaking, designing, and millinery; short, practical courses; day and evening; we guarantee success; good positions; patterns cut to measure. McDowell's School, 49 West 42d.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty cents a line.

A BRIGHT, clean young man (American) wanted, 18-20 years old, high school graduate with some business training, to assist in purchasing department, corporation. Reply, stating age, experience, and salary expected, W 200 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. — Wanted, experienced accountant for responsible position with manufacturing corporation; a high-class position for the right man; applicants must state fully their experience, age, salary, they have been earning, and furnish references. Address Z 280 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR for a strictly high-class periodical, on commission; state experience and references. C 59 Times Annex.

APPRAISAL ENGINEER, experienced, wanted for public utilities and financial investigations; must be capable of taking charge of this department in a large accounting concern. Address W 214 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Neat, American, by New York manufacturing company; salary, $12; state experience, &c. Wholesaler, Times, 304 Washington St., Brooklyn.

CARPET LAYERS.—Wanted three men to go to New Haven, Conn., for 3 weeks' work; $3 a day; no expenses paid. Apply in person at the McElroy Co., Inc., 212 5th Av., 10th floor.

CUTTER wanted, with knowledge of designing, ladies' muslin underwear; experienced only need apply; steady position; good salary. Abommad Bros., 310 Dean St., Brooklyn.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced salesmen for their Victor Talking Machines. Apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., Brooklyn, require a number of experienced Silk Salesmen; apply to Superintendent, fourth floor, after 4 P. M.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
Require the services of experienced
SALESMEN
for the following Departments:
CRETONNES,
Competent salespeople, accustomed to serving the best New York trade, and with experience in taking slip covers orders.
PORTIERES AND TABLE COVERS.
Salesmen with experience as head of stock. Also salesmen for lace curtains and bed sets.
SHADES, AWNINGS, AND BRASS GOODS.
Must be thoroughly experienced in the taking of orders for the above, and thoroughly know these stocks.
SCREENS, CHESTS, and UTILITY BOXES.
ONLY THOSE EXPERIENCED AND ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST NEW YORK TRADE WILL BE CONSIDERED.
Apply at Employment Office, fifth floor, 32d St. side.

GOLF SALESMAN.—Young man, wishing to learn golf and sporting goods business; must know game; capable of instructing; good future; give experience and references; $12. Salesman, 100 Times.

LIFE insurance solicitor, by Equitable Life; exceptional inducements to good worker; special attention given beginner. Apply Branch office, 18 East 42d St.

MANAGER.—Active, experienced man wanted to manage realty office; must be willing to work Sundays; liberal commission basis; $15 monthly allowed for carfare. Call after 1 Thursday. Take Sea Beach "L" to 6,936 18th Av., Brooklyn.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER with not less than 6 years' practical experience in designing and building portable machinery using conveying and mixing mechanism similar to concrete mixers; must be a man of initiative and push and come well recommended. Box E 358 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Wanted, young man as office boy in steel company; state age, experience, and salary desired. Z 293 Times.

OPPORTUNITY.—College graduates to learn the investment banking business with international banking house; nominal salary to start with, but excellent opportunities for the right man. Room 1,512, 37 Wall St.

REALTY SALES MANAGER
New Jersey medium-price house and lot Wanted 25 handle corps of agents on nearby proposition. Big building operation now going on. Large advertising campaign ready to start. No use to apply unless you are a closer, can handle large force of men for quick business, and have successful selling record. State fully experience and qualifications, or don't answer. CONFIDENTIAL, P. O. Box 1,041, New York.

REAL ESTATE SALESMEN.—Intelligent men to learn the real estate business; will be given an exceptional opportunity and receive a thorough sales training in an old-established firm; commission. Apply Rickert-Finlay Realty Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

SALESMEN to call on selected lists and follow up inquiries on Winston's Cumulative Encyclopedia; new and unique reference work, with a selling plan that gets the orders; highest commissions paid; thorough training given; men without previous experience averaging $40 weekly. Mr. Mansfield, Room 3, 30 East 42d; afternoons only.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work, big pay; write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, 1,001 Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

SALESMAN familiar with architects and builders for our popular building material. Will give territory and divide net profits. Also one for Boston and Philadelphia required. No investment necessary. Great opportunity for steady, energetic man. Concrete, E 354 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, acquainted with architects, builders, and plumbers preferred, to sell to the plumbing trade in New York City; must be energetic and willing to work; state age, experience, and salary in first letter. Address Box 1826, New York Post Office.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, by large concern, a thoroughly competent Spanish stenographer. Apply in Spanish, stating experience, references, and salary desired. Alburin, 141 Times.

TWO MEN to travel and appoint agents; salary and expenses; experience unnecessary; position good for $200 monthly to hustlers. Lastic-Air Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—A large established corporation has an opening for a junior clerk; good opportunity for advancement; must be of refined family and live with parents. W 208 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 16 to 18 years of age, just from school, without previous business experience, to learn the dry goods commission business; must be of good family and have excellent reference. Address B. F. G., P. O. Box 280, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, as office boy in office of wholesale house; state age, references, salary; opportunity for live boy. W 207 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in collection department of publishing house; state qualifications. Address W 134 Times.

YOUNG MAN (19) wishes outside position with chance of advancement. E. H., 507 East 180th St.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—N. Y. SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—APRIL ENROLLMENTS; JUNE GRADUATES; INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION; STENOGRAPHY, ACCOUNTANCY, JOURNALISTIC ENGLISH, SOCIAL AMENITIES; GRADUATES REGISTERED. AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D ST.

YOUNG MEN—Exceptional opportunity, learn mechanical dentistry; taught thoroughly in few months; no book study; morning, afternoon, and evening sessions; monthly payments; positions guaranteed. Bodoe's Dental Trade School, 489 5th Av., near 43d St.

YOUNG MEN wanted to learn to be machinists, die makers, tool makers, and electricians; pay while learning; $36 to $45 weekly; practically taught, day and night; a small deposit starts you. Charles Commercial School, 29 West 17th St.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPEWRITER, double entry; some stenography; five years' experience; monthly trial balance; A1 reference. W 204 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; open, close, render trial balance; $12. V 356 Times Downtown.

CHAPERON AND COURIER.—Cultured American woman; fluent French, German, acquired in countries; experienced traveler at home or abroad; unquestionable references. V 158 Times.

CHAUFFEURESS. — EXPERIENCED WOMAN CHAUFFEURESS WISHES POSITION; DRIVE ANY CAR; EXPERT ON TIRES AND REPAIRS; BEST REFERENCES. ADDRESS E. W., 3,525 BROADWAY.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Swedish girl wishes a position at general housework in apartment; excellent cook; best references; wages $35. 407 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

MAID or ATTENDANT.—Educated German, graduated masseuse, capable seamstress, good traveler, seeks situation. F. Nelson, 400 West 54th St.

MANAGING HOUSE

DARLINGTON BACK IN DEMOCRATIC CLUB

Tammany Leaders Say That Murphy Will Be Reinstated Soon Also.

JUDGE O'DWYER IS EVASIVE

Says He Wants to be Fair to Every One and to Do Nothing That Will Hurt the Club.

Dr. Thomas Darlington, who with Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, and several other prominent Tammanyites was dropped from membership in the National Democratic Club for non-payment of dues, was reinstated by a unanimous vote yesterday at the regular meeting of the club's Board of Governors. President Edward F. O'Dwyer, leader of the anti-Tammany faction, voted for the reinstatement. He refused to say whether Murphy and the others who were dropped would also be reinstated, but several Tammany leaders said that this action would ultimately be taken. It was announced that eleven other men who were dropped for non-payment of dues had been put back on the rolls.

It was just a month ago, at one of the most exciting meetings the Board of Governors of the club ever held, that the names of Murphy, Dr. Darlington, James E. Gaffney, George W. Plunkitt, and Thomas F. Foley were unceremoniously dropped from the club's membership. This action, it was candidly admitted by the anti-Tammany faction, was simply a means of getting Mr. Murphy and the others out of the club where they were not wanted.

Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall and leader of the Murphy faction, at the meeting insisted that the resolution dropping Murphy and the others should apply to all the men behind in their dues. This was agreed upon, and 197 names were later stricken from the rolls. Judge O'Dwyer, when asked last night if Mr. Murphy and the other Tammany leaders who were dropped would be reinstated, said:

"I never cross a bridge until I come to one, and when I come to that one, you will see what happens."

Judge O'Dwyer said there was no special significance in the reinstatement of Dr. Darlington. He said that the Governor recently had appointed him a Compensation Commissioner, and the members were of the opinion that he should be reinstated. As to the names of the eleven others reinstated yesterday, the Judge refused to make them public.

"It is not my wish to do anything that will hurt the club," he said, "although I have been represented as trying to do that very thing. I want to be fair to everyone, and my interest in the club, I think, has shown this."

an ARROW Notch COLLAR

You will like the satin laundry finish of the fabric. 2 for 25 cents

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., TROY, N. Y.
Makers of ARROW SHIRTS

Save $10.00 Take Elevator Save $10.00

Get a $25 Suit or Balmacaan for $15

If you haven't one of these smart snappy Balmacaan coats—you are not in step with style. Come up and see **ours.** They are the very latest. In our second floor shops you can get precisely the same Balmacaans or Spring Suits that are sold elsewhere for $25—you'll pay us only **$15. We don't have to add $10 extra for high rent.** So come up and get a $25 Spring Suit or Balmacaan Overcoat for

$15

We Guarantee to Please—or Your Money Back

Monroe Clothes Shop

Longacre Building—One Flight Up
N. E. Corner Broadway and 42d St.
OPEN EVENINGS
206-208 Broadway at Fulton St.

Save $10.00 Take Elevator Save $10.00

Look for the INDT TAXI ASSN Enamel Panel on Door.

INDEPENDENT TAXI OWNERS' ASSOCIATION
1547 BROADWAY PHONE, BRYANT 6040

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Why pay commissions indirectly to telephone operators and hall boys when ordering your taxicab? **That is what you do** when you order a Taxicab with the **high tariff.**

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Our Rates—Single tariff only **30c** for first half mile; **10c** for each additional quarter mile—same rate for one or four people.

SPECIAL SHOPPING, CALLING AND DRIVING RATES

CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

Meeting accomodations at Railroad and Steamship Depots can be made by telephone.

Coney Island Branch—14th Street and Surf Avenue.

Look for the INDT TAXI ASSN Enamel Panel on Door.

A NATIONAL INSTITUTION

Browning B&K King & Co

CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS

Fashion's Foreword

You'll find it voiced in our Easter Apparel, which is ready for your instant demand.

Is it the rejuvenated Cutaway Coat with silk binding, Striped Trousers and the Silk Hat? They're here at the moment.

Or the fitted Sack Suits in a variety of models and a hundred fabrics? Here, too, and with the Hats and Scarfs and Gloves that are necessary adjuncts to the Easter Ouftit.

And everything Correct in Style and ready on an hour's notice.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

Broadway near 32nd Street.

Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Wallach Bros.

Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) | Broadway at 29th St. (Open till 6 P. M.) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

A Trip Worth Your While

IF you can find a clothing store you like so well you can stick to it always, you have really accomplished something.

That is why a trip to a Wallach Store is so well worth while.

For here are Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes—which means so much to men who know them, that our business in clothes is one of the largest in the city.

Here are clothes made by the greatest tailors in the world, from the finest fabrics produced by British and American looms, at prices astonishingly low.

Just come and see what $18 or $20 brings you here in style and fabric. See the biggest selection of $25 suits in town.

See clothes at $30 and upward that would cost you double—custom-made by a tailor able to make them.

We say, and with good reason, that you would pay $5 more elsewhere for like values. But—you are the judge—and, if our stores meet your ideal, your short trip will have paid immensely; so come and see. Come NOW, before Easter.

Hats

NO matter what style of hat becomes you most you will find it here. No matter what price you want to pay, from $2 up, your money will bring its fullest return. Wallach Hats, famous the city over for their Style and quality, are $2. Stetson Hats, whose quality is known all over the world—$3.50 to $12.

Furnishings

ARE you sure that your Spring wardrobe is complete? Have you everything you need for Easter? One is so apt to overlook the little things—Gloves, for instance. Here we have every good make—Fownes', Dent's, Meyers', Perrins' and our own Wallach Special. **Also—a real $6 silk shirt at $3.85.**

The Dining Resort of Smart People

SHANLEY'S

Broadway—43d to 44th St.

SUPERIOR SIX-COURSE LUNCHEON, 75c.
(MUSIC)

Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts—Every Evening Seven to One

Say to Chauffeur: "Shanley's Forty-Third Street"

Attention Also Called to Our Restaurant in the Shopping Zone: Broadway, 29th-30th St.

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:15.
THE YELLOW TICKET
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

HENRY W. FRAZEE'S ONGAGE 45th St., Just West of B'way. Evs., 8:20. POP. MAT. TO-DAY
THE WASHINGTON SQUARE PLAYERS' HIT OF THE CENTURY
A PAIR of SIXES

COHAN & HARRIS ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.
POPULAR 50c TO $1.50 MAT. TO-DAY.
COHAN'S BEST PLAY 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE ALL THIS WEEK AT THE ASTOR THEATRE.
MOVING TO THE GAIETY THEATRE (Next Door) EASTER MON., APR. 13th.
ASTOR THEATRE, COMMENCING EASTER MONDAY, APR. 13th. SEATS NOW.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
In His New Musical Comedy THE BEAUTY SHOP
Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

BRONX Op. Ho., 149 St., 3 Av. Mat. To-day.
ADOLF PHILIPP'S Original Co. in Das Mitternachtmaede (The Midnight Girl.)

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Open Hour Earlier.
CIRCUS
BARNUM & BAILEY
IN GLORIOUS, UNABRIDGED ALLIANCE WITH
"THE WIZARD PRINCE of ARABIA"
1,250 Persons & 500 Costumes. 300 Ballet 350 Musicians Vastest Scenery.
MONSTER ZOO; FREAK CONGRESS
ADMISSION TO EVERYTHING, 25c & 50c. Reserved Seats, $1, $1.50.
Private box seats, $2.50. Children under 10 half price afternoons. Box office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. BRANCH TICKET OFFICES, (same prices as at Madison Square Garden), World Travel Bureau, World Bldg.; Lehigh Valley Ticket Office, 1460 B'way; Gimbel Bros.' Store, John Wanamaker's Store, N. Y. Central Ticket Office, 121 West 125th St.; Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night at 8, Julien, Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Amanian, Reiss. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8, double bill. Amore Medico, Bori, Alten; Cristalli, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Toscanini. Secret of Suzanne, Alda; Scotti. Cond., Polacco.
Good Friday, Mat. at 1. Parsifal, Fremstad; Berger, Well, Witherspoon, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. Evg., at 8. Manon, Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Segurola, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat., at 1:30. Siegfried, Gadski, Hofer, Alten; Jorn, Well, Reiss, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 8. Pop. Prices. Gioconda, Destinn, Ober; Martin, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Next Mon. at 8.—Haensel u. Gretel, Alten, Mattfeld, Homer; Goritz. Cond., Hertz. Pagliacci, Bori; Caruso, Amato. Cond., Polacco.
Tues. at 8. Gala Perf'ce. Traviata. (Act 1) Hempel; Cristalli, Butterfly. (Act 2) Farrar, Fornia; Scotti. Lohengrin. (Act 1) Gadski, Homer; Jorn, Well, Witherspoon. Boheme. (Act 1) Alda; Caruso, Gilly. Conds., Herts, Polacco, Toscanini.
Wed. at 8. Tannhaeuser. Gadski, Fremstad; Berger, Well, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE | CENTRAL PARK WEST 62nd St.
LAST TWO WEEKS
Matinee To-day at 2. Prices 25c. to $1.
This Week—Favorite Acts from "FAUST," "PAGLIACCI," "GIOCONDA," and "TROVATORE," at All Performances. Week Beg'g Next MON. NIGHT, "NATOMA."

HIPPODROME, Sun. Eve., April 19.
JOHN McCormack
Ticket Sale opens To-morrow at Box Office

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues Aft., April 14, at 3. SONG RECITAL.
MARIE ALTONA
SOPRANO.
Res. Seats, $2 to 50 cts., at Box Office.

PROCTOR'S 5th AVE. To-day Last Day of "JUDITH." Beginning To-morrow and Rest of Week.
A NEW FILM MASTERPIECE.
FOR NAPOLEON AND FRANCE
11 to 11 Daily. Morn'gs & Afts. 10c. Nights 15c up.
23rd ST.—58th ST.—125th ST.
Superior Vaudeville and Picture Plays.

New York LAST 100 DAYS OF NAPOLEON 45th St., B'way. Cont's 1-11 P. M. Mats. 10-25. Nights 10, 25, 50.
and 8 comedy features.

VITAGRAPH Broadway & 44th St. 2:30 and 8:30
LAST } A MILLION BID—GOODNESS GRACIOUS TIMES } JOHN BUNNY & CO. (8:30 only.)
Mon., April 13—Entire Change of Pictures.

REPUBLIC THEA., W. 42d St. Daily, 2:30 & 8:30. 25-50
A Moving Picture Made Before Your Eyes.
KING BAGGOT and SAMSON

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
To-night, STOECKEL-BENEFIZ, "MORAL." Fri. Ev. & Sat. Mat., "PYGMALION."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Big Double Bill. Primrose & Dockstader's Minstrels (themselves) & 35 Blackface Comedians; Florence Tempest, Kate Elinore, and 8 other acts.

OPERA THEATRE TICKETS. 4189 Greeley. Choice Seats All Amusements can be obtained at Jacobs Ticket Office, Normandie Hotel, B'way & 38 St.

MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day. | SOCIAL MAIDS BURLESQUE. Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., April 17.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES
These theatres have no dealings with THE TYSON CO. Best seats can be obtained at Box Offices.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:20.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S FANTASTIC COMEDY, "THE LEGEND OF LEONORA."
By the author of "PETER PAN."
Commencing NEXT MON., SPECIAL MATS. Mon., Tues., Thurs. & Fri. of each week.
MAUDE ADAMS in "PETER PAN."
Miss Adams' N. Y. season ends Sat., May 2.

LYCEUM 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-morrow & Sat., 2:20.
"A ROLLICKING COMEDY."—HERALD.
MISS BILLIE BURKE in "JERRY" THE GIRL AN HOUR AHEAD OF TIME.

GARRICK 35th St., just off B'way. Phone 351 Greeley.
STARS NEXT MON., APR. 13 SEATS TO-MORROW
THE Governor's Boss
A Detective Play with a Love Story and Political Punch by Jas. S. Barcus.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38 St. Evs. 8:30. To-morrow Mat. Popular. 50c. to $1.50.
JULIAN ELTINGE
In His Great SUCCESS, THE CRINOLINE GIRL
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-morrow & Sat., 2:20.
THE RULE OF 3
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

HUDSON 44th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:20.
MOVES NEXT MONDAY TO THE LIBERTY.
MISS ANGLIN in "LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN"
***NEXT MONDAY — SEATS NOW
A NEW DETECTIVE COMEDY, THE DUMMY
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

Gaiety B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Pop. Mat. To-day.
LAST WEEK
H. W. SAVAGE'S Comedy Success Along Came Ruth
COMMENCING EASTER MON., APR. 13.
COHAN'S BEST PLAY 7 Keys to Baldpate | Seats Now Selling.
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

LIBERTY West 42d St., Mats. To-day & Sat. Evs. 8:20. ALL THIS WEEK.
H. W. SAVAGE offers the Operetta sensation, Sari
MOVES NEXT MONDAY TO THE NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
where seats for all performances after Saturday, April 11th, are now on sale.
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.
MATINEE TO-DAY at 2:20.

QUEEN OF THE MOVIES
LAST WEEK MUSICAL RAGE.
HANDSOMEST CHORUS IN THE WORLD.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:20.
MATINEE TO-DAY at 2:20.
LAST 3 WEEKS CYRIL MAUDE the famous English actor, in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

Fulton 46 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day & Sat.
6TH MONTH—THE MISLEADING LADY
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

BELASCO 44th St. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-morrow & Sat., 2:20.
Frances Starr in "THE SECRET"

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Today Mat. Pop. 50c to $1.50
POTASH & PERLMUTTER

GRAND 23 St., 8 Av. Mat. Today EVERYWOMAN
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

B. F. KEITH'S COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. | New York Theatres SPRING VAUDEVILLE FESTIVAL. 14—FEATURE ACTS—14
ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c. Mr. & Mrs. Carter De Haven, Sam & Kitty Morton, Hermine Shone, Sallie Fisher.
PALACE B'way & 47th St. 2,000 Mat. Seats, 50c & $1. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN & CO. of 40. CARLOS SEBASTIAN & DOROTHY BENTLEY, etc., & Mr. ARNOLD DALY.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th St. Burlesque Mat. To-day
WATSON SISTERS & THEIR OWN COMPANY.
Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., April 17.

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REOPENS TO-MORROW EVG. With a Wonderful Production of "PINAFORE"
Seats selling now for first six weeks.

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GREATEST OF ALL WINTER GARDEN SHOWS THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD
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SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15.
3 MATS.—TO-DAY, FRI. AND SAT. 2:15.
SAM BERNARD Tumults of Applause! GABY DESLYS
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TO-DAY & FRI. MATS. BEST SEATS, $1.50.

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Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., April 17.

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Only Thrilling Drama in Town.
PANTHEA With Olga Petrova, George Nash (Specially engaged), Milton Sills.
Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., April 17.

LITTLE BEG. TUES., APRIL 14 SEATS NOW.
WINTHROP AMES Presents GRACE GEORGE
In "THE TRUTH," by CLYDE FITCH.
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-day and Saturday, 2:30. HELP WANTED
Matinee To-day. Best Seats $1.50.
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15.
5TH MONTH $1.50 Mat. To-day. High Jinks
Longest Run of Any Musical Comedy.
With Stella Mayhew and Tom Lewis.

LYRIC Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day $1.50.
LAST WEEK
GUY BATES POST in OMAR THE TENTMAKER
MON., APRIL 13 THE RED CANARY
The New Musical Play
Seats on Sale To-morrow.

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MARRYING MONEY
AN ESTABLISHED HIT.
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39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. $1.50 Matinee To-day, 2:20.
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PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee To-day, 2:30.
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Proves that a strong, earnest play about decent men and women can be vastly more popular than the other sort.

KITTY MacKAY COMEDY THEATRE, B'way & 41st. Evs. 8:20. MATS. TUES. & SAT. 2:15.
109th TIME TO-NIGHT
Sp'l Mat. Actors' Fund Day, Fri., Apr. 17.

48TH ST. THEA. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. Matinee To-morrow, $1.50.
Season's Biggest Success TO-DAY

WEST END. 4 Performances Daily. Photo-play, 2, 4, 7 & 9. "The Life of Our Saviour" Stirring Hymnal Music. Adm., 15c., 25c.

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Mat. To-day 2:15, "Magic Flute"; "Invitation to Dance." To-night, "Soiree de Danse," "Orientale."

Cort 48th St. E. of B'way. Evs at 8:20. Matinees To-day & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "PEG O' MY HEART."

ROYAL 1 block from 149th St. & 3d Av. 4 Shows Daily—2-4-7 & 9 P. M. Pathe Freres' The Life OF Our Saviour 15c 25c
Photo Play.

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